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Honey Market News

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MOST COLONIES IN GOOD CONDITION

Bees in most sections of the country appeared to be wintering in a satisfactory manner. It was warm enough in most areas late in the past period to permit most colonies at least a partial flight and an opportunity to shift clusters. Consequently, most bees were ready for another period of winter confinement. In Colorado, it stayed too cold for bees to fly but it was thought that they were in fairly good condition. A few colonies in Ohio showed signs of dysentery and some spotting was noticed in Central Pennsylvania. In Central Florida, some were lost as result of spray poisoning.

Typical winter weather prevailed across the Nation during the first week of the period. Freezing weather was widespread in the West and occurred in the San Joaquin Valley of California on four days. The ground was frozen about two feet deep in Iowa and Wisconsin. Freezing temperatures extended as far south as Northern Florida. Frequent precipitation occurred east of the Rockies with snowfall in a belt extending from Central Arkansas to New England where amounts totalling up to 17 inches fell. The latter portion of the period was rather dry and sunny with temperatures below normal all week in the South. Temperatures averaged generally above normal in the northern half of the country. Significant precipitation during the week was mostly limited to Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Arkansas and along the North Pacific coast. Very little new snow fell and the extent and depth of the snow-cover was about the same as the previous week.

A fairly good snow-cover continued to protect honey plants in most areas of South Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Some snow-cover was reported in other States but more would be beneficial for honey plants. The slight warming trend late in the period caused much snow to melt in several sections of the country. Additional soil moisture was needed in some of the Inter-mountain States, Arizona, Wisconsin and a few southern areas. The soil was well saturated with moisture in most areas of Texas thus aiding prospects for an abundance of wild spring flowers. Red maples were in bloom in Florida, providing some pollen and nectar. Willows had also started to bloom. Good moisture conditions in Florida improved prospects for the approaching citrus bloom.

The market for extracted honey proved generally quiet following the holiday season. Demand was extremely variable across the Nation, reflecting no set pattern. In many areas of the country all large lots of bulk honey had already cleared the producers hands. Buyers in a few areas actively sought supplies. However, in parts of Wisconsin, offerings of bulk honey increased and some producers were reported to still have sizeable stocks on hand. Good quality midwestern white or better clover-alfalfa honey sold generally in a price range of 13-14½¢, mostly 13-14¢ per pound. A few lots brought higher and lower prices.

The market for domestic beeswax proved generally inactive. Only limited supplies were offered and some producers withheld stock from the market. Prices for domestic beeswax in most parts of the country generally ranged from 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and 43-44¢ on a trading basis. A few lots brought higher and lower prices. In New York City, demand for imported wax proved light as the market advanced on supplies from Central America and South America. African wax brought 50-54¢ per pound, Central American offerings 56-57¢ and South American stock 57-60¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :
:	:	OF SALE :	:	:	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			WIS.	Extra Light Amber-Fall Flowers	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	12-14¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.			White-Clover	12-13¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Yerba Santa	10¢ f.o.b.		MINN.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.
Amber-Cascara	10¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	13¢ del.
Amber-Wildflowers	10¢ f.o.b.		OHIO	Amber-Clover	12-12½¢ del.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN				White-Clover	14-14½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	14¢ del.		IND.	Light Amber-Clover - Locust	13-14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		ILL.	Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
WASH. Fireweed - Clover (cans returned)	15¢ del.		N.Y.	Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
COLO. Light Amber-Alfalfa	12¢ del.		VA.	Clover - Tulip Poplar	13¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO Water-White-Clover - Alfalfa	16¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	9¢ del.
UTAH White-Clover	15¢ f.o.b.		MISS.	Vetch - Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
TEXAS Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	11-12¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Cotton - Soybean	12¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Clover	9-11¢ f.o.b.		IA.	Amber- Mixed Flowers	
White-Clover	13½-14¢ f.o.b.			(cans or drums)	10¢ f.o.b.
NEBR. White-Clover	14½¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover (cans or drums)	11½¢ f.o.b.
KANS. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.				
MICH. White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	SALES TO :
:	:	WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. Vetch	14¢	-	-
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	17¢
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	18 1/3¢
KANS. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
WIS. White-Clover	-	-	16¢
ILL. Clover	-	18¢	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA. Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. Vetch	20¢	-	-
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	23¢
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	22¢	27¢
Clover	-	-	20¢
IDAHO Water-White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	23 1/3¢	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	21¢	27-28¢
MICH. White-Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
White-Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
Mixed Flowers	-	-	17¢
OHIO White-Clover	21¢	-	25¢
ILL. Clover	20¢	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	24¢	27-28¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	35¢
Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered):	:(Generally Delivered):	:(Local Sales):

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

VA.	Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood	-	40-50¢	50-75¢
	Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Light Amber-Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	-
FLA.	White-Tupelo	-	-	36¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch	6.68	-	-
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50	-
	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA. Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.25	70¢
	-	6.00	-
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	-	7.20	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	65-85¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	75¢
	-	7.25	-
TENN. Light Amber-Sourwood - Sumac	9.00	-	-
KY. Light Amber-Clover	8.00	10.80	90¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch	6.90	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.75	-
	7.60	8.20	-
OKLA. Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	37-39¢
MICH. White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL. Clover	-	6.00-6.72	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	-	7.68	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	37-45¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	40¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
VA. Clover - Tulip Poplar	-	7.20	-
	-	7.20	38¢
TENN. Clover	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY. Light Amber-Clover	8.00	10.80	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch	4.12	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	-
IDAHO Water-White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	3.90	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Vetch	-	3.85	-
OKLA. Vetch - Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH. White-Clover	-	4.40	-
ILL. Clover	-	3.50	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	-
	-	4.56	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.50	25¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	4.50	25¢
KY. Light Amber-Clover	4.20	6.00	25¢

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STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	Sales to		
:	:	:	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered): (Generally Delivered): (Local Sales)		
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>					
OREG.	Vetch	6.90	-	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	-	-
IDAHO	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	9.00	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

COLO.	Clover	8-oz.	-	-	20 1/3¢
IOWA	Clover	13-15-oz.	-	7.92	41-43¢
OHIO	Clover	14-oz.	9.60	-	-
ILL.	Clover	14-oz.	-	11.00	-
N.Y.	Clover	13-15-oz.	-	12.00	75¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	12-oz.	-	9.00	50¢
TENN.	Clover	14-oz.	-	-	35¢

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

IOWA	Clover	13-15-oz.	-	7.92	41-43¢
ILL.	Clover	12-12-oz.	5.25	-	-
VA.	Clover	11-12-oz.	-	4.00	42¢
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood	2-3-lb.	-	-	1.28-1.92

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Vetch	24-1-lb.	9.00	-	-
TEXAS	Vetch	12-2½-lb.	-	8.60	-
		12-2-lb.	-	7.50	-
	Clover	12-1-lb.	4.75	5.10	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover	12-2-lb.	-	7.80	-
		24-1-lb.	-	8.00	-
ILL.	Clover	12-12-lb.	3.35	-	-
		12-2½-lb.	9.10	-	-
VA.	Clover	12-1-lb.	-	4.00	42¢
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood	3-lb.	-	-	50-75¢
	Clover	5-lb.	-	-	1.50
LA.	Clover - Vetch	12-2½-lb.	8.10	9.00	1.00

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White Sweetclover, and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

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Weather for all California Districts - Dense fog has persisted throughout the Central Valley and has extended on occasion into areas along the coast and nearby coastal valleys much of the period. This resulted in much colder temperatures, with the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys averaging 9-11 degrees below seasonal normals at most points. Along the north and north-central coast, averages were 4-7 degrees below normal, and along the south-central coast 2-4 degrees below normal, while the south and south coast was near to slightly above normal. Elsewhere, near or above normal temperatures were recorded, with some mountainous areas as much as 4 degrees above normal. Although Red Bluff had clearing periods more frequently than most sections of the north-central valley, temperatures averaged 3 degrees below normal. Maximum temperatures in the Central Valley were consistently low. Maximum temperatures on January 5 broke all-time records at many stations. Sacramento, for instance, reported a high of 33 degrees, the lowest maximum reported in January since records began 84 years ago. By the end of the first week of January, minimum temperatures had remained below freezing for 11 consecutive days in Santa Rosa, 10 days in Stockton and Paso Robles, and 9 days at most Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley stations. No significant precipitation occurred within the State but there were slight amounts in widely scattered sections. Winds mostly were light.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Weather in the San Joaquin Valley and northward generally has been cold and foggy which has kept bees in their hives much of the time. Plant growth also has been retarded by the cold weather. In the Southern California and Coastal districts, a series of dry, desert winds has tended to dry out the moisture brought by the rains last November. During part of the period, temperatures in Southern California were warm for this season of the year, but nights were cold, with some frost. Generally, colonies are in good condition. However, some are light in stores and some feeding already has been done. Some reports, particularly from the central and northern California sections, indicate no broodrearing, while others, including Southern California, report some broodrearing activity where nectar is available. An occasional report indicates an average of three frames of brood. Occasional reports indicate some losses of bees are occurring where clusters cannot relocate on fresh stores because the days are not warm enough to break the clusters. Only an occasional report indicates bees used for pollination last season are weak from dwindling but those now in favorable winter locations are recovering. Most reports indicate no movement of colonies, though some are being moved to almonds, citrus, and eucalyptus, or to other build-up areas. Generally, in the northern part of the State, bees do not have any honey plants to work, but in the southern part of the State bees are working early manzanita, eucalyptus, mustard, and a few wildflowers which are blooming in sheltered

areas. Mustard is yielding well but eucalyptus is yielding fair to poorly. Occasional reports from Southern California indicate that mustard and filaree started well from the November rains, but look poor now. Button sage also made a good start from early rains but now is wilting and additional is needed. The tips of black sage have curled. Sour sumac, a deep rooted plant, appears to be normal for this time of year. Orange tree buds have been held back by cold weather. In the central coastal section, manzanita and eucalyptus look good. Sage has not advanced much yet due to the cold weather. Willows are starting to bloom about a week or ten days early. In some foothill areas, plants are in better condition than they have been since 1958, though are not equal to 1958 due to two years of drouth.

Southern California - Beekeepers offered a few lots of honey that previously were held back for speculation. Bulk handlers and dealers report ample inventories on hand, and a few are offering lots to other dealers. Purchases reported from beekeepers were limited to actual needs based on orders.

Domestic sales of packaged honey through retail channels continued good, while bulk sales to packers and other commercial users remained light. There was practically no export trading because of the high U. S. prices compared with those offered by competitive countries. Recent reports indicate that the offering quotations from Argentina have declined.

Northern and Central California - The trade considers market conditions seasonally normal. Inventories are ample, and the volume of trading is light. Purchases by bulk handlers and bottlers-packers were limited to small lots of special of fill-in orders. Export trading was practically nil, and U. S. honey prices were not competitive with foreign markets.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Washington - West of the Cascades, temperatures averaged about 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation was also a little heavier than usual. Most bees were in good shape and some colonies consumed stores at a faster pace than normal during the recent warm days. However, the warm weather permitted colonies to make good cleansing flights. In the Yakima Valley area, temperatures also averaged higher than normal, permitting bees to make a few short cleansing flights. A few colonies were checked and most proved to be in generally good shape but a few colonies appeared to be weak and some showed a few dead bees. No rainfall was reported in the Valley but good moisture was available. Some additional snowfall was reported in the mountain areas but the snow-cover in this particular region was still below normal. In the north central portion of the State weather conditions averaged about normal and most bees were wintering quietly. They experienced a good cleansing flight late in November but had not had one since that date.

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Oregon - Generally mild weather with temperatures slightly above normal prevailed in all districts. Water supplies for the coming year were considered fairly normal, improving prospects for a normal honey crop during the coming year. The mountain snow-pack was said to be better than last year but still one-third below normal. Beekeepers throughout the State had very little honey on hand.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Colorado - The weather was extremely cold and dry in the western part of the State. Temperatures fell below zero on several nights and daytime temperatures barely climbed above the freezing mark. There was no snow-cover for several weeks in the Valley area. Severe winter weather conditions prevailed in the southeastern part of the State, confining bees to their hives during most of the past month. Consequently, colonies had not been able to fly but most were thought to be wintering satisfactorily and not consuming excessive stores. Good soil moisture conditions were reported but irrigation prospects were not considered too good. The honey market was quiet on the local scene. Numerous colonies of bees were reported for sales in this part of the State.

Idaho - About normal winter weather conditions were experienced in the eastern part of the State during the past two weeks. Most colonies were considered to be in average or better condition.

Utah - Cold, clear and dry weather ruled the scene in Northern Utah during the past period. Apparently most bees were wintering satisfactorily at present but it was anticipated that many would soon require feeding. Some experimental colonies were currently rearing brood. Little or no snow-cover prevailed in the northern part of Utah and additional soil moisture was needed. Honey sales were extremely slow following the holiday season.

ARIZONA: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Most bees were thought to be in fairly good shape with ample stores on hand since very little sugar had been sold to beekeepers. Little or no rain fell in the State during the past period. Consequently, desert moisture conditions were very dry.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 9)

Northeast Texas - Bees in the area around Garland experienced a few good flights during the last few days of the year. Overall temperatures in this area were not exceptionally low but still too cool for bees to fly on several days. Above normal moisture conditions were reported as the past month proved to be the wettest December on record. So far this year four inches of rain had already fallen and the soil was well saturated. Consequently, it was anticipated that an abundance of wildflowers would prevail during the coming spring months. Honey moved fairly well in all channels in this area and commercial packers quickly bought the very few small lots that was offered. In the eastern

section of this area, about normal weather conditions prevailed. Most colonies had ample stores and were able to fly on most days.

Southeast Texas - Much above normal rainfall hit the Bay City area during the recent weeks. Many beekeepers were unable to reach their outyards to give bees needed attention. Some beekeepers experienced heavy losses as result of high water. The extremely wet weather kept farmers from preparing fields for spring planting.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 9)

Iowa - Bees were wintering in good shape to date in the southwestern portion of Iowa. Temperatures averaged about normal and the first measurable snow of the winter fell on January 1. Honey plants were in good condition but additional snow-cover would prove beneficial. Very little honey was moving at the wholesale level in this area but a good retail movement was reported. A four inch snow in the far western part of the State provided some snow-cover for honey plants. Most colonies were considered in fine shape with ample stores on hand. Honey sold unusually good in this particular area and a strong market prevailed. Very little honey remained in producers hands and it was anticipated that all honey would be sold out by the time the new crop arrives. A light snow-cover was reported in the northern portion of the State. Colonies were considered in fairly good shape and temperatures moved above the freezing point on a few days, permitting the bees a chance to move within the hive. Retail sales proved rather slow during the past two weeks but were expected to improve soon. Little or no honey remained in the producers hands.

Kansas - Mild temperatures during the last few days of the period permitted bees an opportunity to fly freely. Some bees were scouting around for sources of pollen and were reported to be working on ground feed in cattle bunks. Most colonies were considered in good condition.

Nebraska - Retail demand for honey proved good in the eastern portion of the State. Very little honey was being held by producers. Several light snowfalls hit this section of the State during the past two weeks providing some snow-cover. Temperatures fell below the zero mark during the early part of the period. Bees were reported to be wintering well with heavier than usual stores on hand in Southeastern Nebraska. Generally favorable weather condition prevailed. It was reported that all honey had been sold in this area. Some snow-cover prevailed in the central part of the State. However, the winter season to date was considered practically ideal for bees.

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North Dakota - Bees appeared to be wintering well in the Fargo area. An excellent snow-cover was reported in this area. Small packages of honey had all been sold.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 11)

Illinois - The weather proved a little milder in the northern portion of the State. However, temperatures dropped to the zero mark on at least one occasion but a warming trend permitted bees to make flights on one day. Practically no precipitation fell during the past few weeks. Most honey plants and bees were reported to be in good shape. Only a trace of snow covered the ground. Bees experienced good flights on the first three days of the New Year after having been confined during most of the month of December in Central Illinois. Most colonies were considered in fairly good shape despite the fact that the mortality rate proved rather high at one point as a result of the severe December weather. Honey continued to sell good in this area and it was anticipated that the supply would be depleted before the arrival of the next crop.

Indiana - The weather proved variable during the last week of December throughout most of the State. The temperature climbed high enough on several days to permit bees short flights. Most colonies were thought to be in good shape throughout the State. However, it was anticipated that some would run low on stores before the arrival of spring. Bees experienced a short cleansing flight near the middle of the period and a few colonies showed signs of dysentery. Demand for honey slowed down but packers were experiencing a little difficulty in locating supplies. Colonies were said to be in excellent shape in the northeastern part of the State. Extracted honey found an improved demand at the retail level while comb honey sold slowly.

Michigan - Typical winter weather prevailed in Eastern Michigan and most bees were thought to be wintering normal. Cellar bees were reported to be quiet on the Upper Peninsula. About 8 inches of snow-cover protected honey plants in this area. Honey sales proved fair.

Wisconsin - Very little snow-cover was reported in the Southeastern part of the State. Colonies in sheltered spots experienced a flight near the end of December. The honey market held about steady but demand proved good. There was little or no snow-cover in the southern portion of the State. Most bees were in excellent condition with ample stores and practically no nosema. Temperatures averaged mostly below normal in the southwestern part of the State. However, it did warm up enough on January 6 to permit bees a good flight. Indications pointed toward a good wintering season in this area as most bees appeared to be in good shape. Honey sales in local stores improved since the holidays and demand was particularly good for 5-lb. containers. The snow-cover had disappeared in the western part of the State as temperatures averaged a little above

normal. Bees in protective yards in this area made a cleansing flight on January 6. Below normal temperatures prevailed in the central portion of the State early in the period. However, milder than normal temperatures were experienced during the last week and bees had a good cleansing flight on January 5 and 6. Consequently, most colonies were wintering good to date. A good snow cover was needed in this area to protect honey plants. Demand for honey was considered only fair for this time of the year in this area. A precipitation shortage continued in the eastern portion of the State. Only several light snows had occurred in this area. Despite the fact that temperatures dropped below zero on several nights, most daytime temperatures reached fairly comfortable levels. On January 5 and 6 the weather was warm enough for bees in protective yards to make flights. Offerings of bulk honey by beekeepers increased at the beginning of the new year. It was reported that some beekeepers in this area still had sizeable stocks of honey on hand. Honey moved rather slowly at wholesale level but a fairly good movement was reported on bottled honey at retail level.

Minnesota - A light snow-cover was reported in the northern portion of the State. However, the winter to date was considered on the mild side.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 11)

New York - About normal winter weather conditions prevailed in Western New York for this time of the year. Additional snow fell during the past week improving the snow-cover for honey plants. Bees experienced a fair cleansing flight late in the period and most colonies were thought to be in good shape. Honey moved good on a steady market in this part of the State. Steady winter weather continued in the central portion of the State and a snow-cover of some 10-12 inches was reported. It was warm enough on January 6 to permit bees a limited flight at some points. Moisture conditions were considered somewhat below normal despite the good snow-cover. In Northern Jefferson County, about a foot of snow-cover was reported. Weather conditions were considered normal but bees had not experienced a flight since early in December. A good snow-cover also prevailed in Southeastern New York. Honey plants were considered in good shape as a result of the good snow-cover. Bees were in need of a good flight since the extended cold weather kept most colonies confined honey continued to sell at a good pace.

New Jersey - Extremely cold weather prevailed over the northern part of the State during most of the period. However, it was warm enough on one day late in the period to permit bees a good cleansing flight. Most beekeepers reported that honey sales were holding up well. Normal retail sales were also reported in Central New Jersey. Colonies were said to be in excellent condition after experiencing a good flight late in the period. Plenty of snow-cover prevailed in this section of the State.

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Pennsylvania - Temperatures climbed high enough late in the period in Eastern Pennsylvania to allow bees a good cleansing flight. Most colonies appeared to be in good shape since no signs of dysentery were noticed. Plenty of snow fell during the past period. Bees in the central portion of the State experienced severe cold weather. However, the snow-cover was said to be protecting some colonies as well as clovers. Some spotting on the snow was observed from a few colonies.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 27 - Jan. 12)

Maryland - In the Silver Spring area, temperatures moderated and bees had good cleansing flights on January 6 and 7 and again on the last two days of the period. Most colonies were considered in good condition with no more than normal spotting noticeable. With the good cleansing flight and an opportunity to move clusters onto new stores, the bees were prepared for another long confinement. Honey stocks have been depleted in this area and local trade was being supplied with honey purchased from other areas. In the Blue Ridge Section, one beekeeper reported that colonies apparently needed a cleansing flight.

Virginia - Severe winter weather prevailed in the extreme northern portion of the State. A fairly good snow-cover protected honey plants. Most colonies badly needed a cleansing flight. Nearly all honey had been sold by producers.

West Virginia - A fairly good snow-cover prevailed in the eastern Panhandle area. Low temperatures kept bees inactive with the exception of the last two days when some colonies made brief flights.

Kentucky - Bees experienced a good cleansing flight near the middle of the period. Mortality appeared about normal and no spotting was noticed. A moderate amount of snow-cover protected clovers during most of the time. Honey sales improved at roadside stands and at retail stores in the Pleasureville area. Additional soil moisture was needed at some points.

Tennessee - Bees made good flights near the first of the year in Western Tennessee and were in good condition. Honey sales proved fairly good at retail level. Colonies made a few flights in Eastern Tennessee and most were in good shape. However, a few weak colonies were reported and some feeding was in progress. Additional soil moisture would prove beneficial.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

Georgia - Recent cold weather kept bees inactive and most colonies were in good condition. However, some feeding proved necessary and very little broodrearing was in progress. A firm to slightly stronger honey market prevailed but most honey had cleared producers hands. Prospects for the approaching honey crop appeared very promising.

Florida - About normal plant and colony conditions prevailed in the southern part of the State. Some scale colonies showed signs of increasing. Moisture conditions were considered a little below normal. In the central part of the State, some bees had been lost due to crop spraying in that area. Maple trees were in bloom. Most colonies were considered in normal condition. Adequate moisture conditions prevailed in the Tampa Bay area and prospects for the orange honey flow appeared normal. Bees were in fair to good condition, working red maple which yielded some nectar and pollen spottedly. Willows had started to bloom. Demand for honey proved good in the northwestern part of the State. However, most stock had already cleared producers hands.

Mississippi - Colonies were considered in fairly good condition throughout the State. However, a smaller amount of feeding was being done at one point along the Gulf Coast. About normal temperatures were experienced during the past two weeks. Soil moisture conditions were below normal in many sections.

Louisiana - Cold, wet weather kept most bees inactive in the Baton Rouge area. Most colonies were thought to be in fairly good shape but some required feeding. Ample soil moisture prevailed and chickweed and henbit had started to bloom and would provide bees pollen and nectar should the weather turns warmer. Clovers in a few protected areas showed a little growth. Demand for bottled honey proved good and inquiries for package and queen bees was also good. Bees gathered some pollen in the Pineville area late in the period and some were beginning to rear brood. Most bees in the Bunkie section were said to be in good shape with plenty of stores on hand.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 1REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of January. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 30,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

DETROIT: Receipts 85,804 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
one mark	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
one mark	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45

CHICAGO: Arrivals 264,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand slow. Market steady. Midwestern White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.50

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White-Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.60
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White-Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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CINCINNATI: Arrivals 27,402 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz.	4.10
12, 20-oz.	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Demand moderate to good. Supply ample. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 1REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 225, Wis. White Clover 275, Minn. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 200. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A fancy. Demand fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottlers	3.60

60-lb. tins price per lb.

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - drums Argentina 235, Mexico 17 and Dom. Rep. 18; - cases Germany 225, Norway 4 and England 18. Sales and nominal quotations.

Demand moderate. Market steady,

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	12½-13
tins	13½-14

ARGENTINE White Clover Ex Dock	14-14 3/4
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FLA., Orange	18
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N.Y., Buckwheat	18
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MIDWESTERN Light Amber processed, bakers 15-16

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.05-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.25-7.65
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

12, 8-oz. jars	2.08
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags Dom. Rep. 176, Mexico 297 and Brazil 84; Colombia 41 bds., Honduras 6 bls., and Fr. Somaliland 190 blks. Demand light. Market slightly stronger.

Africa	50-54
Central America	56-57
Chile	57-60

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

128,983 lbs., Argentina 72,060 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady.

White Clover-

EXTRACTED: U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

58,210 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85
24, 10-oz. cups	5.85
Blended honey fair quality	
12, 5-lb. pails	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans baker grade	14½-15½
Vetch, Fireweed and White Clover; Light Amber or better	16-17

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
12, 2-lb. jars	6.35-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.70-6.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 100 cans Central California.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors- White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars few	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 1REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White-Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
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White-Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.58
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Various blends-Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market about steady. White Clover and Alfalfa Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.	16
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Dark	14
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Customer furnishes containers	13½
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12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
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Darker	10.40-11.40
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12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
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12, 2-lb. jars	7.20-7.75
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24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
----------------	-----------

some	6.75
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24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
-----------------	------

some	6.10
------	------

24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
-----------------	------

some	4.85
------	------

24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
----------------	------

some	4.10
------	------

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.70-3.95
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6, 3-lb. decanters	4.50
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<u>FIREWEED:</u> 6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
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12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
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24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
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<u>APPLE BLOSSOM:</u> 24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
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<u>CREAMED HONEY:</u> 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
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24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55
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12, 20-oz. cups	4.40
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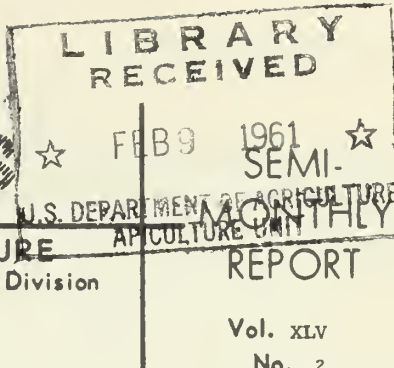
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Honey Market News

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Fruit and Vegetable Division



Vol. XLV
No. 2

Thursday, February 2, 1961

MOST COLONIES WINTERING WELL

Most bees were reported to be wintering in a fairly satisfactory manner. Colonies in many of the cold regions of the country experienced good cleansing flights during the previous period and were still in fair shape. Slight warming trends in some States provided bees an opportunity to make short cleansing flights. Only a few scattered reports indicated that some colonies currently needed feeding but it was anticipated that numerous colonies would require early spring feeding. A small amount of brood-rearing was reported underway in a few states. Cold, wet weather hindered queen-rearing in the southern states. Most beekeepers reported colonies disease free.

Unseasonably mild, dry, sunny weather prevailed in the western half of the Nation during the first week of the past period. The eastern half of the Country experienced the lowest temperatures of the winter so far and a heavy snowstorm hit the Northeast. Following the snowstorm, a cold wave reduced temperatures to sub-zero levels in the northeastern portion of the Nation and to sub-freezing levels along the central and eastern Gulf Coasts. It also brought the first general freeze of the winter to the Florida Everglades. Severe cold weather continued in the section east of the Rocky Mountains during the second week of the period. In some northeastern sections, this was the longest period of severe cold weather on record. Freezing weather hovered over most of the South with only Brownsville, Texas and the southern half of the Florida Peninsula escaping. Significant amounts of precipitation fell in the Pacific States and extreme southern areas. A blizzard hit North and Central Texas early in the week.

A good snow-cover protected honey plants from the severe cold weather conditions in most of the Northeastern States. However, many sectors of the East Central and North Central States reported only scant amounts of snow-cover. It was feared that the extreme cold weather would damage some honey plants since soil moisture was also below par in some areas. A shortage of soil moisture in many of the Intermountain States caused considerable concern among beekeepers since new crop prospects appeared dim. Maples and willows provided bees some pollen in Florida. Pussywillows and alder provided bees a working source on warm days in the Pacific Northwest.

Demand for extracted honey slowed down in some sections of the Country, following the holiday season. However, many areas still reported a good demand for large lots but supplies were about exhausted in many States. Some buyers of large lots refused to pay current asking prices in one of the Intermountain States. Good quality mid-western white or better clover-alfalfa honey generally sold in a price range of 13-14¢ per pound. An occasional sale brought a higher or lower price.

Supplies of domestic beeswax proved heavier and a variable demand prevailed across the Country. Domestic beeswax in most parts generally sold in a price range of 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and 43-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Some scattered lots brought higher or lower prices. In New York City, imported wax from Central and South America showed a slight price decline. African supplies found steady prices. African wax was quoted at 50-54¢ per pound, Central American stock at 54-57¢ and South American supplies at 56-59¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLETS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

:		: PRICES & BASES :		:		: PRICES & BASES :	
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	OF SALE :	OF SALE :
<hr/>							
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			MINN.	White-Clover	13½¢ del.		
Extra White-Clover (cans returned)	18¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN				Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.		
Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	14½¢ del.		OHIO	White-Clover (cans exchanged)	14¢ del.		
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10½¢ f.o.b.		ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.		
Amber-Avocado	8¢ del.		N.Y.	Light Amber-Fall Flowers	14¢ del.		
IDAHO Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	16¢ del.			Clover - Basswood	14¢ del.		
ARK. Mixed Flowers (drums)	12-13¢ f.o.b.		VA.	Amber-Poplar	13¢ f.o.b.		
NEBR. White-Clover	14½¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Orange (drums)	15¢ del.		
KANS. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.		ALA.	Mixed Flowers	10½-13¢ f.o.b.		
WIS. Light Amber-Clover (cans or drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.		LA.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.		
White-Clover (cans or drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Mixed Flowers	10½¢ f.o.b.		
				(cans or drums)			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		: Sales to :		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	17¢
KANS.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
MINN.	White-Clover	14¢	-	20¢
ILL.	Extra Light Amber-Heartsease	14¢	-	-
	White-Clover	15¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16½¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	15¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	-	28¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	24¢
IDAHO	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	23¢	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
	Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
IOWA	Clover	-	22¢	28¢
MO.	Mixed Flowers	-	20¢	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	20¢	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	20¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	35¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	27¢	30¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	20¢	25¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	25¢
	Light Amber-Sourwood	-	40-50¢	50-75¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Tupelo	25¢	26 2/3¢	32¢
	Orange	-	-	30¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
IDAHO	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.00	-
TEXAS	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	Extra Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	6.50	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	-
	Clover - Vetch	-	6.80	-
IOWA	Clover	-	6.00	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	75¢
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.96	-
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
FLA.	Tupelo	7.50	8.00	85¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.00-6.40	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
IDAHO	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.80	-
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.75	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
	Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
IOWA	Clover	-	6.50	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	6.00	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	40¢
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.44	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
N.C.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	50¢
	Sourwood	-	-	80¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
FLA.	Tupelo	7.85	8.35	45¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.70	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	3.85	-
OKLA.	Clover - Vetch	-	4.20	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.80-	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	3.50	-	-
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.50	25¢
KY.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
FLA.	Tupelo	5.00	5.50	28¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.70	-	-

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
IDAHO	Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	9.00	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
OHIO	White-Clover 14-oz.	9.60	-	-
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	12.00	75¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.00	50¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers 12-15-oz.	-	8.00	40-50¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton 12-15-oz.	-	8.50	-
WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover 12-12-oz. plastic	5.25	-	-
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood 3-lb.	-	-	1.92
	Light Amber-Sourwood 2-lb.	-	-	1.28
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb.	4.75	5.10	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb.	-	8.60	-
	24-1-lb.	-	7.80	-
OKLA.	Clover 24-1-lb.	-	8.00	-
	Clover 12-2-lb.	-	7.80	-
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb.	8.75	-	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover 12-2½-lb.	9.10	-	-
	12-12-lb.	3.35	-	-
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 5-lb.	-	-	3.00
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb.	-	7.68	40-50¢
N.C.	White-Sourwood 3-lb.	-	-	2.00
	Amber Mixed Flowers 2½-lb.	-	-	1.00
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 5-lb.	-	-	1.25
	2 3/4-lb.	-	-	90¢
TENN.	Clover - Cotton 5-lb.	-	-	1.50
	Light Amber Sourwood 3-lb.	-	-	50-75¢
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 60-lb. cans	-	-	12.00

^{1/} State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White Sweetclover, and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half January)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures during the week ending January 27 were 5-13 degrees warmer in the central and northern parts of the State but 3-8 degrees colder in the southern portion than in the preceding week. Weekly mean temperatures were near normal in the Sacramento Valley, and 5-10 degrees above normal in the San Joaquin Valley, Southern California, and the extreme northern portion of the State. Near the end of the month, light to heavy rain fell over most of the State. Snow fell at high elevations.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - In Northern and Central California the weather has been cold and foggy for several weeks. Plant growth has been at a standstill since late November. The low temperatures and fog have kept bees in their hives except for short periods in the afternoon. The cool, foggy weather has tended to conserve the moisture and also has tended to conserve the honey stores, which has been a good thing for both the bees and plants.

In Southern California the lack of rainfall since the November rains has greatly lessened the changes of a crop of honey on wild honey plants. Most colonies appear to be holding their own. Dry, desert winds still prevail in some sections. The winds are not strong, but gusty. Range land soil is very dry. The warm, open weather prevailing in this section has caused increased consumption of stores. Some colonies are running low on stores. Also, the weather has caused some off season bloom on oranges.

Colony conditions generally are good, though some colonies are being fed. In Northern and Central California weather conditions have limited brood-rearing. In Southern California broodrearing is about normal and colonies have up to about six frames of brood where they are near a nectar flow. Generally, colonies are not being moved. However, in the southern part of the State some colonies have been moved to eucalyptus groves and other locations for spring buildup. Bees are working alder in the foothills, mustard, eucalyptus, some willow, and some manzanita. Honey plant development is practically at a standstill, due to the dry weather. Some annuals have died for lack of moisture. Ground flowers are scarce in some Southern California areas. Citrus buds are beginning to swell in some Southern California sections. Honey plants on range lands are in a wilted condition.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings of midwestern clover honey increased at lower prices while offerings from the west generally were limited to small lots, mostly of light amber alfalfa. Inventories in the hands of bulk handlers and dealers were ample with practically no purchases reported. Packaged sales of honey to retailers continued good while bulk sales to other domestic commercial users remained normal. Export trading was very slow, with sales and shipments light.

Northern and Central California - Bulk handlers reported no purchases of honey during this period. Movement to commercial users, and through retail channels continued good. Some bay area handler inventories were down fairly well, while a few report fairly heavy inventories, especially on orange. No export trading was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 8-22)

Washington - Bees were in generally good shape in the Yakima Valley and none had required feeding to date. Temperatures averaged above normal and bees were able to make a number of cleansing flights. Fog, light snow and occasional showers provided ample soil moisture in the valley areas. Snow depth in the mountain areas was considered light. West of the Cascade mountain range, temperatures also averaged slightly above normal. Very little rain fell during the past two weeks. Colonies were considered in good condition with ample stores on hand. Many colonies had started rearing brood and some had from 2-3 frames per colony. On clear, warm days bees gathered some nectar from alder and pussywillow.

Oregon - In the Willamette Valley, temperatures averaged above normal permitting bees some activity. Bees were able to make cleansing flights and gathered pollen from filberts which were in full bloom. Pussywillow and various other plants were beginning to show growth due to the warm weather. Very little honey remained in producers hands.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 8-22)

Idaho - Moisture conditions continued much below normal in the eastern part of the State. Consequently, prospects for a good honey crop during the coming season appeared very poor unless precipitation falls soon.

Utah - Cold, dry weather conditions continued to prevail over the northern portion of the State. Little or no precipitation occurred and moisture conditions were becoming rather severe. Some colonies were able to make limited flights late in the period. It was expected that some colonies would require feeding by the middle of February.

Nevada - Bees were wintering in good shape in the northern part of the State. Queens were reported to be laying and some colonies showed approximately one frame of brood. Unseasonably mild weather covered most of the State and no precipitation was reported throughout the State during the past period.

Montana - Temperatures averaged 15-20 degrees above normal in the northeastern section of the State during the past two weeks, melting all of the snow-cover. However, moisture conditions were still considered below par. Bees experienced frequent cleansing flights during the warm weather. Demand for honey slowed down in the northern portion of the State and many packers had stopped buying.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2ARIZONA: (Period Jan. 8-22)

Very little bee activity occurred during the past two weeks. A light amount of rain fell in the desert areas and a fair amount of snow was reported in the mountain areas. This additional precipitation was expected to greatly aid honey plants.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Southeast Texas - Cold weather continued to prevail in this part of the State. It was anticipated that about 30 percent of the bees in this area would require feeding before spring. Most colonies had no brood but some queens were beginning to lay a few eggs.

South Texas - Bees in the Kingsville area were in good condition and are expected to require very little feeding. Prospects for the coming honey crop appeared promising since soil moisture conditions were considered very good. Practically all honey had moved out of the producers hands in this area.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Cloudy and drizzly weather kept bees fairly inactive on most days. However, bees were able to gather pollen from numerous sources on favorable days. Most colonies were busy rearing brood.

Arkansas - Demand proved good for honey in the Crossett area. Bees were wintering fairly good but some were expected to require feeding in the spring. Honey plants were considered in good shape with ample soil moisture available.

Oklahoma - Moderate weather conditions permitted bees to fly on several days in the central portion of the State and most colonies were in good shape. Additional moisture was needed in this area. In the western portion of the State, honey found a fair demand. Bees experienced at least one good cleansing flight in all areas since fairly moderate temperatures prevailed during the daytime. No additional moisture was reported but soil conditions were still considered good.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Iowa - Fairly mild winter weather was reported in the central portion of the State. However, approximately one inch of snow fell late in the period and was still on the ground. Honey sales at retail level improved. In the southwestern part of the State, temperatures averaged above normal during most of the period and little or no precipitation fell. Colder weather prevailed at the end of the period and honey plants badly needed snow-cover. Most colonies experienced good cleansing flights during the warm spell and were said to be in good shape. Some bulk honey was being offered by producers but demand proved very light. Generally normal winter temperatures prevailed in Northern Iowa and there was very little snow-cover to protect honey plants. Most bees were still in good condition. Very cold weather hit the northeastern portion of the State late in the period, confining bee activity. However, colonies in this section of the

State experienced good cleansing flights earlier in the period.

Kansas - Severe winter weather hit the southeastern part of the State near the end of the period. Colonies were in good shape despite the very cold weather since they recently made good cleansing flights. Honey continued to sell at a moderate pace in this area and producers expect to be sold out by the time the next crop is gathered.

Missouri - Colonies experienced good cleansing flights in the eastern portion of the State and were considered in good shape.

Nebraska - Retail demand for honey proved good in Eastern Nebraska. Very few large lots of honey remained in producers hands. Abnormal warm weather prevailed during the first half of the period in this section and bees made numerous flights. It was feared that the increased activity caused some colonies to consume more than normal amounts of stores. Consequently, more than normal amounts of feeding may be necessary this spring. A few colonies were currently being fed. Soil moisture conditions were considered adequate. Bees were wintering in good shape in the southeastern portion of the State as weather conditions proved about moderate. Very little honey was being moved. However, most honey stocks had already cleared producers hands. In Central Nebraska, colonies also made numerous cleansing flights. Additional soil moisture was needed in this area.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 11-26)

Illinois - Severe winter weather hit the State during the past period. Since there was little or no snow-cover, it was feared that the low temperatures might have damaged honey plants to some extent. Bees had good cleansing flights before the cold weather arrived.

Indiana - Variable temperatures prevailed in the central portion of the State. Colonies made good flights in most parts of the State on the warmer days. Low temperatures kept most colonies confined late in the period but most were said to be in good condition with plenty of winter stores on hand. Some areas of the State needed additional moisture.

Michigan - The early part of the period was generally mild in the east and southeastern sections of the State and bees were able to make good cleansing flights. Consequently, most colonies were in good shape for the very cold weather which prevailed during the last week of the period. Little or no snow-cover protected honey plants in these areas. Honey sold at a fair pace on the Upper Peninsula. Very cold weather hovered over this region late in the period and about 10 inches of new snow-cover was reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2

Wisconsin - Colonies were wintering quietly in the southeastern portion of the State as generally mild weather prevailed. There was no snow-cover on the ground. The honey market held steady in this area. Bees experienced good cleansing flights near the middle of the period in the extreme southern portions of the State and were considered in excellent condition. Nosema was said to be almost nonexistent. There was no snow-cover in this area and some was badly needed since sub-zero weather hit the area at the end of the period. Bees appeared to be wintering good in the southwestern part of the State. However, there was little or no snow-cover to protect honey plants. Very low temperatures with strong winds hit this region last week. Honey sold good in local stores. Little or no snow-cover was reported in the western portion of the State. Bees in this region experienced good flights early in the period but were confined by cold weather during the second week.

Minnesota - A fairly good snow-cover was reported in the Upper Red River Valley area and this protected honey plants from winter damage. Bees were thought to be wintering in good shape. Mild weather and very little snow was reported in the southern part of the State. Bees were able to make some cleansing flights on the warmer days, putting them into good shape. Inquiries on large lots of honey proved slow. However, very few lots remained in hands of producers.

Ohio - Bees in the west central portion of Ohio experienced a badly needed cleansing flight on January 12. Consequently, most colonies were wintering well with ample stores on hand. Near the end of the period there was about 2 inches of snow-cover on the ground. Movement of honey slowed down in this area but most of the past crop had been sold by producers. A good market prevailed for beeswax. Bees in the northeastern part of the State also experienced a good cleansing flight early in the period. Near zero weather prevailed throughout most of the balance of the period keeping bees inactive. Demand proved good for extracted honey but comb stock moved slowly.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 11-26)

New York - Some areas of Western New York reported a fairly good snow-cover while others had little or none. Consequently, additional snow-cover was needed to protect honey plants from the near zero weather which prevailed during most of the past two weeks. Soil moisture conditions were said to be below normal in many areas. Honey sold fairly good in this area. Some light snow fell in the central portion of New York. A fairly good snow-cover protected honey plants from near zero weather during the past two weeks. The low temperatures kept bees inactive and many colonies badly needed a good cleansing flight. A good snow-cover prevailed in Northern Jefferson County but unusually low temperatures were reported during the past two weeks.

Vermont - The honey market proved quiet since the end of the holiday season. A good snow-cover protected clover plants from sub-zero weather.

Pennsylvania - Honey found a good market in Eastern Pennsylvania. Additional snow fell during the early part of the period providing a good snow-cover for honey plants. Many colonies were also covered by the snow and it was expected that this would help protect them from temperatures which had dipped below the zero mark.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 12-27)

Maryland - In the Silver Spring area, fairly mild weather prevailed during the first week of the period. Colder weather, accompanied by heavy snow hit the area, during the latter week. Temperatures dropped close to the zero mark on several nights. Two other light snows combined with the earlier heavy snow to provide a good snow-cover for honey plants. This aided honey prospects for the coming season. Bees were in fairly good shape since they had experienced a good cleansing flight about the first of the year. Most colonies had adequate stores on hand. The frequent snows hindered travel conditions which slowed down honey sales at roadside stands. Some hives were practically covered with snow in the Blue Ridge section. Low temperatures prevented bees from making any flights. However, most were thought to be in good shape since they were able to make fair flights about three weeks ago.

Virginia - Extremely low temperatures prevailed in the northern portion of the State during most of the past two weeks. The cold weather kept bees inactive but most colonies seemed to be wintering well since they were able to make cleansing flights shortly after the first of the year. A good snow-cover protected honey plants in this section of the State.

North Carolina - Most colonies were in good condition in the southern portion of the State. Very little honey remained in producers hands in this area. Most colonies were also in generally good condition in the Piedmont region. However, a few required feeding recently. Cold weather prevailed during much of the past period but it was warm enough on a couple of afternoons to permit bees short flights. Additional soil moisture in form of rain and snow aided honey plants.

South Carolina - Colonies were in very good condition throughout the State. In the southeastern area some broodrearing had started and a light amount of brood had already emerged. Red maples were in bloom along the coast line, providing bees a source of pollen. Recent rains aided soil moisture conditions and improved prospects for the spring honey flow. Most producers had already sold most of their old crop honey.

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West Virginia - Despite severe winter weather conditions in the eastern panhandle section, most bees were in about normal condition. It was anticipated that many will require feeding by March.

Kentucky - Moisture conditions were considered ideal in the northern part of the State and a one inch snow-cover was reported. Extremely low temperatures kept bees confined but most were thought to be in good condition. Sales of honey proved fair at retail stores but were very slow at roadside stands due to the cold weather conditions.

Tennessee - Low temperatures accompanied by light snow hit the western portion of the State. Bees were in good shape with plenty of stores on hand. The coldest weather of the season to date hit the eastern portion of the State. However, temperatures moderated enough late in the period to permit bees a short flight at one point. Colonies were in good shape with plenty of food on hand and no signs of disease. Clovers were wintering in fair shape but moisture conditions were below normal.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 13-Dec. 27)

Georgia - Unusually cold weather hampered bee activity and delayed ti-ti and maple bloom. Most colonies had ample stores but some light feeding was necessary in a few places.

Florida - Below normal temperatures prevailed in the Tampa Bay region. However, willow trees were beginning to bloom and the maple bloom had ended. Moisture conditions were considered adequate and a normal citrus honey flow was expected to begin about the first of March. Some beekeepers were moving colonies into citrus locations. Broodrearing progressed rather slowly. Queen breeders were busy making preparations for rearing queens.

Alabama - Below normal temperatures were reported during most of the past two weeks but it was warm enough on a few days to permit bees a few flights. Some feeding was done when weather permitted. Very little brooding had taken place to date.

Mississippi - Cold weather kept colony activity at a minimum in most areas of the State. A good many bees throughout the State required feeding. Some colonies were able to make flights during the warmer parts of a few days. Honey sales were reported to be very good.

Louisiana - Continued cold weather hindered bee activity in the Baton Rouge area. However, most colonies were in fairly good condition but some were running low in pollen stores. A small amount of brood was present in some colonies but broodrearing was considered about two weeks behind schedule. It was feared that queenrearing operations would be seriously delayed unless the weather improved soon. In the Bunkie area, broodrearing made good progress but a hard freeze late in the period was expected to slow this activity.

SUMMARY OF 1960 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
Commodity Stabilization Service Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of December 31, 1960

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	\$ Amount	Pounds	\$ Amount	No.	Pounds
Alabama	1	12,100	1,076	None	None	-	-
Arizona	3	115,500	8,943	115,500	8,943	-	-
California	1	31,625	2,530	None	12	-	-
Florida	17	515,460	49,817	486,420	46,942	-	-
Georgia	1	15,125	1,497	None	None	-	-
Minnesota	2	84,810	8,395	84,810	8,395	-	-
South Dakota	1	54,175	5,363	54,175	5,363	-	-
Texas	5	170,005	16,334	160,930	15,520	-	-
TOTALS	31	998,800	93,955	901,835	85,175	-	-
Comparative Totals:							
1959	40	1,225,895	104,524	1,064,910	91,360	-	-
1958	148	5,337,365	509,781	5,081,758	483,834	38	8,332,445
1957	64	2,158,470	220,006	1,931,375	197,999	2	258,660

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of January. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 45,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Supply moderate. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 245,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.25-7.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 27,666 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz.	4.10
12, 20-oz.	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply adequate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28

DETROIT: Arrivals 62,888 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-5.45

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White-Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.60
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White-Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 300, Wis. White Clover 225, Minn. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers good. Mixed

Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - cases France 10, Germany 125, Holland 22; - drums Argentina 168, Mexico 50, Guatemala 25 drums and 195 tins. Sales and nominal quotations. Supply light. Demand moderate. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	12½-13
tins	13½-14
ARGENTINE White Clover Ex Dock	14-14½
FLA., Orange	18
N.Y., Buckwheat	18
MIDWESTERN White Clover	17½
Light Amber processed	15½-16

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

COMB HONEY: 12, 10-oz. 4.25

BEE SWAX: Arrivals - bags. Brazil 147, Chile

130, Dom. Rep. 55, Mexico 80, Morocco 98, Peru 43, Turkey 125, Fr. Somaliland 128 blks. and West Africa 142 blks.	
Africa	50-54
Central America	54-57
South America	56-59

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

80,031 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand good.

Market steady. White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover f.o.b. Syracuse	16½
U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-	
24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

59,250 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand slow. Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed - Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85
24, 10-oz. cups	5.85
Blended honey fair quality-	
12, 5-lb. pails	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans baker grade	14½-15½
mostly	15-15½
few	16
Light Amber or better	16-17

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors - White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars few	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors - Extra Light Amber - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover, Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 2REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
 Orange, Sage and Clover-
 12, 12-oz. jars few 5.58
 Various blends-Amber and Light Amber; accord-
 ing to quality and quantity purchased delivered
 industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand good.
 Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17
 Light Amber 15
 6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90
 12, 2-lb. jars 6.35-6.75
 24, 1-lb. jars 6.70-6.90
 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00-4.10
 CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply
 moderate. Demand fair. Market about steady.
 White Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better
 unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16
 Dark 14
 Customer furnishes container 13½
 12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.15-13.70
 Darker 11.40
 12, 4-lb. cans 10.20
 12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75
 24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90
 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
 24, 10-oz. jars 5.85
 24, 8-oz. jars 4.60
 12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
 6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50
 FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
 12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
 24, 1-lb. jars 7.75
 APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
 CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85
 24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55
 12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
 (Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING OCTOBER 1960
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	1,281,354
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	19,906
Chile	600
Cuba	6,433
Dominican Republic	13,228
France	937
Greece	5,039
Ireland	744
Mexico	381,437
Portugal	975
Spain	383
United Kingdom	1,440
West Germany	6,984
Poland	1,200
TOTAL	1,720,660
TOTAL DOLLARS	172,220

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING OCTOBER 1960
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Belgium	48,000
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	250,360
France	137,160
Hong Kong	1,080
Kuwait	11,100
Lebanon	15,000
Malaya	4,560
Netherlands	101,340
Peru	1,080
Singapore	1,872
Sweden	12,300
Switzerland	78,000
United Kingdom	3,652
West Germany	688,347
Denmark	840
Bermuda	900
Afghanistan	1,440
Algeria	23,737
Ethiopia	1,260

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR OCTOBER 1960 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Brazil	11,023
Chile	38,911
Cuba	21,400
Dominican Republic	29,232
Ethiopia	163,384
Haiti	4,866
Mexico	29,127
Morocco	13,931
Portugal	44,234
TOTAL	356,108
TOTAL DOLLARS	168,578

TOTAL
 TOTAL DOLLARS

1,382,028
 191,529

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Honey Market News

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MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLV
No. 3

Friday, February 17, 1961

GOOD SNOW-COVER IN NORTHEAST

Honey plants were still protected by a good snow-cover from Eastern West Virginia and Western and Northern Virginia northward over much of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England. Depths ranged up to 3 feet or more in mountainous sections. Between the Rockies and the Appalachian Mountains, a light cover is limited to northern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the eastern part of the Dakotas. More snow was needed to protect clovers in these States. Recent rains aided honey plant conditions in Northern and Central California areas. Dry weather has almost eliminated chances for a sage and buckwheat honey crop in Southern California. Pussy willow and filberts were in bloom in the Pacific Northwest. Red maple provided bees a working source in Florida and Louisiana. Ti-ti and maple were showing buds in Georgia.

Sub-zero temperatures were recorded on most nights in much of the northeast during the first portion of the period. The severe cold weather continued into the third consecutive week east of the Mississippi River. The northeast also experienced its third major snowstorm of the season on February 3 and 4. The storm dumped over 8 inches of snow in the Washington, D.C. area, 10 to 20 inches in Pennsylvania and 1 to 2 feet in much of New York State and New England. Another storm moving out of the northern Gulf of Mexico produced up to 10 inches of snow in the Texas Panhandle. This storm also dumped several inches of snow on several Plain States. Precipitation fell in some of the Intermountain States but the water outlook remained grim in many areas. During the latter part of the period, precipitation proved moderate to heavy in Northern California and the Pacific Northwest. There was some flooding in Western Oregon. Heavy amounts of snow, ranging from 5 to 15 inches fell in parts of Virginia, Maryland and in South Central Pennsylvania.

Colonies across the Nation were in fairly good shape. Temperatures moderated enough in many of the colder regions to permit bees a cleansing flight. In some regions, above average temperatures permitted bees excessive activity, causing them to consume above normal amounts of stores. It was feared that this would necessitate earlier than normal feeding. Colonies in some areas of New York State badly needed a cleansing flight since some had not been outside their hives in about two months. Dysentery was noticeable in this area but was not yet considered serious.

Extracted honey found an improved demand in some midwestern sections of the Country, following the recent holiday slump. However, numerous areas reported only a slow to fair demand but supplies in many sections were near a cleanup stage. A moderate supply of honey remained in producers hands in one Wisconsin area. Midwestern white or better clover-alfalfa honey of good quality generally sold in a price range of 13-14¢ per pound. Some sales brought higher prices, particularly on a delivered basis.

Domestic beeswax offerings continued heavy and demand proved only fair in some areas but good in others. Prices held about steady with those of the previous period. Domestic wax generally brought 42-43¢ per pound on a cash basis and 43-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A few scattered or small lots brought higher prices. Imported wax in New York City held steady. African supplies realized 50-54¢ per pound, Central American stock drew 54-57¢ and South American offerings brought 56-59¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 3

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

<u>PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.</u>					
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :
:	:	OF SALE :	:	:	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			ARIZ.	Extra Light Amber-White-Cotton	12¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa - Clover		11½¢ f.o.b.	S.DAK.	White-Clover (drums)	14¢ del.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN				White-Clover	14-16¢ del.
Amber-Avocado		11¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover	14 3/4¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Eucalyptus		9¢ del.	KANS.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			WIS.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
White-Alfalfa		11½-11 3/4¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa				Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.
according to quality		10-11¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover	13½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10½¢ del.	OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10¢ del.		Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa		16¢ del.	FLA.	Extra Light Amber-Tupelo (drums)	23¢ f.o.b.

<u>PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS</u>					
STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALESALES :	Sales to :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>					
OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	14¢	-	-	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	-	17¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	-	18 3/4¢
S.DAK.	White-Clover	14-15¢	-	-	16-18¢
KANS.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	-	17½¢
MINN.	White-Clover	14¢	-	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	15¢	-	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	-	16¢
TENN.	Vetch - Cotton	-	-	-	16¢

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>					
OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	20¢	-	-	-
	White-Snowberry	-	-	-	25¢
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	-	24¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	-	27¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	18-20¢	20-22¢	-	22-25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	-	25¢
MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	-	25¢
WIS.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	-	16¢
	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	-	25¢
	White-Clover	-	25¢	-	-
MINN.	White-Clover	-	20-21¢	-	22-28¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-	-
N.Y.	Clover - Buckwheat	-	20½¢	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-	35¢
TENN.	Vetch - Cotton	-	-	-	25¢
	Light Amber-Sourwood	-	50¢	-	50-75¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	-	-
FLA.	Tupelo	23 2/3¢	25¢	-	32¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 3PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	6.60	-	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	-	6.50	65-70¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	65¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.25	69¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Clover	-	6.35	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	75¢
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
FLA.	Extra Light Amber-Tupelo	9.65	-	-
	Tupelo	7.50	8.00	85¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	6.84	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	38¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
OKLA.	Light Amber Clover	-	6.00	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	-	6.50	30-38¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	35¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.25	37¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	39¢
PA.	Clover	-	6.75	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	40¢
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
TENN.	Vetch - Cotton	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
FLA.	Extra Light Amber-Tupelo	9.75	-	-
	Tupelo	7.85	8.40	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	4.14	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
S.DAK.	White-Clover	-	4.50	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
WIS.	Clover	-	4.40	-
MINN.	White-Clover	-	3.80	-
PA.	Clover	-	4.75	-
	Light Amber Clover	-	4.50	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
FLA.	Extra Light Amber-Tupelo	6.25	-	-
	Tupelo	5.00	5.50	28¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa	6.80	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	40¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

MINN.	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	8.40	-
OHIO	White-Clover 14-oz.	9.60	-	-
PA.	Clover - Thistle 11-oz.	-	9.50	-
	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.00	50¢
TENN.	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	8.25	-

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Clover - Vetch - Alfalfa 24-1-lb.	-	10.50	-
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb.	4.75	5.10	-
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb.	8.75	-	-
PA.	Clover - Thistle 12-1-lb.	-	4.12	-
VA.	Light Amber-Clover 24-1-lb.	-	7.68	-
N.C.	White-Sourwood 3-lb.	-	-	3.00
TENN.	Clover 5-lb.	-	-	1.50
	Light Amber-Sourwood 3-lb.	-	-	1.50-2.25
FLA.	Extra Light Amber-Tupelo 12-2-lb.	7.00	-	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover, and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 3CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half February)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures were 2-5 degrees warmer in the San Joaquin Valley, the Central and Southern Sierras, and inland portions of Southern California the past week than in the previous week, and were 1-3 degrees cooler along the coast line, Sacramento Valley, and the northwestern part of California. During the past week, precipitation continued over the north 1/2 of the State, after a brief stretch of fair weather. Beneficial rains ranging in amount from 1/3 to 3 inches were measured north of the San Francisco Bay area-Sacramento-Blue Canyon line, with much lighter amounts south to the Santa Clara-Merced-Yosemite line. Isolated showers were recorded in the south 1/2 of the State. Strong Santa Ana winds were reported locally in the south portion of the State during the early part of the past week. Gale force winds up to 60 miles per hour were noted along the north coast during the latter part of the week. Some inland areas received strong southerly winds on February 10. On February 11, there was little or no snow below the 5,000 foot line but amounts ranged 16 to 51 inches up to the 7,000 foot elevation. Additional snow fell in many areas over the week end.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Recent rains in Central and Northern California have been beneficial to honey plants, but additional rain will be needed. Very little or no rainfall has fallen in Southern California since late January, and dry, gusty winds have continued. Generally, colony conditions have been good, and broodrearing is underway. Some colonies are light in stores and in instances some colonies are being fed, but generally honey and pollen stores are sufficient. Some colonies have from 1-4 frames of brood. Movement of colonies into California has been completed. Some colonies in the State are being moved to almonds, oranges, avocados, and other locations for the spring buildup. Bees are working willows, mustard, almonds, eucalyptus, lilac, some manzanita, alders, willows, fiddleneck, filaree, avocados, and off-bloom oranges as well as a few deciduous fruit trees. Recent rains have stopped any manzanita flow but have improved conditions for sage. In parts of Southern California, honey plants are in below normal condition. Many annual plants there have died from the lack of moisture and perennials are showing little or no new growth. Oranges have budded up for an early bloom, but some colonies will not be in the best condition to work this source. Orange trees in Southern California are being irrigated. Honey plants need water, and moisture from recent rains is almost gone. The lack of rainfall and drying north winds in Southern California at this late date have practically eliminated chances of a crop of sage and buckwheat honey.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings of California honey were limited to an occasional lot while beekeeper offerings of midwestern clover honey increased at lower prices. Bulk dealers and handlers continued to limit purchases to actual needs.

Sales to retail outlets remained good and volume moving to other commercial users was normal. Export trading was very light, with shipments limited to sales made by dealers who were willing to meet competitive prices from other world suppliers.

Northern and Central California - Demand for honey generally was good. The market showed a slightly weaker undertone. Beekeeper offerings were limited to occasional small lots of alfalfa. No export trading was reported. Purchases reported by bulk handlers and packers were mostly fill-in orders and all were small lots.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 22-Feb. 8)

Washington - Temperatures and rainfall averaged above normal with many windy days during the two weeks. Most colonies were in good shape and many made flights on favorable days, gathering some nectar from alder and pussy willow. Demand for honey proved fair at unchanged prices. Many colonies had been checked in the Yakima Valley area and most were found to be in good shape. However, a few colonies were weak, resulting from spray poisoning late last fall. Some broodrearing was reported. There had been no feeding reported to date. Above average temperatures prevailed and nearly 3 inches of rain fell during the period. Many trees were in bud due to the mild weather and pussy willows were beginning to bloom. Bees were making short flights almost daily.

Oregon - Bees were in generally good condition throughout the State. However, some were becoming light on stores as a result of the recent mild weather and will soon require feeding. Temperatures averaged about normal but rainfall was heavy and above normal, causing some flooding in the Willamette Valley. The mountain snow pack increased at some points. Bees were heavy with brood in some areas and needed cleansing flights since they had been restricted by the wet cloudy weather. Filberts and pussy willow provided sources of pollen. Practically no honey remained in producers hands in the eastern part of the State. Demand proved slow for honey at retail level and some buyers resisted the higher prices at wholesale level.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 22-Feb. 8)

Colorado - Bees were thought to be wintering fairly good in the northeastern part of the State. Soil moisture conditions were much below normal in this area.

Idaho - Very warm weather prevailed in the southern part of the State. This permitted bees a considerable amount of activity and it was feared that they consumed stores too heavily. A storm hit the eastern part of the State, bringing additional moisture and improving the crop outlook. However, moisture conditions were still below normal.

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Utah - Some light rain fell over the northern portion of the State but soil moisture was still below normal. Snow in the mountains was considered about half normal and it was feared that unless a considerable amount of moisture falls soon, irrigation water would be short during the coming season. Mild temperatures during the past period caused some bees to consume excessive amounts of stores. Consequently, some were ready to be fed and others will soon be ready. Honey sold slowly in Northern Utah.

Wyoming - Soil moisture conditions were improved in North and Eastern Wyoming by a badly needed wet snow. Some mountain areas received a foot or more of snow. Most bees had experienced recent flights and were wintering in very good shape.

ARIZONA: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

Very dry moisture conditions still prevailed in most desert areas. However, some bees were able to gather a little pollen from various desert plants. In the farming areas, bees gathered pollen from mustard and mallow. Lemon trees were blooming in the Yuma area and citrus trees were about to bloom in the Salt River Valley. Most colonies were in generally good condition throughout the State.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

East Texas - After a long spell of cold, wet weather, warmer temperatures finally arrived permitting bees to make necessary flights. Good honey sales were reported in this area.

Oklahoma - Colonies were in good condition in the southwestern portion of the State. Most were able to make cleansing flights on favorable days. However, a considerable amount of cold, wet weather was reported during the past two weeks. Young clover and alfalfa plants appeared to be in good shape. Sales of honey proved slow.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

Iowa - Generally mild open weather in the central part of the State aided bees. Honey sales continued good and a slight price advance was reported by one producer. About normal temperatures prevailed in the southwestern section and a fair amount of snow fell near the middle of the period. Bees were thought to be wintering fairly well with ample opportunities for flights. A good snow cover prevailed in Northern Iowa at the beginning of the period but most of it had melted at the end. As the weather turned warmer, bees were able to make needed cleansing flights.

Kansas - About 8 inches of snow hit the southwestern part of the State but rising temperatures rapidly melted the snow cover late in the period. Retail honey sales were rather slow in this section of the State. Bees were able to do some flying late in the period.

Nebraska - Sub-zero temperatures prevailed in Eastern Nebraska at the beginning of the period. However, the weather moderated considerably within a week, permitting bees to fly. Another cold spell with some snow followed the warmer trend and then it turned warm again by the end of the period. Demand improved for large lots of honey but there was very little left in producers hands.

North Dakota - Bees were in very good condition following a rather prolonged cold spell. The warmer temperatures melted about half of the snow cover but permitted colonies some flying time. Demand for honey was considered average or above.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 11)

Illinois - Below zero weather prevailed in the northern part of the State on the first five days of the period. Temperatures soon moderated enough to permit bees a good cleansing flight and an opportunity to clean dead bees out of hives. It was thought that bees were wintering in very good shape with a minimum of winter losses. The warmer weather melted most of the snow cover. Honey sales were considered above normal.

Ohio - Below normal temperatures and plenty of snow cover prevailed in the west central portion of Ohio. Bees needed a good cleansing flight since they had been unable to fly for over a month. However, most colonies were thought to be wintering in pretty good shape. The good snow cover protected clovers and moisture conditions were ample. Honey moved good in this part of the State. It was estimated that only about 5 percent of the past honey crop was still being held by producers. It was reported that prices were improving on good clover honey.

Michigan - Bees were reported to be wintering well in South and Central Michigan. Moderate temperatures rapidly melted the snow cover in the Grand Rapids area. Some colonies in the Muir area needed a good cleansing flight. Retail demand for honey proved good at some points but slow at others. Bees in Eastern Michigan experienced a cleansing flight during the latter part of the period and most were thought to be wintering satisfactorily. There was very little snow cover protecting clovers on the Upper Peninsula. Cellar bees were wintering well. Honey sales were only fair.

Minnesota - Variable weather conditions were reported throughout the State during the past two weeks. Below normal moisture conditions continued and there was no snow cover in the southern part of the State. Bees experienced a good cleansing flight in Southern Minnesota on the last day of the period. Colonies were thought to be in good condition but it was anticipated that many will soon require some feeding. Many farmers in the southern portion of the State feared that many clover plants would be damaged due to lack of a good snow cover. Honey sales perked up after a slight slump in January

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but prices held steady. Choice lots of producers honey were becoming scarce.

Wisconsin - A good demand for honey was reported in the southeastern part of the State. Bees experienced frequent flights during the latter portion of the period and were considered in a very healthy condition. Nosema was at an extremely low level. The continued drought and lack of snow cover caused many beekeepers to express a fear of clovers being damaged. A slow demand for honey was reported at one point in this area. The ground surface continued very dry with only faint traces of snow in the southwestern portion of the State. Much below normal temperatures prevailed during the first week but it turned much warmer during the last week. The warmer weather permitted bees plenty of opportunity for cleansing flights and all colonies including cellar bees were reported to be wintering better than average. Honey sales in local stores were good, especially on 5-lb. containers. Temperatures fell below zero early in the period in Central Wisconsin but the latter half was unusually mild. Bees were able to make cleansing flights on four successive days, putting them into good shape. Some colonies had brood in their broodnest. Most bees had ample food supplies on hand. Honey moved slowly. Temperatures were about the same in East Central Wisconsin and colonies exposed to the sunshine were able to make flights. Several beekeepers examined hives and reported that colonies were wintering very well to date and some had brood in as much as three combs. Only two light snowfalls occurred and the total accumulation of snow was about 2½ inches. This was considered a very unusual condition. Demand for honey improved and prices on bottled honey were unchanged. Producer offerings of bulk honey was enough to meet the packer demand. Producers still had moderate amounts of honey on hand.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 11)

New York - About a foot and a half of snow fell in the western part of the State. Mild temperatures prevailed on several days but bees were still unable to make flights. Most colonies badly needed a cleansing flight as many had not flown since last fall. Soil moisture conditions were below normal and lake levels were very low. Honey moved at a normal pace. Sub-zero temperatures hovered over Central New York during much of the past period. Heavy snow hit the area and some colonies were covered by as much as 3 feet of snow. Temperatures moderated late in the period but not enough to permit bees a flight. Most colonies needed a good cleansing flight and were becoming restless. Some bees attempted flights in below freezing weather on bright sunny days and were killed. Dysentery showed up around some hives but was not yet considered serious. Very cold weather occurred in Northern Jefferson County with the exception of the last few days of the period. Colonies badly needed a good cleansing flight since some had not flown in over ten weeks. A few bees attempted to fly at one point on February 9 when the temperature climbed to 33 degrees.

New Jersey - A good snow cover protected honey plants in the central part of the State. Soil moisture conditions were also considered good. Bees were very quiet. Normal honey sales were reported.

Pennsylvania - Some snow cover was reported in Eastern Pennsylvania. One beekeeper reported colonies in rather poor condition and estimated that a loss of 40-50% would result unless bees can soon be fed. Colonies also needed a good cleansing flight. Bees were wintering in good shape in the Granville area. Colonies in this area experienced a flight on January 10. A considerable amount of snow remained on the ground in this part of the State. Honey sold at a steady pace. It was reported that several beekeepers were planning to increase their operations during the coming season.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 12)

Maryland - Most hives were partially or completely covered with snow drifts during the past period in the Blue Ridge section. It was thought that most colonies badly needed a cleansing flight. In the Cumberland sections, about 30 inches of snow covered the ground. Bees had not flown in this area in over a month. Below normal temperatures prevailed in the Silver Spring area and was near zero on several nights. However, the weather moderated late in the period and temperatures climbed to the low 40's. At this time, some colonies made partial flights. This proved beneficial since some had not flown since early January. However, colonies were thought to be in fairly good shape. Numerous snows occurred during the two week period providing additional snow cover and moisture for next season's honey plants. Precipitation in this part of the State was more than 2 inches above normal for the year to date. The area had experienced about 40 inches of snow since early in December. Honey sold very slow.

North Carolina - Unfavorable weather hovered over the Mocksville area, hindering bee activity. However, most colonies were in very good condition but still required feeding. Some bee losses were reported. Temperatures moderated enough on several days in the area around Trinity to permit bee flights. Colonies were in good condition and some new brood was visible in most hives. Consequently, broodrearing was expected to be early in this part of the State. Some snow fell in the eastern part of the State during the period. Most colonies were in good condition.

Kentucky - Bees made excellent cleansing flights on the last day of the period in the north central portion of the State as temperatures proved unseasonably warm. Colonies were considered in excellent health but broodrearing has been retarded. It was expected that some bees would soon require feeding. Honey sold good at some points.

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Tennessee - Colonies were in pretty good shape in the western part of the State but some had not experienced a good flight in over a month. Bees worked early maples heavily in the eastern portion of the State late in the period during the warmer parts of the day. Soil moisture conditions were below normal during the month of January but some good soaking rains had fallen during the past two weeks.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 13)

Georgia - Bees were in fairly good condition in South Georgia but were about 3-4 weeks behind schedule. Some colonies were weakened by the severe winter and required a considerable amount of feeding. Red bud maple provided bees a good working source in South Georgia during the latter part of the period. Ti-ti was beginning to bud but was not expected to provide bees much activity until about March 1.

Florida - Red maple was in bloom in Northern Florida. Bees busily gathered pollen and brood-rearing was progressing nicely. Colonies not located near swamp areas were being fed. The late cold weather had held down bee activity in this part of the State. Very cold weather slowed bee activities in the north western portion of the State. However, it turned warm late in the period and bees worked various sources and brought in pollen and a little nectar.

Mississippi - Freezing weather during most of the period kept bee activity at a standstill. However, it warmed up enough in a few areas late in the period to permit a few flights. Early spring clovers were expected to be later than normal due to the continued cold weather. This was expected to cause many colonies to require feeding since their winter stores would be depleted before the clovers bloom.

Louisiana - Continued cold weather further delayed broodrearing in the Baton Rouge area and the season was considered about a month late. Consequently, queen rearing was delayed at least two weeks. At the close of the period the weather warmed up, permitting bees increased activity. Many colonies were being fed but some were able to gather some pollen during the warm days. Plants blooming in the area included elm, maple, chickweed and various ornamental plants. These were expected to grow rapidly providing the weather stays warm since plenty of soil moisture was available. January was said to have been the coldest month in 21 years. A fair demand for honey prevailed in this part of the State. Recent rains in the western portion of the State put soil moisture conditions into good shape. This improved prospects for the approaching honey season but clovers needed some warm sunny days.

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REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of February. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals none. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 255,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.25-7.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 39,336 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz.	4.10
12, 20-oz.	5.25

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate to good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 72,088 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good.

Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
--------------------	------

Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White-Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.60
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB HONEY: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
---------------------------	------

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Wis.

White Clover 225, Minn. White Sweetclover 110, Wis. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 125. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for small containers fair, large slow.

Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 3REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - cases Ireland 33, Germany 50, Greece 75, Mexico 250 cases and 50 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	12½-13
tins	13½-14
ARGENTINE White Clover Ex Dock	14-14½
FLA., Orange	18
N.Y., Buckwheat	18
MIDWESTERN White Clover	17½
Light Amber processed	15¼-16
24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

COMB HONEY: 12, 10-oz. 4.25

BEESSWAX: Arrivals - bags Brazil 981, Chile 93, Dom. Rep. 175, Mexico 223, Guatemala 46, Peru 9, Portugal 306, Turkey 11, West Africa 164 blks. and Ethiopia 173 blks. Market steady.

Africa	50-54
Central America	54-57
South America	56-59

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

87,768 lbs.; by boat from Argentina 22,250 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers. Demand good. Market steady.

White Clover-EXTRACTED:

White Clover f.o.b. Syracuse	16½
U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-	
24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

52,551 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. White Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed-Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85
24, 10-oz. cups	5.85
Blended fair quality-	
12, 5-lb. pails	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans baker grade	14.50-14.95
Light Amber and better	16-17

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 760 cans Central California.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby Stated. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors - White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars few	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors - Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange-Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange-Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 3REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber' according
to quality and quantity purchased delivered
industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moder-
ate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17

Light Amber 15

6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90

12, 2-lb. jars 6.35-6.75

24, 1-lb. jars 6.70-6.90

24, 8-oz. jars 4.00-4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moder-
ate. Demand moderate. Market steady. White
Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless
otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16

Dark 14

Customer furnishes containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.15-13.70

Darker 11.40

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50

FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55

12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING NOVEMBER 1960BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	1,347,738
Australia	11,800
Belgium	396
Dominican Republic	87,930
France	1,578
Greece	14,144
Italy	1,543
Mexico	378,492
Spain	877
Sweden	301
United Kingdom	1,104
West Germany	3,429
TOTAL	1,849,332
TOTAL DOLLARS	189,688

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING NOVEMBER 1960BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Belgium	116,160
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	133,970
France	960
Hong Kong	2,682
Kuwait	11,400
Malaya	1,560
Netherlands	44,760
Netherlands Antilles	1,680
Peru	2,040
Singapore	6,300
Sweden	5,400
Switzerland	16,800
United Kingdom	600
West Germany	413,709
Japan	720
Thailand	480
Salvador	1,784
Iraq	480

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR NOVEMBER 1960 - BYCOUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	8,820
Brazil	55,292
Chile	42,932
Dominican Republic	18,287
Cuba	35,499
Ethiopia	56,361
Haiti	10,553
Mexico	65,491
Morocco	11,596
Portugal	51,703
Portugal W. Africa	22,277
Salvador	2,997
TOTAL	381,808
TOTAL DOLLARS	191,408

TOTAL	761,485
TOTAL DOLLARS	116,762

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MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLV
No. 4

Thursday, March 2, 1961

HONEY PLANTS LOOKING GOOD

Most honey plants were in good shape and some areas were anticipating an early spring. The warm weather melted much of the snow cover in the northern areas. The melting snow aided soil moisture conditions in many regions, improving new crop prospects. However, it also left clovers and other honey plants unprotected from severe low temperatures. It was feared that some clovers in parts of Wisconsin had already been damaged by cold weather. Many areas in the Intermountain States were still badly in need of additional soil moisture. Snow fell in a few areas of this region during the past period. Various early blooming plants in many states provided bees a source of pollen. Citrus trees neared a bloom stage in Florida.

Unseasonably mild temperatures hovered over much of the Nation during the early part of the period. It was the warmest week since last October or November in parts of the Ohio Valley and northeast. Precipitation was widespread, occurring most every day in the extreme northern areas and on several days in most of the remainder of the country. Some flooding occurred in Western Oregon and Northern California. The high temperatures melted much of the northeastern snow cover and the coastal areas of Maryland and New Jersey were almost bare. Again in the latter part of the period, temperatures averaged above normal for the third week in a row. Considerable melting of snow and ice occurred in the northern areas. Sub-zero minima were limited to a few extreme northern areas. Rain fell on 5-7 days in the Southern States, resulting in floods in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia where weekly totals ranged up to at least 17 inches. Heavy snow fell in parts of the southwest with 10 to 20 inches measured west of Lubbock, Texas on the 20th. Intermountain snow depths increased slightly at some higher elevations but the pack generally remained well below normal.

Broodrearing made good progress in many areas during the past period. A few beekeepers fed colonies a pollen supplement in order to stimulate broodrearing. However, this was not necessary in most areas where moderate temperatures prevailed. In these particular areas, bees were able to gather enough natural pollen from various blooming plants to provide their own needs. Maple and elm trees provided this source of pollen in many States. Colonies appeared to be coming through the winter in a fairly satisfactory manner in most States. There were exceptions to this in some areas.

The market for extracted honey held generally steady in most parts of the Nation. Demand proved variable but generally considered only fair. A few scattered areas reportedly still had sizeable lots of honey at producer level. White or better clover-alfalfa, midwestern honey of good quality generally sold in a price range of 13-14¢ per pound. Some sales, particularly those on a delivered basis, brought higher prices.

Liberal supplies of domestic beeswax found a rather slow demand in most areas during the past period. Consequently, the market showed a slight weakness. Domestic wax sold generally at a 40-42¢ per pound range on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Some small lots and a few scattered sales realized higher prices. Imported wax in New York City also brought slightly lower prices, particularly stock from Africa. Offerings from Africa realized 49-52¢ per pound, while stock from Central America drew 53-55¢ and South American offerings 56-58¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 4

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			NEBR.	White Clover	14½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus		9½¢ f.o.b.	WIS.	White-Clover (drums)	14¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Light Amber-Clover	12½¢ del.
White-Extra White-Sage				White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.
(cans returned)		12¼¢ del.	MINN.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-White-Bean		12¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		11½¢ del.	OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa			ILL.	Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
(cans returned)		8 3/4¢ del.	N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		10½¢ f.o.b.	PA.	White-Clover	13¢ del.
COLO. Alfalfa - Clover		13½¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Clover (drums)	12¼¢ del.
ARIZ. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton				Light Amber-Clover	12 3/4¢ del.
		11¢ f.o.b.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	
ARK. Cotton - Soybean (cans or drums)		12¢ del.		(cans or drums)	11¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. White-Clover (drums)		14-15¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover		14-15½¢ del.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	WHOLESALESALES TO (Generally Delivered)	RETAILERS (Generally Delivered)	CONSUMERS (Local Sales)
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EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WASH.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	17¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	18½¢	-
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa - Clover	17½¢	-	19¢
TEXAS	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
WIS.	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
MINN.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	18¢
ILL.	White-Clover	15-16½¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
WASH.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	24¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa - Clover	20½¢	23½¢	28¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
	White-Clover	25 1/3¢	-	-
OKLA.	Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	25 1/3¢	22-28¢	28¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	22¢	25¢
KANS.	Clover	-	-	28¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	17¢
MINN.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	25¢
ILL.	Clover	20¢	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Extra Light Amber Clover	-	26¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27-30¢
MINN.	Clover	-	21¢	25-28¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 4

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	Sales to		
:	:	:	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood	-	50¢	50-75¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
GA.	Gallberry	23 1/3¢	27¢	-
FLA.	Tupelo	25¢	26 2/3¢	32¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.24	-	-
WASH.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa - Clover	6.30	7.00	75¢
TEXAS	Clover - Alfalfa	7.35	8.00	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50	-
	White-Clover	7.35	-	-
OKLA.	Clover - Vetch	-	6.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	7.35	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.00	65¢
MO.	Amber-Aster - Tievine	-	-	75¢
	Amber-Heartsease	-	-	75¢
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	5.50	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	White-Clover	5.70	6.35	69¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
GA.	Gallberry	-	7.90	-
FLA.	Tupelo	7.50	8.00	85¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.48	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Clover - Alfalfa	7.60	8.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.75	-
	White-Clover	7.60	-	-
OKLA.	Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	7.60	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	35¢
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50	5.75	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL.	Clover	6.00	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA.	White-Clover	6.00	6.75	39-41¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
GA.	Gallberry	-	8.10	-
FLA.	Tupelo	7.85	8.40	45¢
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa - Clover	7.05	7.88	40¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	4.00	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	3.90	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS					
:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to		
STATE	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar	
TEXAS	White-Clover	4.30	-	-	
OKLA.	Clover - Vetch	-	4.20	-	
S.DAK.	White-Clover	4.30	-	-	
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	20¢	
WIS.	Clover	-	3.20	-	
	White-Clover	3.40	-	-	
ILL.	Clover	3.50	-	-	
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-	
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-	
PA.	White-Clover	4.20	4.70	25¢	
	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢	
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-	
FLA.	Tupelo	5.00	5.50	28¢	
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS					
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.48	-	-	
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	39¢	
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	9.00	50¢	
TEXAS	Clover - Alfalfa 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-	
IOWA	White-Clover 24-14-oz.	-	9.60	-	
	12-32-oz.	-	8.40	-	
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-	
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-	
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS					
PA.	Clover - Thistle 11-oz.	8.00	9.50	55¢	
	Clover 11-oz.	8.00	9.50	55¢	
	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢	
WRAPPED, CUT COMB					
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa - Clover 12-oz.	4.20	4.80	50¢	
ILL.	Clover 12-12-oz. plastic boxes	5.25	-	-	
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK					
OREG.	Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb.	8.88	-	-	
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb.	-	8.60	-	
	24-1-lb..	-	7.80	-	
	White-Clover 12-1-lb.	4.75	-	-	
	Alfalfa - Clover 12-1-lb.	4.75	5.10	-	
S.DAK.	White-Clover 12-1-lb.	4.75	-	-	
ILL.	Clover 12-2½-lb.	9.10	-	-	
	12-12-oz.	3.35	-	-	
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb.	-	9.30	-	
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb.	-	-	1.00	
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood 3-lb.	-	-	1.50-2.25	
KY.	Mixed Flowers 2½-lb.	-	-	1.00	
GA.	Gallberry 12-2½-lb.	8.00	9.00	-	
	24-1-lb.	7.00	8.10	-	

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 4CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half February)

Weather for all California Districts - Clear skies that were a factor in causing temperatures in some areas to drop near to or below 32 degrees during the early portion of the week ending February 24 gave way to occasional cloudiness and, with the exception of a few widely scattered showers in the extreme northern portion of the State, weather was mild and dry. Mean temperatures were near normal to as much as 3 degrees above normal, except in the Los Angeles basin and the central Sierras where mean temperatures were 5-7 degrees above normal. Temperatures for the week were 5 degrees cooler than in the previous week in the northeast portion of the State; 2 degrees cooler in the southeast sections; and 2-4 degrees warmer along the south coast. Santa Ana winds again developed in the central valley and over parts of Southern California on February 18-19, with velocities to 45 miles per hour reported. Occasional precipitation occurred along the coast and in the mountains of Northern California but weekly totals generally were less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. By February 25, snow on the ground at Norden had diminished to 17 inches compared with 67 inches on the same date a year ago.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies generally are in good condition, except in parts of Southern California where they range from fair to excellent condition. Pollen and honey stores generally are adequate, but again in Southern California, stores of some colonies are low. Broodrearing is expanding, with 2-6 frames of brood being reported. Occasional reports from along the central coast indicate most yards are developing ahead of the sage flow and the bees will need care to stop swarming before the flow starts. Reports from Southern California indicate most colonies are not developing fast enough to take advantage of the orange bloom where buds have opened early due to warm weather. In the desert area, bees are bringing in pollen from quite a few wild flowers which are blooming despite the dry weather. No swarming has been reported yet. Reports of increase in bees range from none to 15%. Estimates of winter loss range from 2% to 20%, and occasionally 32-50%. Estimates of starvation of colonies yet in prospect range from none to 3%, and occasionally to 5-10% in Southern California. Spring inspection is being made of some colonies. Some colonies are being moved to manzanita, almonds, oranges, or better floral sources, but for the most part no colony movement is reported. From 8,000-10,000 colonies have been rented for the pollination of almonds at mostly \$2.00 per colony, some at \$1.50 per colony. Also some colonies have been rented for the pollination of seed alfalfa fields at \$5.00 per colony. Bees are working filaree, mustard, almonds, manzanita, willows, eucalyptus, ice plant, chickweed, fiddleneck, pepper trees, wild radish, apricots, oranges, wild flowers, and avocados. Generally in Northern and Central California honey plant conditions are good but additional rain is needed. Surface moisture is adequate and annual plants are

starting to bloom. Sage is budding early, with small buttons, and will not produce a large crop unless additional rain comes. In Central California foothill sections, manzanita is blooming too early for honey production. In Southern California, honey plants are suffering from the lack of moisture, and in some sections drought conditions prevail. There the sage is not putting out shoots and the leaves are brittle due to the dryness. Hill-sides are brown and dry and prospects for honey production in non-irrigated areas are extremely poor. In the desert section, cottonwood trees have leafed out and willows are budding.

Southern California - Practically no trading was reported in bulk honey from California beekeepers, except for occasional small lots of eucalyptus. Beekeeper offerings of clover honey from the mountain states have increased. Packaged honey sales to retail outlets continued fairly good, and bulk sales to other commercial users remained normal. Export trading was slow with shipments very light.

Northern and Central California - Trading in bulk honey from beekeepers was light. Bulk sales to commercial users, and packaged honey sales to retail outlets were reported seasonally normal. No export trading was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Feb. 8-22)

Washington - Some colonies in the Yakima Valley area had started broodrearing and colonies as a whole were considered in good shape. Most bees were able to make daily flights collecting a little pollen from pussy willows. Fairly mild weather conditions prevailed during the past two weeks. West of the Cascade mountain range, temperatures were slightly above normal and precipitation was also above normal. Most colonies were still in good condition and busily worked pussy willow and some alder. A fair demand prevailed for honey at producers level and prices held steady.

Oregon - Generally mild weather with above normal amounts of rain prevailed in the Willamette Valley. Some flooding was reported and the high elevation snow pack was below normal due to the mild temperatures. Some wild flowers and shrubs had started to bloom but it was generally too wet and cloudy for bees to fly. Filberts and pussy willow offered sources of pollen. A little rain was also reported in the Rogue River Valley. Very little honey was still being held by producers. Some price cutting was reported on small size packages.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 8-22)

Colorado - Moisture conditions were still below normal in the northeastern part of the State as warm, dry weather prevailed during the past two weeks. Consequently, crop prospects appeared dim in this part of the State. Warm, dry weather also ruled over the southwestern part of the State.

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Mountains were reported to be almost bare of snow cover. Temperatures were warm enough to permit bees cleansing flights on several occasions and most were in good shape and had not required any feeding to date. A snow storm on February 18, broke a record dry spell in the western part of the State. However, the snow pack in the higher mountains was reported to be the lowest in 25 years. Colonies were mostly in good shape but some colonies, especially those moved from higher elevations, were beginning to need feeding.

Idaho - Unusually mild weather hovered over the southern part of the State during the past period. No moisture was reported and dry conditions continued in this area.

Utah - Moisture conditions were considered about $\frac{3}{4}$ of normal in Utah County and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of normal in the more northern areas of the State. Colonies were in good condition in these areas. However, it was anticipated that many will require feeding soon in order to have bees in good shape by the time they are needed for orchard pollination. Local honey sales were considered only fair.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Soil moisture conditions were still below par in the desert areas and prospects for a good bloom from early desert flowers appeared poor. The early blooming desert flowers such as filaree, willow and cottonwood do not normally produce large amounts of nectar and pollen but usually provide enough for spring buildup of colonies. Citrus trees were about ready to bloom in the Salt River Valley. Irrigation water supply in most Central Arizona reservoirs was considered about normal with the exception of the San Carlos project. Mountain snow packs were about 62% of normal on the Salt water-shed, 38% of normal on the Verde water-shed and about normal on the Upper Gila.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Very wet weather conditions prevailed in this section of the State. Bees flew freely on favorable days gathering pollen from elm trees and other early blooming flowers. Most bees had wintered well but some were becoming light weight and will require feeding soon. However, in a few localities colonies were thought to be rearing excessive amounts of new brood for this time of the year. Vetch had made very little growth because of the constant cool, rainy weather. Honey moved slowly at retail level. Producers expected to have little or no carryover of honey this season.

Southeast Texas - On favorable days, bees gathered some pollen from elm. However, much of the period was cold and rainy. Fruit trees and wild berries were about ready to bloom in the southern portion of this area. Bees appeared to be brooding in a normal fashion but some were becoming a little light on stores. The excessive rainfall saturated fields and pastures making it impossible to reach some colonies. Some bees located in pastures were

damaged by cattle knocking over hives.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Warm, showery weather hindered bee activity in this part of the State. However, colonies gathered some nectar and pollen during favorable days and were said to be brooding up rapidly. Citrus trees showed buds and were expected to be in bloom in about two weeks, providing the weather stays warm.

Arkansas - Colonies in the northeast portion of the State were beginning to need feeding since they were unable to gather any stores late last fall. Honey plants were in good condition. Practically all of the 1960 crop honey had been sold by producers in this part of the State.

Oklahoma - Bees gathered pollen from elms on favorable days and some broodrearing was in progress in the central part of the State. Colonies in Southwestern Oklahoma were in fair condition but were able to fly only two days during the past period. Some feeding was done in this area. A few dandelions were in bloom and pussy willows and maples were beginning to bud. Good moisture conditions prevailed in this part of the State and an early spring is expected. About a half-inch of rain fell in the western part of the State, improving moisture conditions for young clover and alfalfa plants. Bees were in pretty good shape and gathered pollen from elm trees on several days. Honey sold slowly but this was considered only normal for this time of the year.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Iowa - Moderate temperatures permitted bees adequate opportunities for cleansing flights in Central Iowa. Practically all honey had cleared producers hands in this area. Some precipitation hit the southwestern part of the State during the past two weeks. Colonies were reported to be wintering well but some were expected to require feeding soon. Honey movement was considered about normal and stocks were about cleaned up. However, in the western portion of the State, one producer reported that a considerable amount of honey was being held by producers in that section. Retail sales proved very good in the area around Sergeant Bluff. Heavy snow hit this area during the past couple of weeks. The beeswax market held about steady. About 14 inches of snow fell in Northern Iowa but warm weather late in the period melted much of the snow cover. Bees in this part of the State seems to have wintered well to date.

Kansas - A heavy snow fell in the eastern part of the State early in the period but was soon melted by warm weather. Plant conditions were expected to improve with the additional soil moisture. Broodrearing was underway in most colonies and most had ample stores on hand and were said to be strong.

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Missouri - Some rain fell in the western portion of the State, aiding soil moisture conditions. Bees were reported to have wintered in very good shape and gathered their first pollen and nectar of the season about the middle of the period.

Nebraska - Mild temperatures prevailed in Eastern Nebraska during the early portion of the period. A cold wave brought some sleet and snow to the area about the middle of the period. Most colonies appeared to be wintering fairly well but some early feeding has been necessary and more is anticipated. Honey sold fairly well at retail level but the wholesale market was considered rather slow. Not much honey remained in producers hands. Light grades of honey moved better than the dark.

South Dakota - Mild weather late in the period permitted bees an opportunity to make good cleansing flights in the area around Brookings. Bees that were properly wrapped for wintering suffered only light losses but unwrapped colonies were reported to have suffered about a 30% loss.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 11-26)

Illinois - Bees were able to make flights on many days during the past two weeks and fairly mild temperatures prevailed. It was reported that some colonies had not moved into the upper part of their hives and it was feared that a cold spell might isolate them causing them to starve. Some hives were being reversed to prevent this from happening. There was practically no snow during the past two weeks and only a small amount of rainfall. Some rain fell in Central Illinois during the past period but more was needed. One beekeeper checked a few colonies in this area and reported that they were wintering in good shape. Colonies were also in good shape in Southern Illinois. Moisture conditions were below normal in this section of the State and additional precipitation was needed for normal development for spring honey plants.

Indiana - Variable weather conditions were reported but temperatures climbed high enough on several days to permit bees good flights and an opportunity to move to new locations in their hives. Some inspected hives showed sealed brood on three combs with the center comb being about half full. Some colonies still had ample winter stores and losses were expected to be lighter than during the past few years.

Ohio - Bees experienced several good flights during the period in West Central Ohio. Consequently, winter losses had been very light and colonies still had plenty of stores on hand. A few colonies examined showed from 2-3 frames of brood and some inspected hives showed signs of dysentery. Practically all of the snow cover had melted and this aided soil moisture conditions. Clovers appeared to be in good shape and looked promising for the coming season. Honey moved fairly good at wholesale levels and there was expected to be very little carry

over from last years crop. Honey plants were also in good condition in the northeastern part of the State. Colonies made a good cleansing flight late in the period and winter losses were not expected to exceed 5% in this part of the State.

Michigan - Temperatures proved mild enough on a few days to permit bees flights in the area around East Lansing. Colonies were thought to be wintering satisfactorily in this part of the State. About the same situation prevailed in the area around Reese.

Wisconsin - Rain fell in some areas of the south and southeastern portions of the State. However, there was no snow cover and it was feared that some clovers may have been damaged by the cold weather. Colonies appeared to be wintering in excellent condition with very few signs of dysentery. Most bees were aided by a good cleansing flight during the early part of February. Some wet snow and rain fell in the southwestern part of the State but very little if any of the moisture went into the ground since the soil was frozen. Both outside and cellar bees appeared to be wintering in fairly good shape. Honey sold good in local stores. A good 8 inch snowfall provided clovers some protection in Western Wisconsin. Unusually mild weather accompanied by some rain and snow was reported in the central part of the State. Bees were wintering good and experienced cleansing flights on four different occasions. Some colonies had ample food on hand but it was feared that some would require feeding by April 1. Mild temperatures dominated the weather scene in Eastern Wisconsin also. Rain fell in East Central Wisconsin on several occasions and this was the first substantial precipitation in several months. Some topsoil thawing developed but the ground was still deeply frozen. Colonies enjoyed an excellent flight on the 21st and 22nd. Consumption of winter stores continued heavy and it was expected that many colonies would soon require feeding. Honey sales continued slow and it was reported that some bulk honey was still being held by producers.

Minnesota - A heavy snow fell over the southern half of the State about the middle of the period. This brought badly needed moisture to many areas. However, the ground was still frozen several inches deep and it was feared that the mild temperatures would cause the melting snow to run-off. Colonies appeared to be in good shape and it was anticipated that some would require feeding soon since they had consumed more than normal amounts of stores during the warm weather. Most colonies experienced good cleansing flights during the past period. An early spring is expected in the southern part of the State and prospects for the coming honey crop depended to a great extent upon future precipitation. Demand for large lots of extracted honey proved slow but very little remained in producers hands.

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New York - Warmer weather melted a large portion of the snow cover in Northern Jefferson County. Showery weather kept bee activity at a minimum during the past two weeks. Practically all the snow cover melted in Western New York and the warmer temperatures permitted most colonies to shift clusters and to make at least a couple of good cleansing flights. Consequently, most colonies were in pretty good shape. Soil moisture conditions were below normal in some areas of this region. Producers had sold most of their honey and a rather dull market prevailed. Warm weather during the past period permitted bees several good cleansing flights but melted most of the snow cover. The heavy snow cover apparently protected bees and clovers fairly well during the low temperature period. A few inspected colonies showed dead bees at hive entrances but none were considered in serious shape. Demand for honey was only fair in this part of the State. Many colonies were still covered by snow in the southeastern portion of the State. One beekeeper reported an average of 12% loss on colonies checked to date. Other beekeepers anticipated even heavier losses. Most losses were apparently caused by bees being unable to shift clusters during the prolonged cold spell. The honey market held steady in this area and demand was about moderate.

New Hampshire - Heavier than normal colony losses are anticipated as result of the unusually cold weather during the past couple of months.

New Jersey - Winter colony losses were expected to be around 15-20% in the central portion of the State. Retail honey sales continued good and honey prices held steady.

Pennsylvania - Bees made a good cleansing flight in the eastern part of the State on February 24. Some feeding has been done in this area and most losses to date resulted from starvation. A few colonies were also weak in bees. Supplies of honey were considered low in this part of the State and demand proved fair to good. In the southeastern portion of the State, one beekeeper lost one-third of his colonies due to the recent severe winter weather. Bees were wintering fairly well in protected hives in Central Pennsylvania. The heavy snow cover in this part of the State melted slowly and was being absorbed into the soil, providing favorable conditions for clovers. Colonies were able to make a cleansing flight during the past period. The wholesale market for honey proved fairly slow in the area around Granville but a good market prevailed for offerings in small containers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12-27)

Maryland - Bees experienced a couple of fairly good cleansing flights during the past period in the Blue Ridge Mountain section. Colonies were thought to be in fairly good shape with adequate

stores. Warmer weather rapidly melted the snow cover in the Silver Spring area. The warmer temperatures permitted bees numerous good flights. Colonies were thought to be in fairly good condition but a few hives showed spotting. Maples were in bloom and provided bees a source of pollen and this was expected to promote broodrearing which had already started. Considerable rain fell during the period saturating the soil and improving prospects for the coming honey crop.

North Carolina - Very mild weather permitted much bee activity in the central part of the State. However, a considerable amount of rain fell, restricting bee flights on some days. Colonies at some points were building up rapidly and gathered a very good supply of pollen from maples. At one point, colonies were being fed pollen supplement in order to stimulate broodrearing. A few colonies had as much as four frames of brood in a single hive. Good moisture conditions prevailed in the State and spring honey plants were in good shape.

South Carolina - Bees were in very good condition in the northeastern portion of the State. Maple trees yielded heavy amounts of pollen and bees were building up rapidly. It was anticipated that very little, if any, feeding will be necessary this spring.

Virginia - Colonies in the Lynchburg area made several good flights and were thought to be in good shape. However, some will require feeding this spring. Ample soil moisture was present and improved the outlook for the coming honey crop. Bees were also wintering good in the Shenandoah Valley and they experienced several good flights during the past few weeks. Winter weather conditions slowed down honey sales in this area and some producers were reported to still have almost half of their honey crop on hand.

West Virginia - About normal moisture conditions prevailed in the eastern Panhandle section. Heavy winter losses are anticipated in this part of the State.

Kentucky - Unseasonably warm weather and good rains revived vegetation in the north central part of the State. Bees made good cleansing flights almost daily and were in good condition. Some hives showed new brood but no sources of nectar and pollen were available. However, honey plants looked good and prospects appeared excellent. Honey sold good in this part of the State. Bees made good flights in the western part of the State and obtained some pollen. Some of the strong colonies already had from 2-3 frames of sealed brood. The weather turned much colder at the end of the period and some snow fell.

Tennessee - Warm weather permitted bees much activity in the western part of the State and they were able to gather some pollen. Some feeding was being done. Colonies in the southeastern portion of the State made fairly good broodrearing progress.

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They gathered pollen from alder, elm and soft maple during the warmer days. Several good rains occurred bringing the rainfall for the year up to almost normal.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Georgia - Broodrearing was well underway in the southern part of the State but was considered about two weeks later than normal. Bees had stored up light supplies of nectar from red bud maple and were beginning to work on ti-ti. However, this source was not expected to be fully developed for about ten more days. Prospects continued good for the spring honey crop. Some colonies in a few areas required light feeding. Many bees from South Georgia have been moved to Central Florida to work the orange blossom honey flow. Package bee operations were expected to get underway about the first of April. A good demand prevailed for honey but supplies were below normal for this time of the year.

Florida - Colonies were building up in the southern part of the State and a few swarms had been observed. Honey plants were in fair condition. A considerable amount of interest was being shown in bees for use in pollination. Citrus trees were budding in the Tampa Bay area and a fair honey flow was expected from this source about the second week in March. A few scattered citrus trees were already in bloom and willows were in full bloom. Moisture conditions were reported to be deficient in this area. Most colonies are in fair to good condition and queenrearing operations were being started. Honey moved fairly good in the central part of the State. Warm weather aided citrus growth in this part of the State. Bees gathered pollen and some nectar in the northwestern part of the State and were expanding broodrearing operations. Ti-ti was expected to be in bloom in a few days and this should provide bees a good working source.

Mississippi - Heavy amounts of rain fell over much of the State late in the period. Cold, damp weather hindered bee activity in the northwestern part of the State. However, it was warm enough in the southern portion of the State for bees to gather liberal amounts of pollen and possibly a little nectar. Heavy broodrearing was in progress in this part of the State. Honey plants were in good condition and a good honey crop is anticipated.

Louisiana - Springlike weather permitted bees much activity during the past period. They worked maple and elm trees gathering pollen which stimulated broodrearing. Heavy rains late in the period hindered activities. Fruit trees, redbud and willow trees were beginning to bloom late in the period. Most colonies were in fairly good shape but some required feeding in order to get them ready for the coming honey flow. Demand for bottled honey proved slow but orders for packaged and queen bees were good. Bees in the Bunkie area gathered plenty of pollen during the early part of the period and this aided broodrearing to a great extent. However, heavy rains fell in this area on the last four days of the period hindering activity. Grafting of queen bee cells had been started in this area.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 4REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of February. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 78,880 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 201,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand slow. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.25-7.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 41,162 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz.	4.10
12, 20-oz.	5.25

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 29,104 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
some	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
--------------------	------

Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
--------------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.60
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB HONEY: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
---------------------------	------

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 225, Minn. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 125, Wis. White Clover 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 4

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals Dom. Rep. 135 drums, Mexico 20 drums and Ireland 30 boxes. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand light. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	14
tins	14
ARGENTINE White Clover Ex Dock	14-14½
FLA., Orange	18
N.Y., Buckwheat	18
MIDWESTERN White Clover	18
Light Amber processed	15¼-16

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
6, 5-lb. jars or tins	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

COMB HONEY: 12, 10-oz. 4.25

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags Chile 193, Dom. Rep. 206, Brazil 84, Morocco 131, Mexico 207 and West Africa 47 blks. Market weaker especially for African.

Central America	53-55
South America	56-58
Africa	49-52

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

38,382 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate to good. Market steady. White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover f.o.b. Syracuse	16½
U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-	
24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

7,672 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand good. Market firm. White Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed- Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars

7.75-7.85

24, 10-oz. cups

5.85

Blended fair quality-

12, 5-lb. pails 11.40-12.00

Bulk 5 gallon cans baker grade 14.50-14.95

Light Amber and better 16-17

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 2,250 cans Central Calif.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors - White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars few 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

12, 8-oz. jars 2.39

24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles

4.25-4.48

Blended flavors - Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-5.60

12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 4REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber - according to quality and quantity purchased delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
12, 2-lb. jars	6.35-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.70-6.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.	16
Dark	14
Customer furnishes containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
6, 3-lb. decanters	4.50
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55
12, 20-oz. cups	4.40

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 3FIRST ESTIMATE OF CANADA HONEY PRODUCTION - 1960*

Preliminary Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees and Production of Honey in Canada 1/, by Province, 1959 and 1960 2/, with 10-year Averages, 1949-1958, as supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on January 20th.

HONEY

Province	Year	Beekeepers No.	Colonies No.	Average Yield Per Colony lb.	Total Production '000 lb.
P.E.I.	1949-58	120	800	86	69
	1959	100	1,000	61	61
	1960	90	600	82	49
N.S.	1949-58	400	2,200	61	134
	1959	420	2,900	62	180
	1960	380	2,800	50	140
N.B.	1949-58	350	2,100	53	111
	1959	220	1,400	44	62
	1960	190	1,200	73	88
Quebec	1949-58	3,490	62,600	57	3,583
	1959	2,420	51,900	76	3,952
	1960	2,220	49,840	46	2,284
Ontario	1949-58	3,800	172,000	58	9,913
	1959	2,960	125,000	89	11,125
	1960	2,730	121,500	73	8,870
Manitoba	1949-58	1,440	41,600	120	4,981
	1959	1,080	44,400	133	5,905
	1960	920	41,700	153	6,380
Saskatchewan	1949-58	3,130	30,700	119	3,653
	1959	2,500	31,200	123	3,838
	1960	2,400	33,200	136	4,515
Alberta	1949-58	2,230	41,900	119	4,994
	1959	1,540	54,200	94	5,095
	1960	1,670	54,900	145	7,960
B.C.	1949-58	1,890	14,800	86	1,269
	1959	2,940	18,700	70	1,309
	1960	1,820	19,800	95	1,881
CANADA	1949-58	16,850	368,900	78	28,707
	1959	14,180	330,700	95	31,527
	1960	12,420	325,540	99	32,167

1/ Does not include Newfoundland.

2/ Subject to revision.

* Information from the January 30, 1961 issue of "Fruit, Vegetable, Honey Crop and Market Report" released by Canada Department of Agriculture.



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MONTHLY REPORT	
Vol. XLV No. 5	

Friday, March 17, 1961

MOST BEES WINTERED GOOD

Colonies seemed to have come through the winter in better than average condition in many regions. However, it was still too early to fully determine the degree of winter losses in many of the northern areas where winter was still in progress. Broodrearing was well underway in practically all areas. Colonies worked various plants in the warmer regions, gathering from light to liberal supplies of pollen which stimulated broodrearing. In some of the northern areas new pollen was unavailable and beekeepers were required to feed bees since they had consumed more than normal amounts of stores during the recent mild spell of weather. Many colonies were moved into Central Florida from points to the north in order to work the citrus honey flow which was in progress.

Moisture conditions showed improvement in several sectors of the country with the advent of recent heavy snowfalls. This was particularly true in parts of the Plain States, the East North Central States and in the Intermountain States areas. Snow depth was increased materially at high mountain elevations in portions of Colorado and in Northern Utah. Elsewhere, wet snow and/or rains aided honey plants, improving prospects for the coming new crop of honey. Maples and elm trees were in bloom in many States, providing bees a good working source of pollen. The citrus honey flow was in progress in Central Florida but it was feared the hot weather would shorten its duration.

Much above normal temperatures prevailed for the fourth consecutive week in the Northern Plain States and in the extreme northeast and for the third straight week in most other areas east of the Rockies during the first portion of the period. The mild weather melted most of the snowcover in the northeast. Precipitation was widespread and much of it in the Great Lakes region was in the form of snow and glaze. Up to four inches of snow fell in Kansas, 7 inches in Nebraska and a foot or more in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The latter portion of the period proved several degrees cooler east of the Rockies. However, temperatures still averaged well above normal. Several storm systems produced high winds and rather widespread precipitation. Most of it was in the form of snow and sleet in northern and mountainous regions. More than three feet of snow hit some mountain areas of Northern Utah. Falls ranging up to 15 inches or more were drifted by high winds in Iowa and Wisconsin.

The honey market held about steady across the country. A good demand was reported in some areas but had eased off in others. It was reported that several large lots of bulk remained to be sold in Michigan. However, producers in many areas had depleted their stocks. In the important midwestern producing regions, good quality, white or better extracted clover-alfalfa honey sold mostly in a 13-14¢ per pound range. A few scattered sales brought more money, particularly sales on a delivered basis.

A rather dull market prevailed for heavy offerings of domestic beeswax as demand lagged in most areas. However, prices showed little or no change from the past period. Domestic beeswax generally sold in a price range of 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Some sales, particularly small lots, went at higher prices. Imported wax sold steady to slightly lower in New York City. African offerings brought 47-51¢ per pound; Central American supplies drew 53-55¢, while South American stock realized 55-58¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

:		: PRICES & BASES :		: PRICES & BASES :	
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
<hr/>					
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			IOWA	Amber-Clover	12¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus (cans returned)				White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.
	9½¢ del.		MICH.	White-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9¢ f.o.b.		WIS.	White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.
Amber-Avocado	7½¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Light Amber-Clover	12¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ f.o.b.		MINN.	Amber-Clover	11½¢ del.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Bean - Alfalfa				White-Clover	12½-13¢ del.
	11½¢ del.		OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			ILL.	Clover	14¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ del.		N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	15¢ del.
OREG. Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.		GA.	Mixed Flowers (cans)	14¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	15½¢ del.			Mixed Flowers (drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
MONT. Alfalfa - Clover (used cans)	16¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.
NEV. White-Clover	15¢ del.		LA.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. White-Clover (cans or drums)	14½-15½¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
KANS. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.		N.Y.	Amber-Clover	14¢ del.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		: Sales to :	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) :
:	:	:	:(Local Sales) :

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WASH. Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	18¢
COLO. White-Clover	-	-	18¢
White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	18 2/3¢
S.DAK. White-Clover	-	-	16-18¢
IOWA White-Clover	-	-	17¢
NEBR. White-Clover	14¢	-	-
KANS. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
MINN. Clover	-	-	18¢
N.Y. White-Clover	-	-	21 2/3¢
Light Amber-Clover	14¢	-	16¢
MISS. Cotton - Soybean	12¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. Fireweed - Vetch	-	-	22¢
Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa	20¢	-	-
WASH. Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	23¢
COLO. White-Clover	-	-	27¢
White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	21¢	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
S.DAK. White-Clover	20¢	22¢	26-28¢
IOWA White-Clover	-	21¢	26¢
WIS. Light Amber White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
Clover - Basswood	-	-	17¢
White-Clover	20¢	-	-
MINN. Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO White-Clover	21¢	-	25¢
ILL. Clover	-	21¢	-
N.Y. Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	24¢	27-30¢
Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
White-Clover	-	-	37¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALE	:	RETAILERS
:	:	:	CONSUMERS		
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Raspberry	-	-	50¢
VT.	Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	28¢	37¢
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood	-	50¢	75¢
	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
GA.	Mixed Flowers	23 1/3¢	27¢	22-30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa	6.48	-	-
WASH. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50	-
	7.35	8.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	5.75-6.50	70¢
WIS. Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
	5.00	-	-
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. White-Clover	-	8.00	-
	-	6.72	-
	-	7.20	-
	-	7.20	69-79¢
	-	9.50	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
	-	6.80	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
VA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
GA. Mixed Flowers	-	7.75	-
LA. Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa	6.70	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.75	-
	7.60	8.20	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
	-	7.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.25-6.50	37¢
WIS. Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	5.50	-	-
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL. Clover	6.40	7.20	39¢
N.Y. Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	-	7.20	39-43¢
	-	7.20	-
	-	8.50	-
	-	10.00	-
VT. Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA. Mixed Flowers	-	-	32¢
	-	8.00	45¢
VA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
TENN. Clover - Vetch	-	8.00	-
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
GA. Mixed Flowers	-	6.50-8.10	-
MISS. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.95	40¢
LA. Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>				
		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa	4.00	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	3.90	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.00-4.25	25¢
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	27¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
VT.	Clover	-	5.00	25-30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
LA.	Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa	6.70	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
WIS.	Clover	6.20	-	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-1-lb.	-	9.00	-
	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
VT.	Clover	-	8.40	60¢
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
OHIO	White-Clover 14-oz.	9.60	-	-
ILL.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	10.00	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch 13-15-oz.	-	-	34 3/8¢
N.Y.	Clover 12-oz.	9.80	-	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
IOWA	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	7.20	30¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars	8.88	-	-
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
	24-2½-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
OKLA.	Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.75	-	-
VT.	Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	12.00	1.50
VA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.30	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 5-lb. cans	-	-	1.25
TENN.	Light Amber-Sourwood 3-lb. jars	-	-	75¢
	Clover - Vetch 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
GA.	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	7.95-8.00	9.00	-
	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	7.00	8.10	-
LA.	Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	8.10	9.00	-

^{1/} State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

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Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures averaged below seasonal normals at most points north of the Tehachapis, but were close to normal in Southern California during the week ending March 10. North and central coast stations showed temperature declines of up to 3 degrees from the week ending March 3. Temperatures in the Sacramento Valley fell 2-3 degrees, and in the San Joaquin Valley 1-3 degrees. Most south coast points were about 3 degrees cooler, but in the desert valleys, readings were about the same as the previous week. Precipitation was general over the northern 2/3 of the State while in the southern 1/3 was very light with no precipitation reported in a large part of the area. Totals for the week were 1/4 inch or less at coastal and valley points south of the San Francisco-Sacramento line. Central coast and Sacramento Valley points received 1/2-1 inch. The March 1 report indicated the snow pack ranged 25-40% of the normal to date. The snow line was unusually high, and was around 7,000 foot elevation. Winds were light to normal, except those accompanying the storm near mid-week. Thunderstorms occurred in the Northern Sacramento Valley. Winds up to 60 miles per hour were reported along the coast and to 30-40 miles per hour inland in Northern and Central California.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions generally are good, except in Southern California where conditions are fair to poor at many locations. Colonies in Central and Northern California have up to 6-7 frames of brood while in Southern California colonies are building up slowly due to the shortage of pollen. For the most part colonies have adequate pollen and honey stores. An occasional report from Central California indicates most hives are strong and some have queen cells capped, getting ready to swarm. Several reports from Central and Northern California indicate bees are building up rapidly or will be ahead of the honey flow while in Southern California indications are bees will not be up to strength for the orange flow. No swarming was reported yet. Reports on the percent of increase being made range from none to 15%. Estimates of winter and spring loss range from 2% to 25%. Very little if any starvation of colonies is in prospect now. Some colonies are being moved from almond orchards to manzanita, a few to eucalyptus, avocados, sage, and orange locations. No large movement of colonies is underway, however. A large number of colonies has been rented for the pollination of almonds at \$1.50-2.00, some \$2.50 per colony. Some colonies have been rented for the pollination of plums at \$1.50-2.00 per colony. Some colonies have been rented for the pollination of alfalfa seed fields in the San Joaquin Valley at \$4.00-5.00 per colony. A few colonies have been rented for the pollination of pears and nectarines at \$2.00 per colony. Bees are working willows, manzanita, almonds, mustard, filaree, eucalyptus, various grasses, plums, prunes, mustard, wild radish, acacia, chickweed, and oranges. Sage is

blooming in some central coastal areas but is yellow and dormant in other areas. Additional rain is badly needed in all areas. Prospects are for very little buckwheat in Southern California because of the dry weather. Unusually warm weather in January and February in Southern California has caused oranges to bloom early. Many of the honey plants are beginning to dry up or have died from the lack of moisture in various parts of the State.

Southern California - Bees are beginning to work the early bloom on citrus. Bulk honey trading with beekeepers has been light, and limited to occasional lots. Packaged honey sales to retail outlets continued good, while bulk sales to other users remained normal. Export trading was very light, with very little inquiry.

Northern and Central California - Purchases were limited to replacements, when available, for depleted stocks of lighter colored honey. The new crop orange bloom was reported to be early. Although hard to estimate at this early stage, the new crop orange is considered by a few contacts to be light. Last year's orange crop is reported being offered more freely now, but the color is mostly dark. No export trading was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

Washington - Some bees in the area west of the Cascade mountain range had started broodrearing. Colonies were in generally good shape. However, it was rainy and windy on many days, restricting bee activity. About normal temperatures prevailed. A good demand was reported for honey and the market held about steady. Bees flew daily in the Yakima Valley area, collecting some pollen from maples and pussy willows and this stimulated broodrearing. Colonies in this part of the State reportedly came through the winter in better shape than in recent years. However, the recent mild weather has caused them to consume stores rapidly and many may need feeding shortly. The growing season was considered about two weeks ahead of normal.

Oregon - The entire period proved wet, cloudy and warm in the portion west of the Cascades. The poor weather conditions kept bees confined most of the time and caused them to consume stores heavily. Most bees experienced flights late in February and gathered some pollen from filberts and pussy willow. A considerable amount of feeding proved necessary in some of the lowland areas and more will be required unless good weather develops shortly. Some bees were lost as result of flooding.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

Colorado - Despite severe winter conditions of the past few months, colonies were in fairly good condition in the southeastern part of the State. Losses were considered about normal to date. There were no pollen sources available but chinese elm were about ready to bloom. Late, heavy

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snows in the mountains improved moisture prospects for the summer. Very little honey was being held in the area but a good demand was reported and the market steady. Some snow fell in the Monte Vista area during the last week of the period. However, it was insufficient to alter the prevailing drouth conditions. Some colonies required feeding in this area. Rain and snow late in the period materially increased the snow-pack in the higher mountains in the western portion of the State. This tended to alleviate the extreme dry conditions in the Grand Valley. Above normal temperatures and dry weather conditions continued to prevail in Northeastern Colorado. Moisture was badly needed in this area.

Utah - Snow aided moisture conditions at many points in Northern Utah. However, overall moisture conditions were still considered below normal. Cold weather kept bees inactive and some small beekeepers reported fairly heavy losses from starvation. Some colonies checked revealed a shortage of pollen. Local honey sales perked up in the Providence area.

Nevada - Broodrearing had started in the northern part of the State and most colonies had approximately two frames of brood per hive. However, there were no natural sources of pollen available and beekeepers were required to feed a substitute. Unusually cool weather prevailed in the southern part of the State during the past two weeks. Colonies in that area worked elm and fruit trees and some mustard plants. However, most colonies were low on stores and feeding will soon be necessary.

Idaho - Cooler weather prevailed in the southern part of the State. Little or no precipitation was reported during the period. Consequently, prospects for irrigation water did not look too promising.

Montana - Temperatures averaged much above normal early in the period in the area around Wolf Point but dropped considerably during the latter portion. There was no snow on the ground and much moisture will be needed for honey plants this spring. Colonies were thought to be wintering well, having made frequent flights throughout the winter.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Colonies in Central Arizona were in variable condition. Dry desert conditions caused a lack of pollen in some colonies. Consequently, very little broodrearing had taken place. However, some colonies located near irrigated farms had access to ample pollen supplies and were in good shape. Many colonies had been or will soon be moved to citrus groves. A heavy citrus bloom is anticipated on limited acreage and bees are expected to work this source heavily.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Northeast Texas - Colonies were building up rapidly in the area around Sulphur Springs and were unusually strong for this time of the year. Spring weather prevailed and bees were able to work numerous flowering plants.

Southeast Texas - Bees in this area were rather slow in building up due to the prolonged cold and cloudy weather during the recent weeks. However, relatively mild weather during the past two weeks permitted bees to make daily flights gathering fresh stores. Soil moisture was ample and spring flowering plants were in excellent condition. In Matagorda County, bees were getting plenty of pollen and expanding broodnest into the second level. It was anticipated that excessive swarming might soon occur.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - A good honey flow from orange trees was in progress and bees worked this source heavily and were building up rapidly. Many beekeepers were busy raising queens and making divisions of colonies for orders.

Arkansas - Honey plants were in good shape in the Crossett area as ample soil moisture was available. The plants provided bees plenty of pollen and most colonies were in good condition. Demand for honey was good in this area but all supplies had moved out of producers hands.

Oklahoma - Bees were in good shape in the southwestern and western portions of the State. Winter losses were said to have been very light. Colonies were rearing brood at a rapid rate and were able to gather pollen from numerous blooming fruit trees. Native and chinese elm were about through blooming at some points. No rainfall was reported during the past two weeks but there was plenty of soil moisture for young clover and alfalfa. Honey sold slowly in the western part of the State. Bees gathered pollen from elm trees in the north central portion of the State and broodrearing was progressing nicely. Honey plants needed additional moisture in the Stillwater area. Practically all honey had moved out of the producers hands in this part of Oklahoma.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Iowa - Temperatures averaged above normal in southwestern Iowa and a wet snow, totaling about 4 inches fell late in the period. The warm days permitted bees much activity and some were becoming light in stores. Most colonies had wintered well but may soon require feeding. Honey sold at a normal pace and at steady prices. Movement of beeswax proved heavy and the market declined. Heavy broodrearing was in progress in the central portion of the State. Consequently, it was feared that bees might soon deplete pollen and honey stores and need feeding. About a foot of snow fell in the northern part of the State late in the period. Most bees made good flights on several

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days before the cold weather developed and were in fairly good shape but may soon require feeding. Honey sold a little better locally in this area.

Kansas - Most colonies came through the winter in reasonably good shape in the south-eastern part of the State. They were able to gather pollen from elm and soft maple trees during the past two weeks. Retail honey sales perked up slightly. It was reported that large packers in this part of the State had about a 60 day supply of honey on hand.

Nebraska - A snow and ice storm covered most of the State on March 5, bringing badly needed moisture to many areas. Colonies were reportedly in good shape having come through the winter without excessive losses. Broodrearing was well underway and some colonies had abnormally large clusters for this time of the year. Consequently, some feeding was being done and more was expected to be necessary. Honey supplies were practically depleted in the eastern portion of the State.

South Dakota - It was reported that approximately 98% of the 1960 honey crop had been sold. There was no comb, chunk or creamed honey left to be sold in the State.

North Dakota - Warm weather on a few days permitted colonies good flight opportunities. Winter losses were not expected to be excessive and those colonies that were lost were considered a result of poor packing. Honey plants were in very good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 11)

Illinois - The ground was well covered with snow in the northern part of the State at the close of the period. The first portion of the period was warm enough for bees to fly. Colonies checked during the warm days showed that most were in fairly good shape. Furthermore, it was reported that beekeepers had the best wintering season in many years. In Central Illinois, colonies were in pretty good shape but it was felt that broodrearing was a little behind schedule. On the other hand spring was apparently a little earlier than usual. Moisture conditions were about normal in this part of the State and honey plants looked good. Very little honey remained in hands of producers. Winter losses were reported to have been very light in East Central Illinois. Moisture conditions improved and white Dutch clover was beginning to show in pastures. A good honey market prevailed in this part of the State.

Ohio - Bees experienced several good flights in West Central Ohio. They gathered pollen from soft maple and were looking good. Plenty of soil moisture put honey plants into good shape and prospects for the coming crop looked promising. Honey moved good in this area and bottlers were searching for good table grade supplies. Winter losses were

estimated at about 2% in the northeastern part of the State. Colonies were carrying pollen on March 6 and this was said to have been the earliest in over 50 years. Cold, windy weather was restricting bee activity at the end of the period.

Michigan - Colonies made good flights in the southern portion of the State and generally seemed to have wintered well. A shortage of snowfall during the winter months created a moisture deficiency and much spring rain will be needed to take care of honey plant requirements. It was reported that several large beekeepers were holding a rather large amount of honey on hand. A weaker market prevailed for beeswax in this part of the State and supplies were rather heavy. Colonies made good flights on most every day in the eastern portion of the State and had wintered very well to date. Cellar bees were quiet on the Upper Peninsula. It was cold and snowy during the latter part of the period. It was expected that all honey would be sold in this part of the State before the new crop arrives.

Wisconsin - A good demand prevailed for honey in the southern portion of the State. Blizzard weather conditions hit this section of the State on March 8, dumping as much as 10 inches of snow at some points. This provided excellent protection for clovers and aided moisture conditions. Most colonies were wintering well and large amounts of broodrearing was noticeable. Moisture conditions were greatly improved by a good snow in the southwest and western portions of the State. Both outside and cellar bees were considered in excellent condition. However, some were being fed at a few points. Sales of honey in local stores continued good, especially for the 5-lb. containers. Prices held about steady. It was unusually mild during the early portion of the period in Central Wisconsin but snow and cold weather prevailed during the latter portion. The snow provided needed moisture, improving new crop prospects. Honey sold slowly in this area. February closed out on a spring-like note in east central Wisconsin. However, the first ten days of March brought considerable precipitation in the form of rain and snow. The violent storm which hit Wisconsin March 8 produced only an inch of snow in this part of the State. Practically all beekeepers in this area reported colonies as having wintered good to date with an unusual amount of broodrearing in progress. This has resulted in a heavy drain on stores and a few producers were already feeding. Demand for honey proved generally slow at wholesale level. It was reported that a considerable amount of large lots of honey was being offered by producers.

Minnesota - Heavy snows totaling as much as 20 inches in some areas plus some rain during the period, greatly aided soil moisture conditions throughout Southern Minnesota. The stormy weather slowed yard work at many apiaries and many beekeepers were unable to do necessary feeding. However, most colonies were in fairly good shape. Honey moved at a rapid pace and nearly all large

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lots of honey had been sold.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 11)

New York - Good rains and a 5 inch snow helped to improve moisture conditions in much of Western New York. Temperatures proved generally mild during the first portion of the period permitting bees some activity. However, colder weather developed near the end of the period. Honey sold at a slower pace at some points. It was felt that colonies were in reasonably good condition in Northern Jefferson County. However, colonies had not experienced a good cleansing flight in some time. Practically all the snow cover had melted during the early portion of the period but a new snowfall near the end of the period brought 5 additional inches of new snow. Beekeepers reported colonies wintering the best in several years in the central portion of the State. A few colonies had been inspected and indications pointed to the fact that they are stronger and rearing more brood than normal. However, this made it necessary for some colonies to be fed. Warm temperatures during the early part of the period permitted bees to make good cleansing flights. Some beekeepers in the southeastern part of the State estimate their winter losses will be substantial while others expect very light losses. Another wet snow fell in the area late in the period, delaying feeding operations. Pussy willows were shedding their husks and were expected to be supplying pollen in a few days. Honey sold at a steady pace and prices were unchanged.

Vermont - Colonies seem to be wintering satisfactorily and had made several flights during the past period. It was feared that many colonies would soon require feeding to prevent starvation. Stocks of honey were considered low. A good inquiry was reported for standard packs of extracted honey and all types of comb honey were very scarce.

New Hampshire - Moderate weather during the early part of the period permitted bees to make several cleansing flights.

Pennsylvania - Most of the snow cover had melted in Eastern Pennsylvania. Additional moisture in the form of rain put honey plants into good shape. Several sources of pollen were available and bees gathered liberal amounts. However, some colonies were weak and had little or no stores on hand and required feeding. Honey sales proved only fair in this part of the State. The first week of March was warm in Central Pennsylvania and bees gathered fairly large quantities of pollen. The fresh pollen was expected to put bees in good condition but some will still require feeding.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Maryland - About normal weather conditions prevailed in the Silver Spring area. Rain, accompanied by strong wind, on several days brought additional soil moisture. Mild temperatures on some

days permitted bees an opportunity to gather pollen and nectar from maples and other plants and this stimulated broodrearing. Winter losses were thought to be nominal. Producer-retailers were said to be searching for available small lots of honey for their trade. Producer stocks were generally depleted in this area. In the Blue Ridge Mountain section, some colonies were inspected near the middle of the period and only normal losses were reported. However, a fairly large percentage of the colonies were rather weak. Broodrearing was progressing normally and some new pollen had been stored.

Virginia - Some colonies in the northern part of the State made fairly good progress in brood-rearing and some showed from 2-3 combs in each hive. Bees were able to gather liberal amounts of new pollen from various sources during the latter days of the period.

North Carolina - Colonies were building up rapidly in the northeastern part of the State and mild weather permitted bees to gather considerable amounts of pollen and nectar from early blooming plants. Prospects for the spring honey flow appeared very good in this part of the State. All of the 1960 honey crop had been sold. Colonies were also in good shape in the southeastern part of the State and most had abundant stores on hand. Red maple yielded plenty of pollen and some nectar in this area. Heavy broodrearing was in progress in the Piedmont region and colonies stored good amounts of new pollen from maples. Ample soil moisture was available improving prospects for the approaching honey crop. A few colonies required feeding at a few points.

West Virginia - Colonies that had adequate stores survived the severe winter in excellent condition in the eastern Panhandle area. Most colonies made rapid expansion of brood patterns during the past two weeks. Excellent moisture conditions prevailed and honey plants looked promising.

Kentucky - Variable weather conditions hit the north central portion of Kentucky during the past two weeks. Precipitation in many forms put soil moisture into good shape and clovers looked good. Elm and soft maple trees were yielding pollen in some areas. However, the rain and high winds destroyed some of the maple bloom. Winter colony losses were considered very light by some beekeepers but some feeding was necessary.

Tennessee - Typical spring weather in the western part of the State permitted bees to build up rapidly. Similar weather conditions prevailed in the eastern part of the State during the first portion of the period. Broodrearing also made good progress as they were able to work various blooming fruit trees, maples, japonicas and scattered shrubs. Clover seedlings were unusually abundant in some areas. Cool weather and rain hit Eastern Tennessee late in the period.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Georgia - Bees in South Georgia were in normal to slightly above normal condition. They stored some supplies from the ti-ti honey flow during the past week. A very light surplus was gathered from this source. Black gum was expected to begin yielding shortly. Queen raising was active but somewhat behind schedule. Shipment of queen and package bees was expected to begin in a light way soon but was not expected to be heavy before the end of the month. Ample moisture and practically no wood fires improved prospects for a very good honey flow from gallberry and tupelo. Practically no swarming had occurred to date. Many bees were being moved to North Central Florida for the citrus honey flow. The market held steady for beeswax.

Florida - Colonies gained strength rapidly in the extreme southern portion of the State and some swarms were reported. Weather conditions were rather dry during the past two weeks. A good demand was reported for bees in the Lake Okeechobee to be used in the pollination of cucumbers, cantaloups and watermelons. Beekeepers were renting colonies at \$10.00-12.00 per hive. The citrus honey flow got underway rapidly shortly after the first of March in the Tampa Bay area. It was expected that bees in this area might not be able to work the citrus flow fully since they were not at peak strength when it began. Extremely warm weather hastened the citrus bloom and it was expected to end a little earlier than normal. The citrus honey flow was well underway in the central portion of the State but it was anticipated that the flow would be short because of the very hot weather. Colonies were mostly in good shape but some were not strong enough to fully work the citrus flow. It was reported that this area was swamped with bees that had been moved in from other areas.

Mississippi - Heavy rains and flood conditions prevailed during most of the period throughout much of the State. However, a few favorable days permitted bees to gather small amounts of nectar and some pollen from early fruit bloom. Broodrearing was well underway and about normal for the season. Most colonies came through the winter in good condition with ample stores on hand. A light honey flow was in progress along the Gulf Coast.

Louisiana - Warm weather continued in the Baton Rouge area and bees were in better than normal condition. Broodrearing continued to develop rapidly and queen yardwork was ahead of schedule. Willows and berries provided bees a stimulating working source. They were also able to work fruit blooms, redbud, cherry laurel, oak trees and a few other plants. White clover showed good growth and a few blooms were visible in protected areas. One beekeeper reported a considerable amount of nosema disease present in some colonies. Bees were building up fast in the Bunkie area and were gathering lots of pollen from various sources. They were also making rapid buildup progress in the Pineville area. Colonies gathered some honey from elm, fruit blossom and dewberries. Willows were expected to be in bloom shortly. Some strong colonies were expected to be near swarm stage in about another week. A fair demand was reported for honey locally and a good demand prevailed for queen and packaged bees. Producers had no honey on hand in large lots.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of March. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some market are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 152,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-
EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 234,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand slow. Market about steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:	
60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.25-7.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 12,348 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:	
60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz.	4.10
12, 20-oz.	5.25

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:	
60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 72,560 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market barely steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:	
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
few	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.85-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few	5.65
24, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.65
mostly	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.05-3.45
mostly	3.30-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered, California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-
12, 12-oz. bottles 4.45

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.60
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB HONEY: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
---------------------------	------

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 225, Iowa 150, Wis. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 150. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers good. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - cases Greece 100, England 3 and Holland 40; - drums Dom. Rep. 12 and Argentina 64. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand light. Market dull.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums 14
tins 14

ARGENTINE White Clover Ex Dock 14-14½

FLA., Orange 18

N.Y., Buckwheat 18

MIDWESTERN White Clover 18

Light Amber processed 15¼-16

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.30-4.55

24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65

6, 5-lb. tins or jars 7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

COMB HONEY: 12, 10-oz. 4.25

BEE SWAX: Arrivals - bags Dom. Rep. 192,

Guatemala 94, Canal Zone 60, Mexico 100,

Brazil 666 bags and 250 pkgs., West Africa

369 blks., Fr. Somaliland 179 blks., Ethiopia

135 blks., and Egypt 101 pkgs. Demand light.

Market weaker. Wide range in prices.

Central America 53-55

South America 55-58

Africa 47-51

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

109,864 lbs.; by boat from Mexico 32,500 lbs.,

Argentina 55,250 lbs. Sales to wholesalers.

Supply liberal. Demand moderate to good. Market steady. White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover f.o.b. Syracuse 16½

U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

24, 8-oz. glass 4.45

12, 2-lb. glass 7.50

24, 16-oz. glass 7.70

24, 12-oz. glass 6.60

12, 16-oz. glass 3.90

6, 5-lb. cans 7.65

12, 12-oz. plastic 4.20

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

24, 1-lb. spread 7.65

12, 2½-lb. comb glass 9.10

24, 1-lb. comb glass 8.35

12, 12-oz. spread 3.25

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

40,445 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail

outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White

Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover 17½

Light Amber 16½

6, 4-lb. jars 5.25

6, 5-lb. jars 6.95

6, 3-lb. jars 4.45

12, 2-lb. jars 6.75

12, 1-lb. jars 3.50

24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

24, 8-oz. jars 4.10

12, 1-lb. servers 5.05

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars 6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair.

Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and

Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails 13.70-14.00

6, 5-lb. jars 7.00-7.25

6, 5-lb. tins 6.90

12, 2½-lb. jars 7.70-7.85

12, 24-oz. jars 6.30-6.40

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60-6.75

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60

CREAMED HONEY 24, 16-oz. jars 7.75-7.85

Fair quality-

12, 5-lb. pails or cans 11.40-12.00

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber and better

16-17½

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moder-

ate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17

Light Amber 15

6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90

12, 2-lb. jars 6.35-6.75

24, 1-lb. jars 6.70-6.90

24, 8-oz. jars 4.00-4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 1,700 cans Central California

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif.

and nearby States. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors - White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover- according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

- 12 -

Friday, March 17, 1961

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-6.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better Orange, Sage, Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans	13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady.

White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.	16
Dark	14
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
6, 3-lb. decanters	4.50
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55
12, 20-oz. cups	4.40

Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Fruit and Vegetable Division
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. DUDley 8-2176

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MONTHLY REPORT	
Vol. XLV	
No. 6	

Tuesday, April 4, 1961

CROP PROSPECTS PROMISING

Prospects for the coming honey crop continued to improve as additional snow aided moisture conditions in many of the dry areas of the country. Excessive rainfall hit some sectors of the country and clear open weather was needed. Clovers looked promising in many of the northern areas and it was felt that most acreage had gone through the winter without damage. The orange blossom honey flow was practically over in Florida and Texas. Yields were considered somewhat short in both States as the bloom was short lived. Citrus blooms were also being worked in Arizona. Various plants across the country provided bees with a source of pollen and some nectar in a few areas.

Winter colony losses were still considered fairly light throughout most sections of the country. In some areas, colonies reportedly came through in the best condition on record. However, many bees had consumed heavy amounts of stores and required spring feeding in order to survive until honey plants begin to yield. Losses in some areas were largely a result of starvation and faulty queens. Broodrearing progressed rapidly in most sectors, particularly in areas where colonies were able to work various plants, gathering pollen which stimulated activity.

Numerous storm systems during the first part of the period were responsible for widespread precipitation, considerable storminess and a wide range in temperatures. Rain kept soils too wet to work in much of the East and South. Precipitation hit most of the Pacific Northwest, much of California and parts of the Intermountain States. Much snow fell in the Plain States and areas north of the Ohio River. Heavy snow fell in New England and much of the area is still well covered with snow. During the latter portion of the period, it was unseasonably cold East of the Rockies, particularly in the northeast. Freezing temperatures extended southward to Oklahoma and northern portions of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Snowfall during the week increased the snowpack in the Sierras and in some areas of the central and northern Rockies. The snow cover east of the Rockies retreated to upper Michigan, South Central New York and interior New England.

Movement of extracted honey slowed down in many parts of the country. The market showed a slight weakness in some areas, particularly where large lots of honey remained to be sold. Extracting of new crop honey was expected to begin shortly at some Florida points. Midwestern extracted clover-alfalfa honey of good quality, white or better generally sold in a price range of 12-14¢, mostly 13-14¢ per pound. Some delivered sales brought higher prices in a few instances.

Domestic beeswax continued to move slowly on a rather dull market. Supplies proved rather heavy at many points but prices showed only minor changes. Domestic wax sold mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A few sales brought higher or lower prices. In New York City, imported wax sold about steady. Supplies from Africa sold for 47-51¢ per pound while Central American offerings realized 54-56¢ and stock from South America brought 54-58¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVER BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

:		: PRICES & BASES :		:		: PRICES & BASES :	
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	OF SALE :	OF SALE :
<hr/>							
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			S.DAK.	White-Clover	15¢ del.		
White-Clover - Bean	13¢ f.o.b.		N.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	14¢ f.o.b.		
Extra Light Amber-Clover - Bean	12¢ f.o.b.		IOWA	Amber-Clover	10-11½¢ del.		
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN				White-Clover	12-13½¢ f.o.b.		
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus	9 3/4-10¢ del.				or del.		
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11 3/4¢ f.o.b.		
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¼¢ del.			Amber-Clover	9-11¢ f.o.b.		
Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	10½¢ del.		NEBR.	White-Clover	14½¢ f.o.b.		
Extra Light Amber-Buckwheat	13¢ del.		KANS.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.		
Amber Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	8½-9¢ del.		WIS.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.		
IDAHO Water White-Clover - Alfalfa	15¢ del.			White-Clover	12½¢ del.		
			MINN.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.		
			OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:		:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch - Clover	14¢	-	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	18¢
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	17¢	18½¢
S.DAK.	White-Clover	16¢	-	18¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	17¢	-
KANS.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢	-	16¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	15¢	-	-
FLA.	Mixed Flowers	11¢	-	-
	Palmetto	12¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch - Fireweed	-	-	22¢
	Vetch - Clover	20¢	-	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	24¢
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
IDAHO	White-Clover	23¢	-	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover	-	22¢	28¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
S.DAK.	White-Clover	22¢	-	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	25-27¢
MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	-	24¢	-
	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS.	Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	17¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	23¢	29¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	18¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
STATE : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
VT.	Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	28¢	37¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	21-23 1/3¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover	6.40	-	-
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	69¢
IDAHO White-Clover	-	7.00	-
TEXAS Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	6.50	-
OKLA. Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover	5.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	5.75-6.50	65-70¢
MICH. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	-
WIS. Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	6.25	69¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	65¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover	6.64	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
IDAHO White-Clover	-	7.80	-
TEXAS Clover	7.35	8.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	6.80	-
OKLA. Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover	6.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.25-6.50	35-39¢
MICH. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	White-Clover	-	28¢
WIS. Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	7.00	39¢
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y. Clover - Basswood	5.85	7.25	40¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	7.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	40¢
VT. Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	40-41¢
VA. Mixed Flowers	-	7.00-7.20	35¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover	4.00	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
IDAHO White-Clover	-	5.00	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to	
STATE	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS
:	:	:	CONSUMERS	
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)	
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	3.90	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.00-4.25	20-25¢
MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.40	-
	White-Clover	-	-	18 1/3¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	4.10	25¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT.	Clover	-	5.00	25-30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
FLA.	Orange	3.60	-	20¢
	Palmetto	3.40	-	19¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.70-4.00	-	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	White-Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	8.40	70¢
	24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	40¢
N.Y.	Clover	-	6.96	-
VT.	Clover	-	8.40	60¢
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
MICH.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	10.00	-
MINN.	White-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.00	50¢
PA.	Light Amber Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers 13-15-oz.	6.50	7.25	36¢
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
IOWA	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	7.20	30¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
	Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
MD.	Clover - Basswood 24-12-oz. jars	-	7.70	-
VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	-	7.68	-
	Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.40
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-5-lb. cans	-	12.00	1.25
	12-2 3/4-lb. jars	-	8.50	90¢
TENN.	Light Amber Sourwood 3-lb. jars	-	-	2.25
GA.	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	7.25	-	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half March)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures showed only small departures from seasonal normals over most of the State during the week ending March 24. Temperatures in the central valley were 1-3 degrees below normal while the eastern plateau and southeast desert regions were 2-4 degrees above normal. Los Angeles remained 3 degrees above normal, although some precipitation and much cooler temperatures occurred the latter part of the week. Precipitation that fell during the week helped in easing the water shortage although no rain was reported from the southeast area. Rainfall in the northern portion of the State was between 1 and 2 inches, with the Cascade-Sierra region receiving up to 3 inches. Measurements were mostly $\frac{1}{4}$ to nearly 1 inch along the north central coast, and the coastal valley areas. The north central valley received from .05 to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch. Small amounts were measured in Southern California and in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Most mountain sections reported new snow. Winds occurred in some Northern California sections over the past week end.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions in Central and Northern California were generally good, while conditions reported for Kern County and parts of Southern California ranged from poor to fair. Some feeding has been necessary. In Central and Northern California colonies have from 5-9 frames of brood, and plenty of honey and pollen stores. Almonds yielded enough nectar to supply plenty of food. Pollen generally is plentiful. Along the Central Coastal section, bees have been slow in building up and are below average in condition, age and number of young bees. In Southern California, colonies in citrus areas are developing rapidly. Some colonies are approaching full strength but many have quite a way to go. Most reports indicate swarming has not begun, but is just beginning in the San Joaquin Valley. Reports on colony development in relation to major flows range from slow to very strong and ahead of normal. The percent of increase being made ranges from none to 20%, and occasional indications of up to 30%. Estimates of winter and spring loss range from 2% up to 30%, mostly 5-15%. Little or no colony starvation is in prospect, though an occasional report indicates up to 5-10%. Colonies are being moved from almonds to manzanita, prunes, apples, pears, cherries, mustard, clover and to oranges. Colonies have been rented for the pollination of prunes at \$25.00 per load; cherries, pears and plums at \$1.50-2.50 per colony; peaches and nectarines \$1.50-2.00 per colony; and alfalfa at \$4.50-5.00 per colony. Bees are working manzanita, ground flowers, prunes, fiddle-neck, mustard, grasses, pears, plums, radish, filaree, eucalyptus, oak trees, acacia, and oranges. In Northern California, honey plants are in good condition. Along the Central Coast, sage looks good in spots and looks dry in others. Some sage is blooming too early to produce any nectar. Recent rains have aided weeds in making good growth. How-

ever, below normal rainfall in the southern half of the State has reduced the size, number and productivity of native plants. Some honey plants are dwarfed and stunted due to the lack of rainfall. Southern California brush areas are dry and brown. There is little or no sage. Prospects for buckwheat are very poor. Pollen sources are scarce. Mustard in Southern California is drying up.

Southern California - Trading in bulk honey generally was slow, with offerings and purchases from beekeepers light. Sales of packaged honey to retail outlets continued fairly good, while movement to other commercial users was lighter than normal. Practically no export trading or inquiry was reported.

Northern and Central California - Purchases from beekeepers were nil, though some supplies purchases on contract during the past season were delivered. Sales of bulk honey were slow, especially this past week. Movement to retail outlets was fairly good. No export trading was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 8-22)

Washington - Colonies in the area west of the Cascade mountains were in good shape. Almost ideal weather conditions during the past period permitted bees to gather pollen and nectar from dandelions, maple and pussy willows. Many colonies had from 5-6 frames of new brood. Rainfall averaged slightly below normal. A fairly good demand prevailed for honey but the market held steady. Bees were also in good shape in the Yakima Valley area and broodrearing was much in progress. Pollen and some nectar was gathered from fruit blossoms, early flowering bushes, trees and a few dandelions. Weather conditions proved almost perfect for bee activity during the past period.

Oregon - Continuous cloudy and rainy weather hindered bee activity in the portion of the State west of the Cascade mountains. Dandelion, mustard and lupines were in bloom but the bad weather kept bees from working the plants and some colonies were becoming short on pollen. This in turn hampered broodrearing at some points. Colonies were still in good shape at some points but were becoming weak at others. Peaches and almonds were in bloom in the Rogue Valley. Pears were expected to be in bloom shortly. East of the Cascades, temperatures averaged a little lower than the past period and some flurries were reported.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 8-22)

Colorado - Some snow fell in the high mountains in Southern Colorado but the water outlook remained critical in the valley areas where little or no additional moisture had fallen. Colonies were in about normal condition in this part of the State in most instances. However, a few were short of stores. Storms during the past period brought a considerable amount of snow to the southwestern and western portion of the State. The snow greatly

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aided moisture conditions but the amount of water available for irrigation purposes this summer was still below normal. A considerable amount of feeding proved necessary, particularly in the western part of the State where colonies were running short of stores.

Utah - Fair amounts of precipitation fell in the northern part of the State, improving plant conditions and prospects for the coming honey crop. Most unpacked bees appeared to be in good shape but some required feeding at a few points. Some bees had started to gathering pollen from elm and silver and red maple trees which had just come into bloom.

Idaho - Mild weather prevailed in Eastern Idaho during the past period, causing colonies to consume stores heavily. Consequently, losses due to starvation were said to be at least 10 percent higher than normal.

ARIZONA: (Period Mar. 9-23)

Citrus trees were in full bloom and colonies were building up well from this source. It was expected that strong colonies would gather some surplus as the bloom was expected to last another week or so. The next source of nectar will be from these sources appear doubtful due to dry condition of the desert.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Colonies built up rapidly in this part of the State as favorable weather conditions prevailed during most of the period. However, cool, rainy weather slowed activity late in the period. Vetch looked good and some colonies were being set up to work this source. Honey continued to move at a fair pace in this area of the State.

Southeast Texas - Generally warm weather during most of the period permitted bees plenty of flying time to work dewberry and various ground flowers. However, broodrearing was increasing rapidly and not enough sources of pollen and nectar were available. Consequently, colonies were drawing heavily on reserve stores and some were beginning to require feeding. Ground flowers were blooming behind schedule along the Gulf Coast region.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - A fairly good honey flow from orange trees occurred during the past week. However, the flow was considered too short for bees to gather a very large surplus of nectar. Yields from this source were estimated at 20-40 pounds per colony. Mesquite and catsclaw were beginning to provide some nectar in the brush lands. Local honey sales proved good. Some colonies of bees were being rented for pollination of cantaloups and watermelons and the rental fee was reported to be generally \$5.00 per colony.

Oklahoma - About three inches of additional rain fell in Southwestern Oklahoma during the past

two weeks and moisture conditions were considered very good. Prospects appeared good for the coming honey crop and clear open weather is needed now. Fruit trees, dandelions, pussy willows and maples were in bloom at some points, providing pollen and a light supply of nectar. Most colonies were in good shape. Some rain and snow brought about two inches of additional moisture to the western portion of the State. This was followed by a freeze but apparently nothing was damaged. Bees were busy working fruit blooms, particularly plum trees, and were building up rapidly. Most colonies were considered in good shape. Honey found a fairly slow demand in this part of the State. Bees were in pretty good condition in Central Oklahoma. Two inches of rain was reported and ample soil moisture was available for honey plants.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 9-23)

Iowa - About normal or slightly above normal temperatures prevailed in the southwestern part of Iowa and around 1½ inches of moisture in the form of rain or wet snow fell during the past two weeks. It was anticipated that colonies losses might prove heavy unless they are fed soon. Honey continued to sell at a fair pace at about steady prices. The market for beeswax showed a slight weakness. It was generally cold with a considerable amount of snow in the northern portion of the State. The snowfall aided soil moisture conditions, improving prospects for the coming honey crop. Honey sold a little better at the retail level in this part of Iowa. Heavy snows and rains caused some flooding in the eastern part of the State. Some colonies were unpacked in the area around Perry and losses were reported to be about normal.

Kansas - Badly needed additional moisture fell in the southeastern portion of Kansas last week, improving crop prospects. Mild temperatures permitted bees an opportunity to fly about half of the time during the past period. Most colonies appeared to have wintered fairly well but some hives were light weight. Pollen was available at some locations.

Nebraska - Typical spring-like weather prevailed over much of the eastern portion of the State during the past period. Rain and snow fell on some days and soil moisture conditions were considered good. Colonies were building up rapidly and gathered some pollen from soft maple late in the period. Winter losses to-date had been very light but it was anticipated that some feeding might be necessary soon if cool rainy weather develops.

South Dakota - Moisture conditions were reported to be good in Eastern South Dakota. Heavy winter bee losses were feared and practically all honey had cleared the producers hands.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 11-26)

Illinois - Temperatures averaged above normal in the northern portion of the State and some rain and snow fell. Clovers appeared to be in good shape, having come through the winter without any serious damage. One beekeeper checked 150 colonies of bees and found only one dead colony. Therefore, it was expected that most bees in this part of the State came through the winter in unusually good condition. Honey sales proved about normal for this time of the year. Bees were in good condition in the southern part of the State and were ready to start working honey plants as soon as possible. Most honey plants were in good condition with above normal soil moisture available. It was expected that practically all honey would be clear of the producers hands by the time the new crop arrives.

Indiana - Winter losses to date had been very light throughout most of the State. Soft maple trees were in full bloom providing pollen. Bees busily worked this source on favorable days and the new pollen encouraged broodrearing.

Ohio - Bees also worked soft maple trees in West Central Ohio. However, frequent hard rains damaged buds and restricted the amount of pollen available from this source. Above normal soil moisture conditions prevailed and clovers appeared to be in good shape. Broodrearing progressed favorably and the average colony had plenty of stores on hand. However, it was feared that a few might require feeding before the early fruit bloom. Honey movement at retail level slowed down somewhat during the past few weeks in this area. Cold weather kept bees confined in the northeastern part of the State during most of the past period. Most colonies had ample stores but a few were light in bees. Honey plants were reported to be in better than normal condition for this time of the year. Consequently, it was anticipated that a fairly good crop of clover honey would be available.

Michigan - The weather proved stormy during most of the past two weeks in the eastern part of the State. An occasional warm day permitted bees to make flights. Most colonies had ample stores on hand and were in good shape. Cellar bees had not been unpacked on the Upper Peninsula. There was still some snow cover in this area. Honey sold at a fair pace.

Wisconsin - Bees were reported to have wintered fairly good in the southern portion of the State. However, a blizzard during the past period kept colonies confined and dumped up to 6 inches of snow on the ground. In the southwestern portion of the State, there was also some snow and most of it melted slowly, aiding soil moisture conditions. Temperatures were warm enough on numerous occasions to permit bees flying opportunities and most were in good condition. Honey continued to sell good in local stores. Another snow storm dumped additional snow on the western portion of the State. However,

the ground was frozen and it was feared that most of the snow would run-off as soon as it melted. Most colonies had wintered exceptionally good and one beekeeper reported a loss of only about 1 percent. However, some bees were beginning to need feed. Honey also sold good at retail level in this part of the State. Rather mild weather conditions prevailed in Central Wisconsin, but there was still about 8 inches of snow cover. Bees were in good shape having made at least three good flights during the past two weeks. A fair demand for honey was reported. Typical spring-like weather was reported in East Central Wisconsin as temperatures varied considerably during the past two weeks. The period began rather cold with considerably cloudy weather. A severe snow storm developed on the 13th and was followed by wet foggy conditions late in the period. The bad weather hindered work in beeyards but a few light weight colonies were fed. Maples were heavily budded and were expected to provide pollen shortly. A moderate demand for honey was reported.

Minnesota - Colonies were brooding up rapidly in the southern area of the State. Most had come through the winter in fairly strong condition but it was anticipated that many might require feeding soon. A considerable amount of snow fell during the period but temperatures were near or above normal. Bees were able to make occasional flights during the period. In the Red River Valley area, it was expected that most colonies would come through the winter in good shape. A fair amount of the 1960 honey crop remained to be sold in this area.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 11-26)

New York - Colonies looked good at some points in Western New York. Most were rather heavy, having come through the winter in good shape and one scale hive lost only 18 pounds between September 25 and March 21. There was no source of pollen available to date in the Genesco area but pussy willow had started to emerge. Honey sales had declined but stocks were expected to be cleaned up by the time the new crop arrives. Continuous cold weather during the past two weeks kept bees inactive in the central part of the State. Only a few bees had been unpacked to date. However, bees looked good and had more than a normal amount of brood. Some bees are currently requiring feeding and more will have to be fed soon. A slow demand for honey was reported. The temperature went up to 49 degrees late in the period in Northern Jefferson County permitting bees a good cleansing flight. Despite the rather severe winter weather conditions most colonies seemed to have fared very well. Colonies worked snowdrop, crocus and red maple blossoms in protected places in Southeastern New York gathering pollen. A limited amount of skunk cabbage provided a working source at some points.

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New Jersey - Beekeepers were busy working in their apiaries in the northern part of the State. Some found it necessary to feed a few light weight colonies. Winter losses were estimated at 10-25%.

Vermont - Most bees were fairly strong but were running low on stores. Consequently, it was feared that a considerable amount of spring starvation might occur unless feeding is done. There was very little comb honey on hand in this part of the State.

Pennsylvania - Temperatures proved warm enough on some days for bees to fly and gather a little pollen in Eastern Pennsylvania. Good moisture conditions prevailed and clovers were beginning to show growth in some areas. Honey sales were considered fairly good. Cold weather kept bees inactive in Central Pennsylvania during the past period. They gathered some pollen during the first week in March but had been unable to work since that time.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Maryland - Winter losses appeared to be about normal in the Silver Spring area. Some losses were due to a loss of queens, a few from starvation and a few from dysentery due to long confinement. In Southern Maryland, bees made good progress in brood-rearing. Plum and cherry trees were in bloom in this part of the State. In Western Maryland, about normal moisture conditions prevailed as some sleet and snow fell during the past period. Bees experienced only a few flying days but were able to gather some maple pollen late in the period.

Virginia - Colonies were in fine condition for this time of the year in the Shenandoah Valley. Good weather during the past three weeks allowed bees to work maple trees gathering pollen. This new pollen stimulated broodrearing which progressed rapidly. Prospects appeared good for the new honey crop.

North Carolina - Cool weather prevailed in the northeastern part of the State. However, bees and honey plants were in good shape. Cool weather also prevailed in the southeastern part of the State but temperatures warmed up enough to permit bees some flying time during the afternoons. Colonies were in good condition with very heavy amounts of brood. Some hives had as much as 6-8 frames of full brood. Blueberries were beginning to open and bees were expected to start working this source soon.

West Virginia - The weather proved extremely variable in the eastern Panhandle area. However, colonies were able to gather some pollen at intervals when the weather permitted.

Kentucky - Honey sales were considered about normal for this time of the year in the north central part of the State. A considerable amount of rain fell and temperatures averaged a little on

the cool side. At some points bees gathered pollen and a little nectar from maples, elm and a few other minor sources. It was feared that a good many colonies would require spring feeding since they are low on stores. Winter losses were estimated about 12% at one point. Forsythia bushes were blooming and yielding nectar in Northern Henry County. Rain and cold weather hindered bee activity in the western part of Kentucky. Consequently, it was feared that many bees would starve unless more favorable conditions arrived soon. Plentiful supplies of beeswax were reported in this part of the State.

Tennessee - Cool, rainy weather kept bees confined on many days in the eastern portion of the State. However, they were able to work redbud, dandelion and fruit blooms on favorable days. Colonies were building up rapidly and were estimated to be 2-3 weeks ahead of schedule. It was anticipated that swarming problem might soon develop. Supplies of honey were becoming light in this part of the State. Honey plants were considered in ideal condition in the southeastern part of the State. The fruit bloom was at a peak and redbud was almost in full bloom. It was thought that bees would soon be able to make their own living providing temperatures proved warm enough. Most colonies were in above normal condition but some were requiring feeding. Bees had built up very well in the western part of the State and many still had heavy stores on hand. Some heavy losses were reported in this part of the State due to bad queens. Fruit trees were in full bloom and white clover looked good. Maple and elm trees had stopped blooming.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Georgia - Bees were building up at a fairly good pace at most points throughout the State. The ti-ti honey flow was over and proved somewhat disappointing since little if any surplus honey was gathered. Tupelo was expected to begin yielding in a couple of weeks followed closely by swamp and regular gallberry. No swarming had been reported to date and movement of package and queen bees has been about normal. Beekeepers who moved bees to Florida for the orange blossom honey flow reported poor results. Only a few of the strongest colonies were able to gather a surplus during the short blooming period. Some bees in the Blackshear area were said to be in weak condition while others were in fairly good shape. Colonies were unable to store any surplus honey from ti-ti to date.

Florida - Colonies were generally strong in the area around Homestead but swarming had not been as frequent as it was at the same time last year. Soil moisture conditions were somewhat below par and rainfall was needed. However, many colonies were still able to gather some surplus honey. A considerable number of colonies were being used for pollination purposes. The citrus honey flow was practically over in the Tampa Bay region. A scant yield was reported since the bloom proved rather short and also due to the fact that bees were a little below

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par when the bloom began. Yields were expected to average around 30-40 pounds, per colony. Gallberry was beginning to bud and should provide the next flow of honey in about ten days. Queen rearing was in full swing in this area. A normal honey crop was expected from ti-ti in the Havana area but many colonies were unable to take full advantage of the flow due to their weak condition. This weak condition was said to be a result of poor queens that were introduced into the colonies last fall. Some extracting of new crop honey was expected to begin shortly in this area. Tupelo, blackberries and many other plants were in bloom in the northwestern portion of the State. However, colonies were building up slowly since they came through the winter in rather poor condition.

Alabama - Warm weather conditions prevailed and colonies were building up rapidly. Several hundred colonies were lost during the recent heavy rains as result of flood waters.

Mississippi - Good weather occurred during the latter part of the period in the southern portion of the State. Bees were able to gather good amounts of pollen and some nectar from fruit blooms and other blooming wild plants. Broodrearing progressed at a normal pace and most colonies were in fairly good shape. Excessive moisture conditions prevailed and planting was behind schedule throughout the area. Clovers and other wild honey plants were in good condition but needed some open weather.

Louisiana - The latter portion of the period proved favorable for bee activity in the Baton Rouge area. Some colonies were building up at a normal rate and a few swarms had been reported. However, colonies at other points were becoming light in stores since they had been kept confined by the excessive heavy rains and cloudy weather. Willow, blackberry, black locust, thistle and late fruit blooms provided bees a working source. Queen bees were being shipped from the area and queen yards were operating at full capacity. Demand for bottled honey proved slow in this part of the State.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of March. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some market are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 35,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 226,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand slow. Market about steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.25

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 14,687 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand slow. Market dull.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz.	4.10
12, 20-oz.	5.25

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 53,800 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers Demand fairly good. Market barely steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
few	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.81-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.65
mostly	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.05-3.45
mostly	3.30-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White

Sweetclover Wis. 250, Minn. 100, White Clover

Wis. 200, Light Amber Mixed Flowers Wis. 125.

Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade

A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair.

Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

NEW YORK: Arrivals -cases Germany 210, Belgium 15, Ireland 30, New Zealand 30 and Spain 30; drums - Argentina 268 and Mexico 18. Demand light. Market dull. Sales and nominal quotations.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 13½-14

ARGENTINE White Clover Ex Dock 14

FLA., Orange 17-17½

Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12½

MIDWESTERN White Clover 17

Light Amber processed 15-15½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.30-4.55

24, 1-lb. jars 7.20-7.65

6, 5-lb. tins or jars 7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

COMB HONEY: 12, 10-oz. 4.25

BEE SWAX: Arrivals - bags Chile 148, Dom. Rep.

157, Germany 250, Argentina 185, Mexico 164,

Brazil 887 bags & 63 pkgs., Haiti 74 bags &

58 bbls., Ethiopia 205 blks. & 198 pkgs. and

Paraguay 60 bls. Market steady.

Central America 54-56

South America 54-58

Africa 47-51

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by truck and rail domestic

50,418 lbs., by boat from Puerto Rico 7,800 lbs.

Sales to wholesalers. Demand fair. Market steady.

White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover f.o.b. Syracuse 16½

U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

24, 8-oz. glass 4.45

12, 2-lb. glass 7.50

24, 16-oz. glass 7.70

24, 12-oz. glass 6.60

12, 16-oz. glass 3.90

6, 5-lb. cans 7.65

12, 12-oz. plastic 4.20

24, 1-lb. spread 7.65

12, 2½-lb. comb glass 9.10

24, 1-lb. comb glass 8.35

12, 12-oz. spread 3.25

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails 13.70-14.00

6, 5-lb. jars 7.00-7.25

6, 5-lb. tins 6.90

12, 2½-lb. jars 7.70-7.85

12, 24-oz. jars 6.30-6.40

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60-6.75

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars 7.75-7.85

Fair quality-

12, 5-lb. pails or cans 11.40-12.00

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber and better

16-17½

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17

Light Amber 15

6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90

12, 2-lb. jars 6.35-6.75

24, 1-lb. jars 6.70-6.90

24, 8-oz. jars 4.00-4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 150,000 lbs. Central Calif., 50,000 lbs. Oreg. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

12, 8-oz. jars 2.39

24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles

4.25-4.48

Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-6.60

12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

28,470 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail

outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White

Clover and Light amber-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
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White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Demand

moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.	16
Darker	14

Customer furnishes containers	13½
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12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
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Darker	11.40
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12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
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12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
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24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
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24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
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24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
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24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
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12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
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6, 3-lb. decanters	4.50
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FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
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12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
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24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
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APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
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CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
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24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55
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12, 20-oz. cups	4.40
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6

SUMMARY OF 1960 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Commodity Stabilization Service-Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of February 28, 1961

State	No.	<u>Loans Made</u>		<u>Loans Outstanding</u>		<u>Purchase Agreements</u>	
		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Alabama	1	12,100	1,076	None	None	-	-
Arizona	3	115,500	8,943	60,500	4,543	-	-
California	1	31,625	2,530	None	None	-	-
Florida	17	515,460	49,817	421,685	40,533	-	-
Georgia	1	15,125	1,497	None	None	-	-
Minnesota	3	141,185	13,976	141,185	13,976	-	-
S. Dakota	1	54,175	5,363	54,175	5,363	-	-
Texas	5	170,005	16,334	121,000	11,767	-	-
TOTALS	32	1,055,175	99,536	798,545	76,182	-	-
<u>Comparative Totals:</u>							
1959	42	1,306,745	111,804	824,180	70,031	5	43,220
1958	156	5,633,650	537,129	4,794,252	456,312	46	11,730,025
1957	80	2,912,480	289,885	2,568,280	256,013	16	1,212,118

1961 HONEY SUPPORT PRICE TO BE 11.2¢ A POUND

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on March 30 announced a 1961 honey support price at a national average support price of 11.2 cents a pound. This reflects 75 percent of the March 1961 parity price adjusted to a 60-pound container basis.

The 1961-crop honey support price is 2.2 cents per pound higher than the support price recommended in the 1961-62 budget prepared by the previous administration.

In announcing this support price, Secretary Freeman stated:

"The 1961 honey support level is more realistic in relation to market prices which in 1960 averaged about 91 percent of parity."

"Support loans on honey provide the very important function of offerings interim financing for some 200,000 beekeepers to assist them to market their crop in an orderly manner. The cost of this program to the Commodity Credit Corporation during the past decade has been negligible. At the same time, the program has provided market stability to producers."

"This lends encouragement to maintain the population of bees which are vital for the pollination of important seed, vegetable and fruit crops. Beekeepers receive little remuneration for this function, with most of their income resulting from the byproduct of pollination, honey."

"Honey is an important source of sweetening and consumption has been climbing in recent years."

The honey price-support program is authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1949 at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity. The 1960 - crop national average honey support price was 8.6 cents per pound reflecting 60% of parity.

The support price announced applies to honey marketing during the 1961 season which begins April 1.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

<u>IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING DECEMBER 1960</u>		<u>EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING DECEMBER 1960</u>	
<u>BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN</u>		<u>BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION</u>	
	Pounds		Pounds
Argentina	852,106	Belgium	112,440
Chile	26,249	Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	98,101
Dominican Republic	19,841	France	1,200
Greece	3,536	Hong Kong	4,116
Israel	720	Ireland	4,950
Malta	233	Malaya	1,800
Mexico	138,214	Netherlands	66,720
Netherlands	2,390	Philippine Republic	13,117
Sweden	970	Singapore	2,560
West Germany	5,694	Sweden	11,100
Poland	10,488	Switzerland	31,800
		West Germany	475,435
TOTAL	1,060,441	United Kingdom	39,822
TOTAL DOLLARS	118,443	Panama	600
		India	720
		Austria	2,000
		Iraq	2,898
		Pakistan	660
		TOTAL	870,039
		TOTAL DOLLARS	126,580

<u>IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR DECEMBER 1960 - BY</u>	
<u>COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN</u>	
	Pounds
Angola	44,346
Argentina	4,409
Brazil	22,134
Chile	11,088
Cuba	50,531
Dominican Republic	36,400
Ethiopia	67,118
Guatemala	6,430
Haiti	1,001
Morocco	33,815
Mexico	34,090
Portugal	22,380
Sudan	17,074
Paraguay	2,690
TOTAL	353,506
TOTAL DOLLARS	167,950

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS
Released March 13, 1961NEW ZEALAND HONEY EXPORTS DROPPING

New Zealand honey exports are declining as home consumption grows. Annual production is about 5,000 long tons. Only about 380 tons, however, were exported in 1960 in contrast with more than 1,000 tons in 1959.

Although the weather has been more favorable to production in 1960-61 than a year earlier, the quantities available for export may not exceed the small 1960 level.

In December 1960, New Zealand honey was quoted in the United Kingdom at £ 175 per long ton of white clover; £ 165 for extra light amber, and £ 145 for light amber. Prices are about equivalent to 21.9, 20.6, and 18.1 U.S. cents per pound, respectively.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 6IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING JANUARY 1961BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	276,780
Australia	2,040
Dominican Republic	12,487
France	465
Greece	121
Guatemala	27,028
Haiti	39,008
Ireland	756
Mexico	208,694
Netherlands	1,040
Norway	510
Portugal	444
United Kingdom	3,878
West Germany	2,100
TOTAL	575,351
TOTAL DOLLARS	64,069

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JANUARY 1961BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Belgium	36,000
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	14,400
Hong Kong	5,040
Iraq	7,430
Kuwait	2,057
Philippine Republic	34,766
Singapore	2,280
United Kingdom	13,682
Vietnam	4,500
West Germany	526,110
Bahamas	600
Thailand	600
TOTAL	647,465
TOTAL DOLLARS	88,354

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR JANUARY 1961 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	22,163
Brazil	167,991
Chile	25,418
Cuba	54,000
Dominican Republic	43,982
Egypt	40,329
French Somaliland	21,077
Haiti	7,143
Mexico	72,349
Morocco	17,874
Peru	2,865
Port. W. Africa	22,564
Turkey	22,046
Ethiopia	26,366
TOTAL	546,167
TOTAL DOLLARS	282,691



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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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Honey Market News

SEMI-
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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Vol. XLV
No. 7

★ APR 25 1961 ★

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MANY COLONIES BEING FEED
TUESDAY April 18, 1961
AGRICULTURE UNIT

Colonies were in generally strong condition in most sectors of the country. However, many bees required a considerable amount of feeding since poor weather conditions kept them confined. Many colonies had made extremely good broodrearing progress and were consuming heavy amounts of stores. Consequently, beekeepers found it necessary to feed regularly or else face heavy spring colony losses. Winter losses appear to have been unusually light in most northern sectors and some areas required fewer packaged bees to strengthen colonies.

Rain and snow improved moisture conditions in numerous areas. Thus, prospects for the coming honey crop appeared more promising. However, many areas in the Intermountain States and in Southern California still needed rain. Some southern and eastern regions needed warm, dry weather in order to promote growth of honey plants. Numerous honey plants were beginning to provide good nectar yields in the South and youpon yielded good at some points in Texas.

Precipitation was heavy during the first portion of the period in a general area extending from Northeastern Texas eastward over the South and northward over the Appalachian region to Southern New York. Heavy amounts also fell in parts of the Pacific Northwest, the Plain States and along the coast of New England. Damaging hailstorms occurred across North Central and Northeastern Texas with golf-ball size hail at Dallas. Temperatures during the week average above normal from the Pacific States northeastward over the Northern Rockies, along the Gulf Coast and into the State bordering the Atlantic. During the latter portion of the period, the weather proved generally cold, cloudy and windy east of the Rockies. Freezing temperatures dipped down into Louisiana and frost hit South Carolina and Central Georgia. Freezing was widespread in the Pacific Northwest and spotted damage was reported in the Yakima Valley. Snow fell in many northern areas east of the Rocky Mountain range with as much as 12 inches falling in some of the Plain States.

A generally dull honey market prevailed at most points across the Nation. Demand proved very slow and some producers were unable to move any of their remaining large lots of extracted honey. However, holdings of large lots were considered light and most remaining lots were being held by producers in the North Central States. Beekeepers began extracting light supplies of new crop orange honey in Florida and Texas. Initial sales of orange honey sold at 13½-14¢ per pound. Good quality, white or better, midwestern clover-alfalfa honey brought mostly 12-13¢, with some sales going at higher prices.

The domestic beeswax market showed very little activity. Prices held about steady and supplies proved fairly heavy. Domestic wax continued to sell mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading basis. Occasional sales were made at higher or lower prices. Imported beeswax prices showed only a minor change in New York City. African offerings realized 47-51¢ per pound while supplies from Central America brought 54-56¢ and South American stock drew 55-58¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.			
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE	STATE : COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			IOWA White-Clover 12-13½¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-White-Eucalyptus	10¢ del.		Amber-Clover 9-11¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus	9 3/4¢ del.		NEBR. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa 14¢ f.o.b.
White-Sage	15½¢ del.		MICH. Light Amber-Clover 12¢ del.
Light Amber-Sage	11½¢ del.		WIS. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			MINN. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12¢ del.
White-Bean	13¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover 13¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Bean	12¢ f.o.b.		OHIO Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease 13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Bean			ILL. White-Clover 13½¢ del.
	11¼-11½¢ del.		N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers 14¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ f.o.b.		PA. Mixed Flowers 13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Wildflowers	11¢ f.o.b.		FLA. White-Orange (drums exchanged) 14¢ del.
S.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa	14½-17¢ del.		LA. Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums) 10½¢ f.o.b.
Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	14-16¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums) 12¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Light Amber-Mixed Flowers			TEXAS Orange 13½¢ f.o.b.
(drums)	11 3/4¢ del.		
White-Clover (drums)	12½¢ del.		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	SALES TO : WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. Clover - Vetch	14¢	-	-
S.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa	15-16¢	16-17¢	18¢
KANS. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	-	18¢
ILL. White-Clover	15¢	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	14¢	-	16¢
PA. Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	24¢
TEXAS Vetch - Clover	-	21¢	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA Clover	-	21¢	27-28¢
MO. Mixed Flowers	-	20¢	-
MICH. Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS. Mixed Flowers	-	-	17¢
Clover	-	20¢	25¢
MINN. White-Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	20¢
ILL. White-Clover	21¢	-	21¢
N.Y. Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
VT. Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA. Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
VA. Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
TENN. Vetch - Clover	-	-	25¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to -----		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.40	-	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover	-	6.50	-
	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	Clover - Mesquite	-	7.20	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	Clover	-	5.75-6.25	69-70¢
IND.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease	-	5.88	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
	Amber - Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.64	-	-
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
	Mesquite - Clover	-	7.20	-
IOWA	Clover	-	6.25-6.50	37-39¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
IND.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease	-	6.36	-
ILL.	White-Clover	6.30	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	32¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	4.00	-	-
TEXAS	Vetch - Clover	-	3.90	-
	Mesquite - Clover	-	3.60	-
OKLA.	Vetch - Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
ILL.	White-Clover	3.60	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.64	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-

<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch 13-15-oz.	-	8.25	-
	Mixed Flowers 16-oz.	-	-	30¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALESA	RETAILERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered) :
:	:	:	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:	(Local Sales)

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

ILL.	White-Clover	12-12-oz. plastic	5.25	-	-
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BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Vetch - Clover	12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	Clover	12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
	Vetch - Clover	24-1-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
ILL.	White-Clover	12-2½-lb. jars	9.10	-	-
		12-12-oz. jars	3.35	-	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Vetch - Clover	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 5CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half April)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures over the State the first week of April were 6-12 degrees warmer than during the previous week. Temperatures reached 100 degrees in a portion of Southern California for the first time this year. During the second week of April, temperatures were somewhat cooler than during the first week of the month. Scattered showers fell over the northern portion of the State during the second week of the month. Winds occasionally up to 45 miles per hour occurred on a few days in various sections of the State.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions generally are good with most colonies strong and full of young bees and brood, though in parts of Southern California colonies are building up slowly due to the shortage of pollen. Some colonies have as many as 10 frames of brood. The shaking of colonies for package bees has begun in Northern California. In the San Joaquin Valley, broodrearing is continuing to make good progress but honey supplies are short and pollen sources are drying up. Some feeding is being done there. In Southern California occasional reports indicate the pollen supply is the poorest in many years. Reports on colony development indicate colonies range from behind normal to ahead of normal in relation to major flows. Some colonies are beginning to make queen cells, preparing to swarm. Swarming is just starting. Reports on increase range from none to 20%, mostly 5-15%. Estimates of winter and spring loss range 5% to as much as 30%. Most reports indicate very little starvation of colonies is in prospect through occasional reports indicate 2-15% starvation is in prospect. Colonies are being moved from orchards to manzanita locations, holding yards for package shaking, alfalfa, orange locations in Tulare County, and some colonies are being moved to Montana, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Colonies were rented for the pollination of plums and pears at \$1.50-2.50 per colony, and seed alfalfa fields at \$4.00-5.00 per colony. Bees are working manzanita, ground flowers, filaree, clover, prunes, radish, mustard, grasses, creeping sage, eucalyptus, oak trees, apples, poison oak, ceanothus, willow, mustard, avocados, lemons, oranges and a little sage. During the past week, north winds in various sections of the State had a drying effect on plants. The soil is drying up rapidly in parts of the State. Sage is beginning to look poor in some areas. Sage is blooming early in spots but is not producing any nectar yet. Occasional reports indicate manzanita, even at high elevations, is not producing nectar this year though the bloom is profuse. Clover is dry and needs additional water to keep it growing. Mustard is reported to be in full bloom in some sections. Several reports indicate native plants are suffering from the lack of moisture and are very dry, particularly in Southern California.

Southern California - Trading in bulk honey was very light. Beekeepers continued to offer clover

honey from midwestern and mountain states, and various small lots from California. A little orange honey has been made in spotted areas but none has been offered for sale. Weather to date generally has been unfavorable for bees to work orange blossoms. Hives are being moved to the orange areas in Central California, where prospects of a crop appear favorable.

Northern and Central California - Trading in bulk honey was light. Trading through retail channels was even lighter. Purchases were limited to a few small lots of light amber honey of mixed floral sources. Export trading was nil. Most offerings at this time were limited to commercial users because of grade and color. Business was not expected to pick up until more new crop honey of better grade is available.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 22-Apr. 8)

Washington - Precipitation totaled much above normal in the western section of the State. The wet, cool weather kept bees generally inactive. Most colonies were fairly strong but needed some favorable weather in order to fully work dandelions, maples and salmon berries. Beekeepers in this part of the State were moving some colonies to the eastern part of the State. Honey continued to sell good at steady prices. Broodrearing progressed rapidly in the Yakima Valley area and most colonies were considered strong. Some had been placed in orchards for pollination purposes. Apple trees in early districts were in full bloom and bees gathered more than usual amount of pollen and nectar from the early fruit blooms. No rainfall was reported during the two week period but good moisture conditions prevailed throughout the Valley area.

Oregon - Temperatures averaged a little above normal in the area west of the Cascade mountains. Bees gathered pollen and nectar from apple blossoms, peach blooms and strawberry plants. Dandelion, mustard, lupine and various wild flowers also provided working sources for colonies. Frost hit some areas of Southern Oregon but no damage was reported. Colonies were building up rapidly. Numerous colonies were being rented out for pollination of fruit trees and beekeepers were charging from \$4.50-5.00 per colony. Bees were building up rather slowly in some scattered sections of the State due to excessive rainfall.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 22-April 8)

Colorado - Some rain fell in the western portion of the State during the past period. This improved moisture conditions and prospects for the new honey crop. Bees were building up rapidly but numerous colonies were becoming short on stores. Swarming was expected to begin soon.

Idaho - Moisture conditions were reported to be improved in Eastern Idaho but was still a little below average. Most colonies emerged from winter packings in a fairly strong condition. However, a

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few starved and some producers expect to do some feeding of weak colonies soon. It was estimated that 95% of the past honey crop had been sold by the producers. Bees gathered pollen from apricots and poplar in Southern Idaho. A shortage of irrigation water appeared almost a certainty in this part of the State during the coming season.

Nevada - Much of the State received as much as one-half inch of precipitation during the past period. This additional moisture greatly aided growth of spring honey plants. Unseasonably high temperatures prevailed on several days, causing an early fruit bloom. Most colonies were in above average strength throughout the State with swarming conditions reported in many areas. Broodrearing was unusually heavy for this time of the year, causing a heavy drain on stores. Feeding proved necessary at many points but colonies in some areas were able to gather good amounts of nectar from dandelion and wild peach brush. Bees also secured pollen and nectar from various fruit tree blooms, mustard, filaree and buckbrush.

Utah - Some additional moisture fell in the northern part of the State during the early portion of the period, greatly aiding plant prospects for the coming season. Apricot trees began blooming near the middle of the period in the Ogden area and bees in that area were considered about two weeks ahead of colonies in the northern portion of the State. Peach trees were beginning to bloom at some points but cool weather slowed their progress.

Montana - Bees were being unpacked in the southwestern portion of the State and most were in fairly good condition. Winter losses were estimated to be about 3 percent. Dry weather conditions prevailed and additional moisture was needed. Moisture conditions were below normal in the northern portion of the State and it was anticipated that irrigation water would be much below requirements. Honey sold very slowly in this area and packers refused to make offers in many instances. Above normal temperatures prevailed in Northeastern Montana. Colonies were very strong since they suffered practically no losses during the winter months. Some feeding had already been done since colonies consumed heavily during the past month. Below normal moisture conditions prevailed and rainfall was badly needed.

Wyoming - Bees were being removed from winter packs in the northern part of the State and most colonies were fairly strong. Rainfall was badly needed in this portion of the State in order to promote growth of honey plants. Practically all honey had cleared producers hands. Demand proved very slow for the few remaining lots. Scattered rains aided moisture conditions in some areas of Northeastern Wyoming. However, extremely dry conditions still prevailed at many points. Bees were able to gather pollen from willow and elm trees for the first time this year. Most colonies were in fair condition but very little broodrearing was in progress.

ARIZONA: (Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9)

The citrus flow was over and some strong colonies reportedly gathered a surplus from this source. However, many colonies were weak at the beginning of the flow and they used their newly gathered supplies for a buildup. Some colonies were weakened by insecticides while working the citrus bloom and failed to gather any surplus and in some instances ended up in a weaker condition. Bees at some points worked salt cedar, greasewood and in the warmer locations some were working the first blossom from mesquite and palo verde. Mesquite is expected to be in heavy bloom in about another week. Extracting of the citrus honey crop had not started and it was not known how great the surplus would be.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9)

Northeast Texas - Cool, cloudy and damp weather prevailed during most of the period in the area around Garland. The poor weather conditions kept bees fairly inactive and dry weather was needed to promote plant growth. Bees were in generally good condition but some were running low on stores and were being fed with comb honey from heavier colonies. Broodrearing was considered a little below par since the poor weather conditions had prevented bees from gathering needed pollen. Vetch looked promising but needed dry, warm weather. Colonies were being moved to vetch locations since it was expected to be in bloom earlier than last year. Honey sales were reported to be rather slow. Additional rainfall also hindered bee activity and apiary work in the eastern portion of this section. Some colonies were building up extremely fast and were being fed honey that was carried over from last fall. Some vetch was expected to be in bloom shortly.

Southeast Texas - Bees gathered a considerable amount of nectar and pollen from willow, youpon, dewberry and various wild flowers in the area. A good youpon honey flow was in progress over a large portion of the State. It was reported that some colonies in the College Station area had stored from 15-25 pounds from this source. Colonies were strong in bees and brood and broodnests were becoming congested and many colonies appeared to be ready to swarm. Pastures were becoming dry and in need of rain. In the Coastal area, bees were able to secure needs on days when the weather permitted. However, colonies were extremely short on stores and it was feared that feeding would be necessary if bad weather developed. Prospects for the spring honey crop were not considered favorable.

South Texas - Huisache trees were in full bloom and bees were gathering enough pollen and nectar from this source and various other plants to keep them in full production. The mesquite and clover bloom had not started.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The citrus honey flow proved very light and colonies gathered a surplus of around 30 pounds per colony. There are

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very few sources of nectar available since the end of the citrus flow and many colonies have swarmed recently. Additional rain fell in the region during the past week.

Arkansas - Cold, wet weather prevailed in the northeastern part of the State. Bees were in fair condition but many required feeding since stores were depleted. All of the 1960 honey crop has been sold by producers in this part of the State.

Oklahoma - Heavy rains hit the central portion of the State, hindering bee activity on some days. However, bees worked redbuds on favorable days. Good moisture conditions were reported in the southwestern and western portions of the State. Clovers made good progress and fruit trees were in full bloom. Colonies were able to gather fair amounts of pollen and nectar and were building up at a moderate pace. Some package bees were added to hives during the past two weeks. Demand for honey proved rather slow but this was considered a normal condition for this time of the year in this area.

New Mexico - Irrigation water prospects improved in the central portion of the State. Bees wintered in fairly good shape in the area around Albuquerque. All old crop honey has cleared producer's hands.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9)

Iowa - Some additional precipitation fell in the southwestern part of the State and good soil moisture conditions were reported. Temperatures continued to average a little below normal but some buds had started to develop. Most bees were light on stores and considerable feeding was necessary. However, winter losses were considered extremely light. Honey movement was about normal and very little remained to be sold by producers. A few bees were unpacked in Northern Iowa and most were thought to have come through the winter in good shape even though they consumed heavy amounts of stores. Bees experienced several good flights near the middle of the period. Maples had started to bloom at some points and should provide bees a good source of pollen, providing the weather proves favorable. The honey market held about steady but demand proved extremely slow. Cold, wet weather hindered bee activity in the northeastern part of the State. A late spring was expected in this area.

Kansas - Recent rains improved honey plants in the southeastern part of the State and a few were beginning to show blooms. Colonies appeared to have pulled through the winter in pretty good shape.

Missouri - Extremely cool weather kept bees fairly inactive during most of the period. A 6 inch snow fell on the last two days of the period and this coupled with numerous rains provided an abundance of soil moisture. Colonies had ample stores in most areas but some feeding was anticipated unless warm weather develops soon. Early fruit trees were about ready to bloom.

Nebraska - Colonies wintered extremely well in the eastern portion of the State but some were a little light on stores. They were able to gather a little pollen on the last few days of the period. Practically all honey had been sold. Colonies in the central portion of the State showed 3-4 frames of new brood per colony. Some colonies were expected to run short on stores and require feeding soon. Some precipitation fell during the period and proved beneficial to honey plants. However, additional moisture was needed.

South Dakota - The western half of the State was extremely dry but the eastern portion was in a little better condition. Practically all honey had been sold by producers.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 11)

Illinois - Very dry and cool weather prevailed in Central Illinois. Most bees in this section wintered good but needed feeding. Moisture conditions were below par and rain would improve new crop prospects. Near normal temperatures were reported in the northern portion of the State. However, the growing season was considered a little behind schedule and bees had not gathered any new pollen. However, most colonies were heavy and had plenty of stores on hand. Some freezing and thawing occurred but legumes appeared to have suffered no damage. Honey sales were about normal.

Indiana - Bees gathered pollen on favorable days in Northeastern Indiana. However, poor weather conditions limited activity during most of the period. Properly prepared colonies wintered well in this part of the State.

Ohio - Bees wintered fairly good throughout most of the State but were becoming low on stores and a considerable amount of feeding may soon be necessary. Cold weather kept bees and honey plants fairly inactive.

Michigan - An early spring was reported in the southern portion of Michigan and bees gathered pollen from willow and soft maples. Colonies wintered the best in years and feeding had not been as heavy as anticipated. Demand for large lots of producer honey proved extremely slow and the market was reported to be weaker. Rain and warmer weather would prove beneficial to honey plants throughout Southern Michigan. About 2 inches of new snow fell on the Upper Peninsula and cellar bees had not been removed.

Wisconsin - Soft maple provided bees a small amount of pollen on April 4 and 5 in the southern portion of the State. Following colder weather kept bees inactive. Slightly above normal temperatures prevailed in Southwestern Michigan and bees were able to fly on many days but there were no working sources available. Broodrearing expanded rapidly and some colonies required feeding. Honey sales continued good in local stores. Colonies

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were building up at a fairly good pace in Central Wisconsin and many young bees were flying. They were able to gather pollen and a little nectar from maple and elders. Honey sold fairly slow in this part of the State. Cold, rainy weather kept bees from gathering badly needed pollen in East Central Wisconsin. Several mild spring-like days at the beginning of the period brought maples into bloom and bees worked this source heavily. However, extremely unfavorable weather which included rain and snow and numerous frosty nights followed the warm spell and ended bee activity. Winter losses were considered light in the area and colonies were reported to be stronger than usual for this time of the year. This condition made heavy feeding necessary. Package bees were being placed into hives with little or no trouble throughout the area. Most beeyards were dry enough to permit checking of hives. The demand for honey remained about moderate and prices were about steady.

Minnesota - Beekeepers were busy unpacking colonies in the southern portion of the State. Condition of colonies were rather variable and some needed feeding. Inquiries for large lots of honey proved extremely slow but very few lots were being held by the producers. Ample moisture conditions were reported in the area around Elmore but little or no pollen was available in this region. Bees wintered extremely well in the Humboldt area and losses were estimated at about 10 percent. Some bees were still being kept in cellars. Snow banks in wooded areas made accessibility to some colonies almost impossible.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 11)

New York - Cool, cloudy weather kept activity at the minimum in the western portion of the State. However, they were able to gather a little pollen on the first two days of the period. Colony losses during the winter were considered extremely light. Improved moisture conditions aided new crop prospects at some points. A fairly good honey market prevailed at some points but sales proved rather slow at others. Bees experienced a good flight early in the period in Northern Jefferson County. Cool, showery weather during the balance of the period prevented any activity. Bees made flights on favorable days in the central area of New York. The ground was bare until the last day of the period when about 6 inches of snow fell at higher elevations. Practically all honey had cleared producers hands in this part of the State. Bees were in fair condition in the southeastern part of the State but some were getting very low on stores. Feeding proved necessary at numerous points since the spring season was very late and colonies had been unable to gather enough pollen. When possible, bees worked red maple, pussy willow and crocus. Honey sales proved fair and prices held about steady and most beekeepers stocks were nearly depleted.

Vermont - It was anticipated that winter losses would be a little heavier than last year. However, colonies were fairly strong but no sources

of natural pollen were available. Cool, cloudy weather hindered activity during most of the past few weeks.

Pennsylvania - Bees gathered pollen during the early portion of the period in Eastern Pennsylvania. Cold, rainy weather kept bees confined during the latter part of the period. Honey sales averaged from fair to good, according to localities. Recent cold weather retarded brood-rearing and increased the need for feeding in Central Pennsylvania. Colonies were building up rather slowly for this time of the year in this part of the State. An abundance of rain and snow provided ample soil moisture for clovers. A fair demand prevailed for honey.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

Maryland - Weather conditions proved extremely unfavorable for bees in the Silver Spring area during the last week in the period. Bees were able to fly and gather pollen on the first two days of the period but had not been able to do so since that time. Stores were practically exhausted. Below normal temperatures with chilly winds prevented normal apiary work. Heavy amounts of precipitation fell in this area and several inches of snow fell in the mountain areas of the Cumberland Valley. Numerous colonies were being rented for pollination purposes in the Blue Ridge mountain section. However, beekeepers were having difficulty in preparing bees for this activity due to the cold weather.

North Carolina - Cool, wet weather kept bees from gathering supplies in the eastern portion of the State. Crop prospects appeared unusually good in this part of the State providing warm weather develops. Tulip trees were beginning to bloom and gallberry looked promising. Some colonies were being fed. Colonies were in variable condition in the Mocksville area. Some were weak and needed feeding while others were in pretty good shape. The weather had been mostly cool and rainy keeping bees from working various sources of pollen and nectar. Ground moisture was ample and clovers looked good.

Kentucky - Cool, rainy weather kept bees from working available sources of nectar and pollen in the north central portion of the State. Plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants and dandelion, fruit trees and redbuds were in bloom. Winter losses were expected to average about 4 percent. Honey sales proved about normal for this time of the year. Heavy amounts of rain fell in the western part of the State and plants were considered behind schedule. Bees were in excellent shape but rather low on stores and many will require feeding soon.

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Tennessee - Colonies in the western portion of the State were becoming low on stores due to the early buildup which required heavy amounts of food. The recent poor weather conditions has kept bees from working available flowering plants. White clovers appeared to be in good shape and showed an occasional bloom. Apple trees were in full bloom. Cool weather continued in the eastern portion of the State and feeding of colonies proved necessary. A few scattered colonies were reported to have starved. Ample sources of pollen were available but there was a shortage of nectar secretion due to the cool, damp weather. Most colonies began to rear brood at a rapid pace during the warm spell earlier in the year. This process has continued despite the poor weather conditions. Consequently, bees have been unable to help themselves by working the various floral sources since unfavorable weather conditions prevailed. Beekeepers have found it necessary to feed some colonies regularly since they are extremely strong and consuming food at a rapid rate.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

Georgia - Bees were in fairly good condition throughout the State. Most colonies were active except on days when rain and cool weather prevailed. A good ti-ti flow was underway in Central and South Georgia. Crimson clover was expected to begin blooming in Central Georgia in a few days. Blackberries were in bloom in the southern part of the State and were expected to provide a good flow shortly. Colonies were doing fairly well in the northern part of the State, working red maple and wild flowers. Poplar was expected to be in bloom in about ten days.

Florida - Rain was needed in the Homestead area but palmetto plants were nearing full bloom and appeared to be providing a good nectar flow. Most colonies were considered in good shape in this area. The citrus honey yield proved very light in the central part of the State. Colonies were being moved from citrus locations to gallberry and palmetto locations. Prospects appeared good for a honey flow from these sources. Bees gathered plenty of pollen in the northwestern portion of the State but supplies of nectar were limited. Colonies were not considered strong on an average. Tupelo was beginning to bud along the rivers.

Mississippi - Rain and cool weather kept bees inactive during most of the period throughout the State. Many colonies required feeding following the earlier heavy buildup. Clovers were beginning to bloom and were expected to provide a good flow providing the weather proved favorable. Shipment of packaged and queen bees had been started. Very little swarming had been reported to date.

Louisiana - Colonies were in above normal condition in the Baton Rouge area but it was anticipated that a considerable amount of feeding will be necessary before a good honey flow develops. Cool weather slowed nectar secretions from the various honey plants. Bees were in fair shape in the Bunkie area. However, many were becoming short on stores and needed good weather so they could work various honey plants.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of April. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 45,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

DETROIT: Receipts 54,416 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
few	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.05-3.45

CHICAGO: Arrivals 247,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	good
weight per case	7.25

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 18,271 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: 60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz.	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale prices delivered, California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover 250, Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 300, Wis. 150. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
CREAMED HONEY 12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - Greece 50, England 16, Sweden 65 and Argentina 85; drums - Mexico 125, Dom. Rep. 16 and Argentina 300. Demand slow. Market dull. Sales and nominal quotations.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	13½-14
ARGENTINE White Clover	14
FLA., Orange	17-17½
Light Amber Mixed Flowers	12½
MIDWESTERN White Clover	17-17½
Light Amber processed	15-15½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

COMB HONEY: 12, 10-oz.

BEESSWAX: Arrivals bags - Chile 351, Dom. Rep. 173, Mexico 151, Argentina 100 and West Africa 304 blks. Market about steady.	
Africa	48-52
Central America	54-56
South America	55-58

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

47,496 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand fair.

Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

9,670 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85
Fair quality-	
12, 5-lb. pails or cans	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber and better	16-17½

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
12, 2-lb. jars	6.35-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.70-6.90
24, 8-oz. jars	4.00-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 900 cans Central California.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif.

and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended Flavors -Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-6.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37

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REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover and Sage -
according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

few	2.65
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CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
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VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16

Darker 14

Customer furnishes containers	13½
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12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15-13.70
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Darker	11.40
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12.	4-lb. cans	10.20
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12.	2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
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24.	1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
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24. 12-oz. jars	6.60
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24. 10-oz. jars	5.85
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24. 8-oz. jars	4.60
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12. 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
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6.	3-lb. decanters	4.50
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FIREWEED: 6. 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
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12. 2-lb. jars	7.50
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24.	1-1b:	jars	7.75
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APPLE BLOSSOM: 24. 12-oz. jars	6.60
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CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

24. 61-oz. cups	3.55
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24, 02-02: cups	3.55
12, 20-02: cups	4.40

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EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960 - BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRY OF : TOTAL	JAN. : Pounds	FEB. : Pounds	MAR. : Pounds	APR. : Pounds	MAY : Pounds	JUNE : Pounds	JULY : Pounds	AUG. : Pounds	SEPT. : Pounds	OCT. : Pounds	NOV. : Pounds	DEC. : Pounds
DESTINATION : Pounds												
Belgium	849,117	18,000	58,940	66,480	12,000	96,204	32,820	40,985	49,740	197,348	48,000	116,160
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	1,941,516	222,680	344,607	182,680	15,000	85,310	92,250	57,200	266,070	193,288	250,360	133,970
Egypt	2,820	-	2,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	238,416	-	73,200	-	-	-	4,800	6,060	2,136	12,900	137,160	960
Hong Kong	31,898	1,800	1,800	7,260	5,700	2,560	480	-	1,120	3,300	1,080	2,682
Ireland	4,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,950
Kuwait	89,140	14,400	-	-	-	-	760	-	47,880	3,600	11,100	11,400
Lebanon	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
Malaya	27,924	1,800	480	2,640	2,280	5,040	3,040	2,304	620	1,800	4,560	1,800
Netherlands	436,301	21,000	33,506	27,000	15,000	60,000	-	-	14,175	52,800	101,340	44,760
Netherlands Antilles	6,600	960	-	720	-	480	-	1,320	720	720	-	1,680
Morocco	43,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,800	-	-
Peru	4,440	360	-	-	960	-	-	-	-	1,080	2,040	-
Philippine Republic	238,828	3,429	32,487	20,966	4,800	87,772	21,562	26,961	-	27,734	-	13,117
Saudi Arabia	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	36,720	1,120	3,020	5,560	4,080	600	6,788	-	480	4,340	1,872	6,300
Sweden	55,600	-	17,700	-	5,500	-	-	-	3,600	5,400	12,300	11,100
Switzerland	243,060	36,000	-	24,360	12,000	-	-	-	10,800	33,300	78,000	16,800
United Kingdom	284,143	-	36,000	36,120	6,000	-	27,780	35,760	8,400	84,609	3,652	6,000
West Germany	4,751,899	1,401,619	474,469	232,023	228,060	38,880	194,445	8,412	24,000	572,500	688,347	413,709
Panama	1,200	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Denmark	5,030	-	2,400	1,070	-	-	-	360	-	360	840	-
Japan	4,800	-	2,880	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	720
Belgian Congo	4,160	-	840	720	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,580	-	-	580	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	4,300	-	-	1,340	-	-	-	-	720	1,340	900	-
Surinam	1,548	-	-	1,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrein	560	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	720	-	-	-	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,680	-	-	-	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	720
Pakistan	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660
Thailand	3,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	-	-	480
Arabia	1,200	-	-	-	600	960	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	-	-	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960 - BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION (CONT'D)
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRY OF : TOTAL	JAN. : Pounds	FEB. : Pounds	MAR. : Pounds	APR. : Pounds	MAY : Pounds	JUNE : Pounds	JULY : Pounds	AUG. : Pounds	SEPT. : Pounds	OCT. : Pounds	NOV. : Pounds	DEC. : Pounds
DESTINATION :	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Australia	7,852	-	-	-	-	-	4,180	1,672	-	-	-	2,000
New Guinea	600	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	2,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,350	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440	-	-
Algeria	23,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,737	-	-
Ethiopia	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-	-
Salvador	1,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,784	-	-
Iraq	3,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	2,898
TOTALS	9,393,531	1,723,168	1,091,149	611,067	316,260	379,566	397,925	186,102	433,253	1,241,489	1,382,028	870,039
TOTAL DOLLARS	1,399,894	222,110	169,590	105,408	50,565	68,821	65,109	36,632	81,644	165,144	191,529	126,580
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS												
St. Lawrence	132,104	9,480	1,800	16,500	14,040	14,750	-	3,600	27,383	11,000	-	33,551
Buffalo	38,172	-	5,300	18,000	960	-	1,600	3,000	3,125	-	4,987	-
New York	72,343	17,829	31,260	2,540	3,560	900	1,960	2,280	1,200	2,160	3,224	1,740
Philadelphia	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	4,800	-	-	-	-
Maryland	1,440	-	-	-	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	720
Georgia	52,784	-	20,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,095
Florida	418,139	960	-	720	-	-	-	-	40,777	29,987	16,626	-
Mobile	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550	-
Galveston	80,400	44,400	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	149,120	-	-	580	-	-	-	1,000	117,540	-	-	-
Los Angeles	4,452,333	976,219	433,893	336,091	200,100	19,740	16,380	53,292	38,633	736,814	411,479	509,232
San Francisco	1,806,666	449,080	129,547	92,156	96,880	97,792	89,950	48,625	14,860	267,757	130,542	233,143
Oregon	112,166	12,000	99,686	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	382,712	12,300	129,330	61,450	-	-	64,850	-	33,095	-	41,727	39,960
Montana and Idaho	380,992	61,700	110,302	63,830	-	45,600	3,600	54,200	23,160	-	-	12,600
Dakota	305,120	3,000	18,300	19,200	-	17,100	16,200	-	39,390	99,960	41,990	-
Wisconsin	186,000	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	36,000	60,000	-
Michigan	666,142	136,200	75,042	-	-	3,000	6,000	-	159,600	106,800	139,400	4,100
Chicago	144,748	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	1,260	47,880	9,400	58,950	2,898
TOTALS	9,393,531	1,723,168	1,091,149	611,067	316,260	379,566	397,925	186,102	433,253	1,241,489	1,382,028	870,039

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XIV - NO. 7

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960 - BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRIES	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
OF ORIGIN	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Angola	455,181	77,408	-	33,329	77,204	26,463	64,815	76,198	44,375	11,043	-	-	44,346
Argentina	35,275	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023	-	-	8,820	4,409
Brazil	488,374	85,979	188,448	33,067	11,023	22,134	4,070	44,092	11,112	-	11,023	55,292	22,134
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	587,115	38,586	19,090	23,444	57,214	102,946	113,101	62,803	22,400	54,600	38,911	42,932	11,088
Colombia	7,476	7,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	601,567	67,273	88,325	43,957	81,421	31,087	66,059	11,353	64,776	39,886	21,400	35,499	50,531
Dominican Republic	451,453	43,677	44,024	42,024	41,564	47,044	36,517	37,091	40,776	34,817	29,232	18,287	36,400
Egypt	174,547	-	-	107,615	66,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	599,658	-	44,562	22,710	67,086	22,937	45,174	11,020	77,207	22,099	163,384	56,361	67,118
Guatemala	43,572	-	-	6,518	-	19,314	8,826	2,484	-	-	-	-	6,430
Haiti	60,484	3,252	-	5,069	5,005	3,314	3,832	-	17,535	6,057	4,866	10,553	1,001
India	5,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,149	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	626,353	67,972	58,966	25,924	46,172	46,469	62,175	60,432	41,810	87,725	29,127	65,491	34,090
Morocco	100,258	12,031	-	-	-	-	-	11,076	6,614	11,195	13,931	11,596	33,815
Peru	4,480	-	4,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	386,739	44,176	-	33,549	33,091	-	39,407	73,360	-	44,839	44,234	51,703	22,380
Western Portuguese Africa	66,464	-	-	44,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,277	-
Salvador	14,625	-	-	1,937	-	-	2,002	7,689	-	-	-	2,997	-
Sudan	17,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,074
Turkey	2,205	-	2,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Germany	50,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,706	-	-	-
Japan	5,622	5,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	4,903	-	-	2,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,690
TOTALS	4,811,280	486,475	450,100	425,543	486,712	321,708	445,978	402,747	337,628	362,967	356,108	381,808	353,506
TOTAL DOLLARS	2,275,771	226,874	216,568	207,777	233,170	153,684	210,064	190,064	159,406	150,128	168,578	191,508	167,950

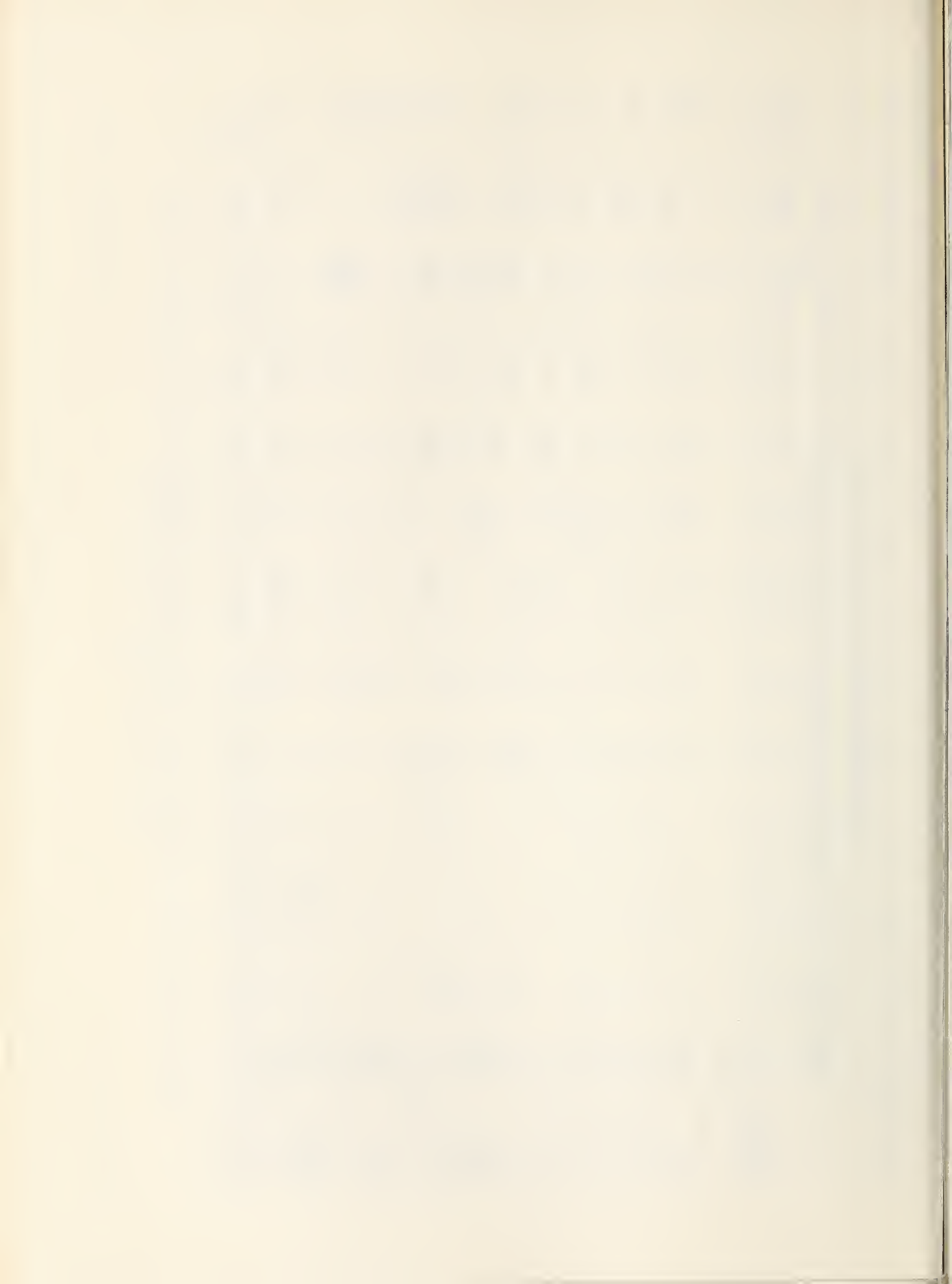
IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960 - BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

COUNTRIES : TOTAL :		JAN. :	FEB. :	MAR. :	APR. :	MAY :	JUNE :	JULY :	AUG. :	SEPT. :	OCT. :	NOV. :	DEC. :
OF ORIGIN :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :
Argentina	7,043,108	-	170,608	280,742	135,691	461,806	491,736	354,230	476,861	1,192,236	1,281,354	1,347,738	852,106
Australia	35,472	540	1,680	-	-	1,080	1,080	-	17,700	1,592	-	11,800	-
Belgium	1,210	-	-	-	394	420	-	-	-	-	-	396	-
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	92,469	-	-	-	545	14,184	11,000	4,900	14,400	27,534	19,906	-	-
Chile	28,649	-	-	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	600	-	26,249
Cuba	27,930	-	6,431	-	-	8,583	-	6,483	-	-	6,433	-	-
Denmark	8,217	2,400	-	-	1,305	1,224	240	-	3,048	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	180,128	-	-	-	24,676	-	-	7,998	26,455	-	13,228	87,930	19,841
France	11,637	1,968	-	-	1,995	600	2,330	-	750	1,479	937	1,578	-
Greece	49,299	13,263	-	5,308	4,037	3,972	-	-	-	-	5,039	14,144	3,536
Guatemala	117,945	24,050	35,214	-	-	30,625	-	16,856	-	11,200	-	-	-
Hungary	3,360	-	-	-	2,160	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	2,748	684	-	-	600	720	-	-	-	-	744	-	-
Israel	960	-	-	-	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	6,758	1,440	-	-	1,905	400	750	-	-	-	-	1,543	720
Jamaica	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-
Malta	521	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233
Mexico	4,488,697	225,525	567,418	208,793	642,092	806,080	266,099	167,275	406,266	301,006	381,437	378,492	138,214
Netherlands	7,300	1,190	-	-	1,418	255	-	2,047	-	-	-	-	2,390
New Zealand	3,060	1,980	-	-	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1,058	-	-	-	529	-	-	-	-	529	-	-	-
Portugal	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	-	-
Spain	151,197	110,230	36,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,603	383	877	-
Sweden	3,328	-	-	-	1,810	-	-	247	-	-	-	301	970
United Kingdom	10,977	2,363	600	295	2,010	-	1,818	-	-	1,347	1,440	1,104	-
Union of South Africa	9,540	-	-	-	336	480	840	-	-	7,884	-	-	-
West Germany	43,303	3,432	2,881	-	4,104	2,803	3,836	1,320	8,820	-	6,984	3,429	5,694
Poland	32,104	7,208	3,600	3,008	-	1,500	2,700	2,400	-	-	1,200	-	10,488
Switzerland	864	-	-	-	-	-	864	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12,363,464	396,273	824,536	499,334	826,567	1,335,632	784,373	564,956	954,950	1,546,410	1,720,660	1,849,332	1,060,441
TOTAL DOLLARS	1,226,176	50,747	74,365	47,652	77,060	128,279	93,239	44,721	95,614	134,148	172,220	189,688	118,443

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 7

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960 - BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS
(Secured through Bureau of Census - Preliminary)

CUSTOMERS : TOTAL :	JAN. :	FEB. :	MAR. :	APR. :	MAY :	JUNE :	JULY :	AUG. :	SEPT. :	OCT. :	NOV. :	DEC. :
DISTRICTS : Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :
Massachusetts	1,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,136
St. Lawrence	70,568	-	-	545	14,184	-	-	14,400	27,534	13,590	-	315
Buffalo	15,834	-	-	-	-	9,800	4,900	-	-	-	-	1,134
New York	5,065,589	268,513	227,692	71,608	746,500	422,497	156,976	482,345	421,626	713,753	984,436	460,583
Philadelphia	1,742,197	-	192,289	165,995	66,463	88,314	54,233	121,271	251,366	206,295	306,293	120,885
Maryland	57,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	466,273	132,276	-	66,138	132,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	738,662	-	-	-	-	-	219,825	-	283,205	201,756	33,876	-
New Orleans	1,847,871	-	191,754	-	453,281	259,181	195,105	179,309	23,285	182,943	212,878	130,001
Galveston	1,052,375	20,282	-	32,641	22,877	66,932	-	-	469,151	67,353	171,592	201,547
Laredo	42,090	-	-	-	-	-	39,650	2,440	-	-	-	-
San Diego	28,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500	-	-
Arizona	33,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,928	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	786,743	110,230	33,089	102,639	135,691	72,300	33,166	84,735	67,029	101,025	45,649	1,190
San Francisco	68,050	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,114	33,373
Oregon	74,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,989
Montana and Idaho	31,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,316	-	24,800
Dakota	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago	234,203	9,995	3,015	3,008	-	-	2,400	-	3,214	199,129	2,954	10,488
Ohio	1,440	-	-	-	-	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12,363,464	396,273	824,536	499,334	826,567	1,335,632	784,373	954,960	1,546,410	1,720,660	1,849,332	1,060,441



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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Tuesday, May 2, 1961

Vol. XLV

No. 8

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APICULTURE UNIT

HONEY MARKET PROVES DULL

Demand proved generally slow for extracted honey at most points throughout the Country. Sales were considered normal for the season at some points but a considerable decline was reported at others. Prices held about steady on large lots of producer's offerings. Good quality, white or better, midwestern clover honey realized mostly 12-13¢ per pound. Occasional sales drew higher prices. Newly extracted Georgia ti-ti honey brought 10¢ a pound while Florida palmetto and gallberry sold for 12¢ and California white orange went at 15¢.

Only limited sales of domestic beeswax were reported during the past period. The market proved dull and a very light demand prevailed. Prices continued at about the same level as domestic wax generally sold at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading basis. A few sales brought higher prices. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold higher at 49-52¢ per pound. Central American offerings sold at 54-56¢, while South American supplies realized 55-58¢.

Bees in most sections of the Nation continued to make favorable progress. Most had come through the winter with fairly light losses. However, many beekeepers found it necessary to do heavy feeding in order to keep bees at normal strength. Colonies in many areas were unable to work available flowering plants to maintain strength due to cold, wet weather. Most California bees were in good shape and ready for the main honey flow. Migratory beekeepers moved colonies from the Texas Lower Valley back to northern locations. Beekeepers in some northern locations were busy with unpacking operations.

Weather during the first portion of the period proved cold, wet and windy from the Rocky Mountain area, eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Light to moderate precipitation aided many sections of the Intermountain States. Heavy amounts east of the Plains States kept soils too wet to work. Freezing and frost occurred on several days in the Texas Panhandle while blizzard conditions hit parts of Eastern Colorado. Heavy drifting snow blocked roads from Central Plains States areas to the Great Lakes. Some flooding occurred along the Grand River in Missouri. The second week of the period was abnormally cool in the East and Far West and unseasonably warm in the interior. Precipitation, ranging up to more than an inch, was beneficial in the northern Plains States. Snowfall at the end of the period left 1-4 inches of new snow on the ground in much of North Dakota and some northern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Moisture conditions continued to show improvement in some areas of the Intermountain and Plains States. However, many points in these areas still badly needed additional moisture in order to insure a good honey crop during the coming season. The eucalyptus flow was underway in Monterey County, California. Fruit trees were in bloom in the Pacific Northwest, many areas of the Intermountain States as well as in other northern States. Low temperatures repeatedly froze maple buds in parts of New York. Gallberry had started to bloom in Northern Florida and along the coastal area of Mississippi and a good flow was anticipated. Clovers were in bloom in Louisiana.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			NEBR.	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		11¢ f.o.b.	WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10¢ del.		White-Clover	13¢ del.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN				Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	
White-Orange		15¢ del.		(cans exchanged)	12¢ del.
Light Amber-Orange		10½-11¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus		10¢ del.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
MONT. Extra White-Clover		15½¢ del.	OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
ARIZ. White-Orange		15-16¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ del.
N.DAK. White-Clover		12½¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	12¢ del.
S.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa (drums)		14-15¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers	12½¢ del.
Clover - Alfalfa		15¢ del.	PA.	White-Clover	15¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Mixed Flowers		10-11¢ del.		Buckwheat	16¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover		12-13½¢ del.	GA.	Light Amber-Ti-ti (drums returned)	
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		11 3/4¢ del.			10¢ f.o.b.
(drums)			FLA.	Palmetto - Gallberry	12¢ del.
White-Clover (drums)		12½¢ del.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Amber-Clover - Vetch	14¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17¢	18½¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	16½¢	18¢	20¢
ILL.	White-Clover	15¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	15¢	-
	White-Clover	17¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Amber-Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	18¢	20¢	27¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	25-27¢
MO.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	17¢
	White-Clover	19¢	17-20¢	20-25¢
	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
IND.	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
VT.	Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
	Buckwheat	-	23¢	28¢
	White-Clover	-	23¢	28¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
		: (Generally Delivered)	: (Generally Delivered)	: (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

PA.	Light Amber - Clover	-	28¢	37¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Clover	-	25¢	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	-
FLA.	White-Orange	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Amber-Clover - Vetch	6.40	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS Clover	7.35	8.00	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	65-70¢
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
White-Clover	5.00	-	-
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
IND. Extra Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease	-	5.88	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
Extra Light Amber-Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	65¢
PA. Buckwheat	-	6.30	69¢
White-Clover	-	6.30	69¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Amber-Clover - Vetch	6.64	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.80	-
Clover	7.65	8.20	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	37-45¢
MICH. Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
White-Clover	5.50	-	-
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
IND. Extra Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease	-	6.36	-
N.Y. Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
VT. Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
Buckwheat	-	6.90	39¢
White-Clover	-	6.90	39¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
VA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	38¢
TENN. Clover	-	8.00	-
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.75-7.00	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Amber-Clover - Vetch	4.02	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	3.90	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	4.25	20-25¢
MICH. Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS. White-Clover	-	3.40	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT. Clover	-	5.00	30¢

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	:	Sales to	
			WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS
			:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)
				:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>				
		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.70-4.00	-	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Amber-Clover - Vetch	6.60	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	White-Clover 14-oz. plastic cups	-	-	40¢
	12-1 3/4-lb. jars	-	8.40	70¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 10-11-oz.	-	8.00	45¢
	12-oz.	-	9.90	55¢
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
TENN.	Clover 12-15-oz.	-	8.25	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
VA.	Clover 12-11-oz.	-	4.00	52¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	-	7.80	-
	12-2 1/2-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
VA.	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	52¢
TENN.	Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
GA.	Light Amber-Ti-ti 12-2 1/2-lb. jars	7.25	-	-

1/ State of origin indicates State were packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of April)

Weather for all California Districts - The unseasonable warm temperatures that extended over a large section of California about mid-April gave way to an overrunning of cold air during the middle of the week ending April 21. This dropped temperature readings 10-17 degrees. Freezing temperatures occurred in several northern valley areas, and extensive frost damage resulted. The cold period was sufficient to lower mean temperatures 2-5 degrees below those for the week ending April 14. The southern portion of the State remained unaffected and continued 1-5 degrees warmer. Temperatures the week of April 21 averaged near or slightly below seasonal normals along the central coast, in the central valleys, and the southeast desert region. South central and north coastal points were 2-4 degrees below normal. The area south of the Tehachapis was 1-5 degrees above normal. During the week ending April 21 nearly 2 inches of rain was received on the north coast and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the Cascade-Sierra mountains. In the central coastal valley areas $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch fell, and over much of the central valley less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch was received. The southern 2/3s of the State reported none or light amounts of precipitation for that week.

A moist and unstable cool air mass moved across the State over the week end of April 22-23, bringing precipitation to nearly all areas in varied amounts ranging from occasional light rain to very heavy showers. Snow fell in heavy amounts in the Sierra and some snow fell in the coastal ranges. Hail and damaging winds occurred over the week end of April 22-23.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions generally were good in all areas, except parts of Southern California. For the most part, colonies are full of bees ready for a honey flow. Reports from parts of Southern California indicate bees are behind on buildup for the orange flow, failing to reach peak strength due to a pollen shortage. In instances, feeding is beginning, to prevent starvation losses. Swarming activity is reported to be very slow to above normal, and several reports indicate no swarming. A few colonies are being moved to northern Monterey County for the eucalyptus flow which is in progress. Some colonies are being moved to clover and alfalfa locations since most fruit trees are through blooming. Also some colonies are being moved from low elevations to higher elevations, and some colonies are being moved to locate flows to keep the bees working.

Several thousand colonies were rented for the pollination of alfalfa seed fields at \$4.00-5.00 per colony, and some were rented for the pollination of melons also at \$4.00-5.00 per colony.

Bees are currently working vetch, clover, ground flowers, mustard, radish, oranges, eucalyptus, poison oak, blackberries, buckeye, a few apples, willows, sage, mesquite, and tamarisk. Catclow should start in about 10 days. In occasional sections, sage is very dry and is not producing nectar.

Manzanita has been in full bloom at high elevations for about 3 weeks but repeated frosts have caused injury. Some reports indicate irrigated honey plants are near normal condition but wild plants are drying up rapidly. Some Southern California mountain areas are completely dried out and native plants have made little or no growth in some areas.

A little orange honey is being extracted in Southern California, with occasional reports indicating good body and extra white color. Occasional estimates of yield from orange indicate about 15 pounds per colony. In the central coastal district a little manzanita honey was produced, estimated yields were about 20 pounds per colony. Reports on the number of producing colonies range from below to above the 5 year average.

Southern California - Trading in bulk honey continued slow. Beekeeper offerings of California honey were very light, while offerings of Inter-mountain clover increased at lower prices. New crop sage appears to be a failure. Production of new crop orange in Southern California was variable as a result of the early bloom, weather, location and condition of the hives. Quality was reported to be fair, and in some areas was more heavily mixed with eucalyptus than normal. Total volume of orange is expected to be a little below average. The Redlands district was reported to have a larger production than Orange County. Recent reports from Central California indicated the orange flow started very well until the recent cold spell. The flow is expected to continue approximately a week to 10 days. Beekeepers having hives in the area early report some loss of bees, while hives moved in later are in excellent condition.

Sales of packaged honey through retailers and sales of bulk honey to other commercial users were fair, with the volume slightly below that in the previous period. Export trading was nil.

Northern and Central California - Extracting of new crop honey in Central California was reported to be spotty. A good flow was not expected to be a little below normal, but quality of the early samples has been excellent.

Sales of packaged honey through retail channels was slow, while movement to commercial users was seasonally normal. Inventories are low as the availability of good quality old crop honey is practically nil. Export trading was nil.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Apr. 8-22)

Washington - Broodrearing proved heavy in the Yakima Valley area and most colonies were in good shape. Colonies that were placed in orchards for pollination purposes gathered a good bit of pollen but very little nectar. Cool, windy and showery weather kept bees from obtaining sizeable amounts of nectar during the early part of the period. However, warmer temperatures developed and colonies gathered good amounts of nectar on the last three days. Some bees were being moved from orchards in the Lower Valley to later blooming districts. Apples in the Upper Valley were in full bloom and

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all fruit trees were blooming 1-2 days ahead of normal. West of the Cascade mountains, bees were strong but activity was curtailed by cool, wet and windy weather. They were able to gather limited amounts of pollen from maple, dandelion and miscellaneous fruit blooms. However, some feeding proved necessary.

Oregon - Colonies in the extreme western portion of the State showed good strength and brood-rearing progressed rapidly. Fruit trees were in full bloom as temperatures proved moderate. Most honey plants were in very good shape in this part of the State and a good crop of honey is anticipated. Light to moderate frost caused light damage to unheated fruit orchards in a few scattered areas of the State. In the Willamette Valley, cold, rainy weather retarded the strawberry bloom.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Apr. 8-22)

Colorado - Honey plants made very little growth in the southern part of the State since strong winds rapidly depleted soil moisture. Consequently, prospects for a good honey flow during the coming season appeared unfavorable. Many bees in this section required heavy feeding. Cold, wet weather prevailed in the western part of the State at the beginning of the period, retarding broodrearing and causing some starvation. The weather improved later in the period and bees in some areas were able to gather pollen and a little nectar. Some colonies were short on stores but most were in generally good condition.

Utah - Below normal temperatures prevailed in the Logan area. A little rain fell during the period but more was needed. Peach, apple and pear trees were in full bloom and bees were able to work these sources on favorable days. Consequently, most colonies were in pretty good shape but a few were light on stores and needed feeding.

Montana - Additional soil moisture was badly needed in the southwestern portion of the State in order to promote growth of honey plants. Bees in this part of the State survived the winter in good shape. Beekeepers were busy putting new queens into colonies.

Wyoming - Moisture conditions improved in a few areas of the northeastern part of the State during the past period. However, soil moisture conditions were still far below normal. Bees were busy gathering pollen from early blooming prairie flowers and a few dandelions which were in bloom in protected spots. Colonies were considered reasonably strong but brood-rearing was running behind schedule. Most colonies were running short on stores.

ARIZONA: (Period Apr. 9-23)

The mesquite honey flow was considered about half over in Central Arizona. Weather conditions proved generally unfavorable, hindering colonies in their attempt to work this source. However, strong colonies were able to gather a fair surplus while

many of the weaker colonies gathered only enough to take care of build-up purposes.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Honey moved at a fair pace in the area around Dallas but was still considered slower than a month earlier. Top soil was beginning to need a good rain as high winds rapidly depleted soil moisture in this part of the State. Temperatures climbed as high as 80 degrees on some afternoons late in the period. Vetch was beginning to bloom and bees were able to gather new supplies of nectar from this source. However, some vetch fields were being poisoned in order to kill aphids and this caused some bee losses. The usual heavy crop of wild flowers failed to materialize in this particular area during recent weeks and many colonies were very light on stores. Consequently, some will soon require feeding unless they are able to gather ample stores from the vetch bloom. In the eastern portion of this section, colonies were in strong condition. A little swarming was noticed and colonies were beginning to work crimson clover and vetch which were just beginning to bloom. Unseasonably cool weather had kept the bloom from these sources for materializing at their normal time. A few weak colonies were requiring feed in the area around Wolfe City.

South Texas - Most colonies were building-up rapidly and were in very good shape in the area around Kingsville. However, they were still waiting for the mesquite bloom.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Most migratory beekeepers in this area were beginning to move their colonies back to northern locations. The citrus honey flow was over and only a few minor sources of nectar were available for bees to work. These sources provided only enough for bees to make a living.

Arkansas - Honey plants were in good condition in the northeastern sector of the State. However, they were not yielding nectar due to the continued cold, windy and rainy weather conditions. Colonies were in fair condition but most required feeding. All honey had cleared producers hands in this portion of the State.

Oklahoma - Weather conditions proved rather cool and wet in the area around Duncan. Moisture conditions were considered ample for honey plants but warm, dry weather was needed for a good honey flow. However, bees gathered a light amount of nectar and pollen on favorable days and most packaged bees were doing very well. Colonies were building up rapidly in the Grimes area. It was feared that the rapid build-up might cause some colonies to run short on stores. However, colonies were considered in very good shape at the present time. Alfalfa and clover plants were in good condition and crop prospects appeared promising. Demand for honey was slow.

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Iowa - Below normal temperatures and moderate precipitation occurred in the southwestern part of the State. Many bees were near the starvation point and required considerable feeding. It was anticipated that losses among neglected colonies would be heavy. The retail honey market was reported to be depressed because of price cutting. Strong winds, cool and cloudy weather restricted bee activity in the western portion of the State. Colony conditions varied and some were very short on stores and required feeding while others were in excellent condition. Honey plants appeared to be in excellent shape with plenty of soil moisture available. Consequently, a good honey crop is expected, providing moisture conditions remain favorable. It was reported that all old crop honey had cleared producers hands. Retail demand for honey was considered only fair and prices held steady. Cold weather continued to prevail in the northern portion of the State, keeping bees confined. Colonies had been unwrapped, checked and fed in the Tintonka area and winter losses were estimated at about 5%. Light snow occurred during the period hindering bee activity and some losses were anticipated unless colonies can be fed soon. Bees wintered well and were in good shape in the Perry region. Broodrearing was progressing rather slowly due to a shortage of pollen. The first dandelion blooms were beginning to appear and should provide bees a good source of pollen. The local honey market was considered in poor condition due to price cutting. Cool, rainy weather kept bee activity at a minimum in Eastern Iowa.

Missouri - Springlike weather in the western part of the State permitted bees to fly almost every day. They were able to store considerable amounts of nectar and pollen which came from early fruit blossoms. Consequently, colonies were building up rapidly. Moisture conditions were a little above normal and clovers looked good and were growing at a rapid pace.

Nebraska - Bees were building up rapidly on fruit blooms and dandelion in the southeastern part of the State. Broodrearing made good progress particularly since winter losses were considered light. Dandelions were just beginning to bloom in the eastern and northeastern portion of the State. However, cool weather kept bees generally inactive but most colonies were in pretty good shape. Most producers had sold all their old stock honey. Brood development was considered very slow in Central Nebraska due to cold weather.

South Dakota - Honey plants did not look too good throughout the State due to lack of moisture. Bees were short on stores and required excessive feeding. Practically all honey has been sold in this State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 11-26)

Illinois - About average temperatures in Northern Illinois permitted bees to begin gathering pollen and they were building up at a moderate pace. One examined colony showed three frames well filled with bees and queen cells with eggs in sight. Winter losses were estimated at about 1½% and about 5% required feeding. Clovers appeared to be in good shape and recent light rain provided plenty of soil moisture. New crop honey prospects looked good throughout this part of the State. Honey sales were considered only normal.

Indiana - Early fruit trees were in bloom in the northeastern portion of the State. Other fruit trees were in the bud stage. Temperatures averaged about normal but rainfall was excessive. Colonies appeared to be building up at a satisfactory pace.

Ohio - Honey moved good at retail and wholesale levels in West Central Ohio. Rain and snow provided ample soil moisture and dandelion were expected to be in bloom soon. The spring season was considered about 10 days late but bees appeared to be in good shape. Some colonies showed 3-4 frames of brood with plenty of fresh pollen available. Cool, wet weather restricted bee activity in the south central part of the State. Consequently, some colonies lost weight during the past month. Dandelions were in heavy bloom but continuous rains kept bees from utilizing this source. Honey plants were in good condition but needed warm, dry weather.

Michigan - It was reported that bees wintered the best in years in Southern Michigan. Sales of packaged bees were considered about normal despite the good wintering conditions. Moisture conditions improved during the past period but were still considered below normal. Some bees had not been unpacked in the eastern portion of the State. However, winter losses were about normal, mostly due to queen failure. Poor weather conditions kept bees inactive most of the time. Cold, wet weather prevailed on the Upper Peninsula. Bees were still being kept in cellars in this area.

Wisconsin - Demand for honey proved only fair in the southern portion of the State. Colonies were able to gather pollen on several days and were building up at a favorable pace. However, a few will require feeding and it was anticipated that division of some colonies would be necessary to control early swarming. Below normal temperatures prevailed in Southwestern Wisconsin and some snow fell during the period. Bees gathered pollen from willow and poplar trees on favorable days. Broodrearing expanded rapidly and stores were consumed at a fast pace making feeding necessary for many colonies. Sales of honey continued good at retail level. Another heavy snowstorm occurred in the western part of the State. This hindered bees in their gathering of pollen but they were able to resume operations when the weather turned warm again. Winter losses were considered very low but

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some queenless colonies were found when hives were checked. In Central Wisconsin, the first portion of the period proved cool while the latter half was considered mild. Bees wintered good in this part of the State and were busy working soft maple, elm, and willows on favorable days. Ample soil moisture was available and new crop prospects appeared promising. Little or no feeding of bees had been necessary. Honey sold at a fairly good pace.

Minnesota - Colonies came through the winter in excellent condition in the northern part of the State. However, a cold backward spring had kept colonies inactive. Moisture conditions were considered about normal and all honey plants appeared to have wintered in satisfactory condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 11-26)

New York - Cool, wet weather covered most of Western New York, keeping bees confined most of the time. Colonies looked pretty good but were considered a little behind in broodrearing. Some feeding was necessary at a few points. Honey continued to sell at a fairly good rate and was expected to be cleaned up by the time the new crop arrived. Fairly cool temperatures failed to keep bees from bringing in an abundant supply of pollen in Northern Jefferson County. Bees and honey plants were in good shape in this part of the State. Unpacking operations were in progress in Central New York and was considered about 3 weeks late due to continued cold, wet weather. Heavy frost was reported during the period and bees were unable to do much flying. Low temperatures repeatedly froze soft maple buds. Most bees wintered better than usual and losses were estimated at about 5% but some colonies were low on stores and needed feeding. The weather was also cold and wet in the southeastern part of the State. However, bees worked pussywillow, red maple and various other early blooming plants on favorable days.

Vermont - Cold, windy weather and some snow during the past two weeks slowed colony development in most areas of the State. Very little natural pollen was available for colonies due to the unfavorable weather. Retail honey sales proved slow.

Pennsylvania - The weather turned warmer late in the period in the eastern part of the State, permitting bees to work cherry blossoms. The newly gathered pollen and nectar aided colony broodrearing operations but colonies that came through the winter seemed to be building up slowly. The warmer weather provided good conditions for adding package bees to hives. Cold weather continued throughout most of the period in the central areas of the State. Colonies were running short on pollen and honey and more feeding was expected to be necessary. Honey plants were blooming late due to the continued cold weather.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)

Maryland - Dandelions, peaches, pears and apples were in bloom in the Blue Ridge section. Many colonies had been placed in orchards for pollination purposes and most the bees were in average strength. A few instances of swarming had been reported. Most colonies came through the winter, disease free.

Virginia - Plant and moisture conditions were considered above normal in the northern part of the State. Some colonies neared swarming conditions and control measures were being taken. Apple trees were just beginning to bloom at some points.

North Carolina - Prospects for a good honey flow from gallberry appeared promising in the southeastern part of the State. Bees were busy gathering a heavy honey flow from tupelo. It was reported that some colonies gained as much as 20 pounds daily from this source.

West Virginia - Sub-normal temperatures hampered bee activity during the early part of the period in the Martinsburg area. Strong colonies managed to make slight gains but weaker colonies only managed to hold their own. Near record high temperatures occurred late in the period and strong colonies gathered a liberal flow of nectar from various blooming plants. Ample pollen sources were also available. Rain fell on numerous occasions in the mountainous areas but precipitation was confined mostly to shower activity in the eastern part of the State.

Kentucky - Mostly cool, rainy weather kept bees confined in northern Henry County. Extensive feeding was necessary but colonies were strong. Honey plants looked good in this area. Retail honey sales were considered normal for this time of the year. Excessive rainfall was reported in Western Kentucky and dry weather was badly needed.

Tennessee - Cool, wet weather also kept bees from gathering sufficient supplies of pollen and nectar in the western areas. The first few days of the period proved unfavorable for colonies in the eastern part of the State and heavy feeding was necessary. Weather conditions improved later in the period and most bees were able to make a living. However, a few still required feed. Honey plants were in good shape and clovers, tulip poplar, huckleberry, blueberry and gooseberry plants were in bloom. Vetch was expected to start blooming shortly. Bees gathered pollen from various hardwood trees. They also worked honeydew on field pines. Indications pointed to a good honey yield in this part of the State and it appeared to have gotten off to a good start. Some scattered swarming was reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)

Georgia - Cool, windy weather restricted bee activity and curtailed the early amber honey flow in the southeastern part of the State. Gallberry plants showed buds and apparently were not hurt by the cold weather. Most colonies were in fairly good conditions and some evidence of swarming was noticed.

Florida - Very dry weather continued in the southern part of the State, cutting off the palmetto honey flow at some points. Some colonies lost weight during the past week. A light honey flow from gallberry was in progress in the Tampa Bay region. However, yields from this source were expected to be light due to a shortage of soil moisture and continued cool northerly winds. It was reported that citrus yields amounted to about 35 pounds per colony. Since the citrus bloom was early and short-lived, it was reported that some orange growers were predicting a June citrus bloom. Palmetto had started to bud but soil moisture was badly needed in order for this source to fully develop. In Northern Florida, gallberry was beginning to bloom and a good flow of honey was expected from this source since ample soil moisture was available. Palmetto was expected to be in bloom shortly. The ti-ti honey flow was over in the northwestern part of the State and yields amounted to about half of normal. High-bush gallberry was a failure in this part of the State due to cold winds. Tupelo was also damaged but was expected to yield in a light way. Swamp gallberry looked promising.

USDA ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE OF PRICE SUPPORT RATES FOR HONEY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on April 28 that the following schedule of price support rates will apply to 1961-crop honey:

	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>
	<u>cents per pound</u>	<u>cents per pound</u>
White or lighter table honey	12.9	12.0
Extra Light Amber table honey	11.9	11.0
Light Amber table honey	10.4	9.5
Other table and nontable honey	8.4	7.5

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and States west are included in the Western area for pricing. All other States are in the Eastern area.

This schedule of rates reflects the national average support price of 11.2 cents per pound, equivalent to 75 percent of parity, fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture March 30 as the level of support for 1961 crop honey. While the national average support price is 2.6 cents per pound higher than for 1960, rates show increases from the 1960 schedule ranging from 1.1 cents per pound for dark and nontable honey to 3.1 cents for white or lighter table honey.

Alabama - Above normal amounts of rainfall fell over the State and temperatures averaged below normal during much of the past period. Warmer weather arrived late in the period, improving new crop prospects.

Mississippi - Cold, rainy weather slowed brood-rearing in the Northern Delta area. Poor weather conditions caused the willow honey flow to be a complete failure. Temperatures moderated late in the period and a very light honey flow was in progress from various sources. In the Gulf Coast region, ample moisture conditions improved the outlook for a good honey flow from gallberry which is expected to be underway shortly. Honey sales proved normal in the Pascagoula area.

Louisiana - During the last few days of the period, colonies in the Baton Rouge area were able to gain from 2-10 pounds per day. Cold weather restricted activity during the early portion of the period. Colonies were in good shape and honey plants also looked good. Crimson, persian and white clovers were in bloom. Demand for bottled honey was below normal in this part of the State. However, the demand for queen bees was reported to be good.

Except for the increase in support rates, the 1961-crop program is identical to the 1960 program and provides for farm-storage loans and purchase agreements of eligible extracted honey of U.S. Grade C or better, in 60-pound or larger containers, in approved storage.

Beekeepers or cooperative associations of beekeepers may apply directly to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) county offices for loans or purchase agreements. Detailed information regarding the program will be available at ASC county offices soon. The maturity date for loans and purchase agreements is April 30, 1962.

The Department, in commending the industry for marketing the larger than normal 1960 crop, continues to emphasize the importance of intensified activity in improving the marketing and distribution of honey by all segments of the industry. It also urges beekeepers to increase efforts to utilize bees in pollination of important seed, vegetable, and fruit crops on a remunerative basis.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of April. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 66,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

DETROIT: Receipts 53,424 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
few	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.05-3.45

CHICAGO: Arrivals 207,600 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale prices delivered, California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
--------------------	------

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
--------------------	------

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
---------------------------	------

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 12,425 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Market unreported.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 250, N.Dak. 200; Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles 3.60

60-lb. tins price per lb.

White Sweetclover

20

Light Amber

18

NEW YORK: Arrivals Germany 100 cases, Italy 15 cases and Mexico 10 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand light. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	13½-14
ARGENTINE White Clover	14
FLA., Orange	17-18
MIDWESTERN White Clover	17-17½
Light Amber processed	15-15½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEE SWAX: Arrivals bags- Argentina 125, Brazil 167, Dom. Rep. 252, Mexico 109, Morocco 66, Portugal 58 and Haiti 59; West Africa 184 blks., Ethiopia 90 blks. and Brazil 146 pkgs. Market steady.

Africa	49-52
Central America	54-56
South America	55-58

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 44,409 lbs., by boat Argentina 100,500 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand fair. Market steady.

U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 8,820 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85

Fair quality-

12, 5-lb. cans	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16-17½

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand fair.

Market about steady to slightly weaker. Midwest

Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 1,450 cans Central Calif.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-6.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according
to quality-
12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to
quality-
12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40
few 2.65
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
Orange, Sage, Clover-
12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according
to quality and quantity purchased, delivered
industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Demand
moderate. Market steady. White Clover and
Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise
stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16
Darker 14
Customer furnishes containers 13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.15-13.70
Darker 11.40
12, 4-lb. cans 10.20
12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
24, 10-oz. jars 5.85
24, 8-oz. jars 4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
24, 1-lb. jars 7.75
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55
12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 8IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING FEBRUARY 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	173,894
Dominican Republic	16,636
France	428
Greece	5,168
Mexico	620,619
United Kingdom	600
West Germany	264

TOTAL	817,609
TOTAL DOLLARS	79,094

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR FEBRUARY 1961 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	55,158
Brazil	112,964
Chile	28,724
Colombia	5,512
Cuba	26,100
Dominican Republic	53,145
Egypt	21,585
Guatemala	14,830
Honduras	1,120
Mexico	53,523
Morocco	22,473
Peru	4,070
Portuguese West Africa	55,835
Turkey	2,204
Ethiopia	39,659

TOTAL	496,902
TOTAL DOLLARS	237,528

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING FEBRUARY 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Afghanistan	1,200
Belgium	32,820
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	42,478
Egypt	2,880
France	600
Hong Kong	7,800
Iraq	3,158
Japan	1,200
Kuwait	1,620
Liberia	600
Malaya	4,943
Philippine Republic	27,417
Saudi Arabia	2,400
Singapore	3,480
Sweden	2,400
United Kingdom	9,456
West Germany	135,120
El Salvador	980

TOTAL	280,552
TOTAL DOLLARS	43,496





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SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLV

No. 9

Tuesday, May 16, 1961

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SOIL MOISTURE AMPLE MOST AREAS

Honey plants enjoyed ample moisture at most points throughout the Country. Soil moisture conditions continued to improve in some of the Intermountain States but additional precipitation was still needed in order to insure adequate supplies of irrigation water. Honey plant growth was hindered by cold weather in many northern areas. A good honey flow was in progress in some of the most Southern States and bees were expected to gather a good crop. Clovers looked good in many of the Plains States and prospects for the coming crop from this source appeared promising.

Many colonies throughout the Nation required feeding in order to prevent them from starving. Most bees had built up to fairly good strength before the cold, wet weather developed in April. However, their activity was restricted by the poor weather, necessitating feeding. Bees worked numerous flowering plants on favorable days in most States. Some swarming was reported at various locations. Bad weather kept beekeepers from carrying out swarm control measures at some points.

Temperatures rose much above normal by the end of the first week of the period in the Far West but the reverse was true in the East. The week was abnormally cold in the Northern Plains States areas and seasonably warm in the southern portions. Locally heavy rains occurred in the Midwest and flooding continued in Indiana. Snowfall was reported as far south as Northern Kansas. Heavy rain and snow fell in the Cascades and Sierras of California. Numerous hailstorms and tornadoes occurred along with rains in the Midwest and South. During the latter portion of the period, frost and freezing weather extended southward to Northern Oklahoma, middle and Eastern Tennessee, and the Piedmont and mountainous sections of North Carolina. Rainfall was heaviest in Eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and the Lower Ohio Valley where weekly totals exceeded five inches at numerous points and ranged up to ten inches at a few.

Extracted honey found a fairly good demand at some points but movement proved very slow at others. Practically all large lots of honey from last years crop has already cleared producers hands. Some beekeepers reported that the newly announced support price for honey helped to create a firm market in their particular areas. Good quality, white or better, midwestern clover honey sold mostly in a 12-14¢ per pound price range. In Florida, newly extracted orange honey realized 14¢ per pound.

The market for domestic beeswax proved extremely dull during the period. Only a few sales were reported and most were in a 40-42¢ a pound price range on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading basis. In New York City, imported wax from Africa brought 49-52¢ per pound. Central American offerings realized 54-56¢ and South American supplies brought 55-58¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 9

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

		PRICES & BASES			PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			WIS.	White-Clover	12½-13¢ del.
Extra White-Orange	15½¢ del.		MINN.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.
White-Orange	15¢ del.		OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10½¢ del.			White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10¢ del.			Amber-Clover	12½¢ del.
IDAHO Extra White-Water White-Alfalfa	15¢ f.o.b.			Amber-Clover (drums)	12¢ del.
MONT. Extra White-Clover	14¢ del.		ILL.	White-Clover	12-14¢ del.
IOWA Amber-Clover	13-13½¢ del.		N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
NEBR. White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Orange	14¢ f.o.b.
MICH. White-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.			White-Orange (drums exchanged)	13-14¢ f.o.b.
WIS. Amber-Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.				
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALEERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	17¢
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	17¢	18½¢
MINN.	Clover	-	-	18¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	15¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	16¢	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	-	25¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	17½¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	24¢
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
IDAHO	Extra White-Water White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	18¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
	Vetch - Clover	-	21¢	-
IOWA	Amber-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
	White-Clover	19 1/6¢	-	-
MINN.	Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	28¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
TENN.	Vetch - Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Tupelo	23 2/3¢	25¢	32¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 9PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALE	:	RETAILERS
:	:	:	CONSUMERS		
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch	6.40	-	-
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	69¢
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA Amber-Clover	-	6.50	-
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	5.95	-
White-Clover	5.00	-	-
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
FLA. Tupelo	7.50	8.00	85¢
LA. White-Clover	-	6.50	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch	6.64	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
WIS. White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	6.30	-
White-Clover	5.50	-	-
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL. White-Clover	-	7.20	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
TENN. Vetch - Clover	-	-	33 1/3¢
FLA. Tupelo	7.85	8.35	45¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
LA. White-Clover	-	7.00	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch	4.04	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
OKLA. Vetch - Clover	-	4.20	-
IOWA Amber-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
WIS. Light Amber-Clover	-	4.10	-
White-Clover	3.40	-	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
FLA. Tupelo	4.00	4.50	25¢

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

OREG. Clover - Vetch	6.64	-	-
COLO. White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
WIS. White-Clover	6.40	-	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

PA. Mixed Flowers 12-15-oz. jars	-	9.50	-
TENN. Vetch - Clover 12-15-oz.	-	8.00	33 1/3¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 9PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		: WHOLESALERS : (Generally Delivered)	: RETAILERS : (Generally Delivered)	: CONSUMERS : (Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
TENN.	Vetch - Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
LA.	White-Clover 9-lb. cans	-	-	2.85

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.O.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 9CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of May)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures continued below seasonal normals over most of California during the week ending May 5. Departures generally were 1-3 degrees below normal. Temperatures over most of the State were 2-4 degrees above the previous week, with the exception of the south coast. No noticeable change occurred in that section of the State. Precipitation was confined to the northern one-half of the State, with only a few scattered showers in the southern half. Rain extended as far south as Fresno by May 5, and some showers fell in the valleys May 6. Precipitation generally was light, with mostly less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch being recorded, except in the north coastal and Sierra Nevada section where 1 inch or more fell, and in coastal mountain and Sierra foothill sections near $\frac{1}{2}$ inch fell. Strong winds occurred on several days, with moderate to strong winds in the valley and desert section.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Reports from northern half of California indicate colonies are strong and have many young bees. Brood chambers have a large amount of brood and pollen but honey is a little short in some hives. An occasional report from the foothill area of Northern California indicates that colonies are ready for a flow but there is none at this time. These bees are low on stores and the amount of brood is declining. Some colonies are being fed. An occasional report indicates weather has been too cool and variable for mating, with mating only 70% effective.

Reports from Central and Southern California indicate many colonies have suffered from the lack of pollen and did not build up strong enough to make any orange honey. Colonies are reported to be much below normal in brood bees and honey. Some feeding has been necessary because of the late cold weather in the mountain areas. General colony conditions were reported to be fair to good, but with the amount of brood declining.

Reports on swarming range from below normal to above normal. Some reports indicate bees are swarming but not as many as usual. About 2,000 colonies were moved into northern Monterey County in April for the eucalyptus flow. Some colonies are being moved from poison oak and buckeye areas in the foothills, which were frozen on April 24. Some colonies are being moved to clover and alfalfa locations in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valleys. Movement of colonies from orange locations is underway. Occasional reports indicate many colonies were moved in for the orange flow in Central California and caused over crowded conditions in some areas. Quite a few colonies will be moved to alfalfa fields for pollination work during the latter part of May.

Bees are working radish, mustard, vetch, clover, oranges, willows, eucalyptus, ice plant, some sage, poison oak, coffee berries, lupins, bear clover, buckeye, yerba santa, filaree, spikeweed, olives, some lemons, and avocados. In western Kern County, no flowering plants currently are available for bees to work since alfalfa is cut before the bloom and

cotton is not expected to bloom until about July 1.

Honey plants are blooming about normal but are a week or two late. Yielding plants are in good condition but the ground may be too dry for later yielding wild plants. An occasional report from the central coastal area indicates that conditions are very poor for any surplus honey production, and it may be necessary to feed some colonies on sage locations. Some feeding there has been completed, but general feeding is not expected at this time. In Tuolumne County, weather has been continuously unfavorable since the middle of April, except for about 1 day each week and frosts have set honey plants back to the point there is no flow. The last freeze killed much of the manzanita bloom at higher elevations. In Southern California, honey plants are reported to be in poor condition due to the extreme drought. There is no sage or buckwheat, and nothing producing nectar in any amount. Many of the plants have dried up due to the lack of rain. Occasional reports indicate the plant conditions are the poorest in many years. A little manzanita honey is being extracted, as well as a little orange honey. Occasional indications of yield from orange range from none to 30 pounds, and from eucalyptus, an occasional 30 pounds per colony. Reports on the number of producing colonies do not show any trend, and range from below average to above average.

Southern California - Trading in bulk honey was fair. Beekeeper offerings of California honey increased, with extracting now underway in Southern and Central California. However, the volume still remained light. Supplies of midwest and mountain clover honey was more than ample at lower prices.

Sales of packaged honey through retailers and in bulk to other users were fair, with the volume light. Export trading was nil and prospects look unfavorable because of current support prices which places prices above those offered by competing countries.

Northern and Central California - Bulk honey movement to commercial users was fair. Sales of packaged honey through retail channels was light. Extracting of new crop honey in Central California was set back due to the recent cold weather, and the volume was light. No purchases were reported by bottlers and handlers so far this month. No export trading was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Apr. 22-May 8)

Washington - Cool, rainy weather kept bees inactive most of the time in the area west of the Cascade mountains. Consequently, many beekeepers found it necessary to feed colonies. The fruit bloom was about over in the Yakima Valley and bees gathered very little nectar from this source due to continued cool, rainy weather. A few colonies made good gains in the fruit orchards but others required light feeding. In the desert areas, flowers were beginning to bloom as warm temperatures and good moisture conditions prevailed.

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Oregon - The fruit bloom was practically over in the western part of the State and bees were being moved from orchards to crimson clover. Red clover was also beginning to bloom in some areas and scotch-broom was in full bloom along the coast. Some vine maple was still producing at the higher altitudes. Most colonies appeared to be in excellent condition.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Apr. 22-May 8)

Colorado - Bees made good progress in the southeastern part of the State and were expected to be in good shape by the time the main honey flow arrives. Improved moisture conditions aided honey plants and prospects for the coming honey flow appeared promising. Cold, wet weather prevailed in the southwestern part of the State and it was feared that all fruit trees were damaged. The cold weather kept bees confined in the area around Grand Junction. Much feeding was necessary but colonies were progressing favorably. Soil moisture conditions were considered fair.

Utah - Frost damaged fruit trees and some other honey plants in the northern part of the State. However, dandelions were in full bloom and bees worked this source. However, some bees required feeding.

Montana - Badly needed precipitation fell over the southwestern part of the State, aiding soil moisture conditions. Beekeepers were busy placing new queens in colonies during the warmer days. Cool, windy weather accompanied by occasional light precipitation prevailed in the northeastern part of the State. The light showers aided honey plants but more moisture was needed. Colonies were in good shape but had delayed broodrearing somewhat during the month of April due to the cool weather. Some package bees were being installed and splitting of winter colonies was nearly completed.

Idaho - A good dandelion honey flow was in progress in the southern portion of the State. However, moisture conditions were still below par and it was feared that water for irrigation purposes was insufficient. Producers had practically sold out their supplies of large lots of honey in the eastern portion of the State. The cool, windy weather in this area kept bees from fully working the dandelion bloom and some beekeepers found it necessary to feed colonies.

ARIZONA: (Period Apr. 23-May 9)

A mesquite honey flow was still in progress at higher elevations but was practically over at the lower elevations. Yields proved variable with some colonies gathering moderate amounts while others gathered very little. This was partially due to some colonies being in poor condition at the beginning of the mesquite flow as a result of a lack of pollen. One beekeeper reported that yields from the recent orange honey flow was a little above average.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 23-May 9)

Northeast Texas - Scattered heavy showers brought about one inch of moisture to the area around Dallas. However, more moisture was needed as strong winds rapidly dried out top soil. The high winds also hampered bees in their attempt to work vetch which was in full bloom. Some beekeepers lost colonies as they worked vetch fields which had been poisoned. Variable losses were reported and appeared to have been lighter on fields that were poisoned during the early morning hours. Honey movement slowed down a little in this area as the weather turned warmer. Producers have very little honey left on hand. Bees also worked the vetch bloom in the eastern portion of this area. Numerous showers occurred causing an increase in insects in the vetch fields. Consequently, it was necessary to poison the insects and many bees were killed.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The citrus honey crop proved very disappointing. Bees were beginning to work the cotton bloom and some cotton fields were being sprayed with insecticides. Consequently, it was feared that some colonies would be killed.

Arkansas - About adequate moisture conditions were reported in the northeastern part of the State but honey plants were a little below average due to continued cool weather. It was necessary to feed some colonies in a few areas. Retail honey sales proved fair to good in the Paragould area.

Oklahoma - Bees were in fairly good condition in most areas of the State. Broodrearing made favorable progress and colonies gathered a light flow of honey from black locust in the western part of the State. Continued cool weather hindered the nectar flow from this source. Honey plants were in generally good condition but greenbugs were doing some damage to alfalfa. Demand for honey was generally slow.

New Mexico - It was reported that colonies did not winter very well in most areas of the State. Extracted honey sold good at most points.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Apr. 23-May 9)

Iowa - Below normal temperatures hovered over Southwestern Iowa and the growing season was estimated to be about two weeks behind normal. Cold, windy weather kept bees inactive and heavy feeding was necessary. Some rain fell during the period and honey plants were considered to be in good shape. Honey and beeswax sold slowly on a weak market in this part of the State. Good rains fell in the western part of the State but cool weather kept bees generally inactive. Clover prospects were considered above normal and a good honey yield was expected from this source. Early willow yielded good and dandelion and fruit trees were just beginning to bloom. Honey moved good at retail outlets but very little bulk honey remained in producers hands. Colonies built up slowly in the

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north central areas of the State due to the exceptionally cool, spring weather. Considerable feeding was necessary. Maples and pussywillow provided colonies some fresh pollen. Legumes looked good in this part of the State. The retail honey market held steady but supplies moved slowly. Dandelions were in full bloom in the eastern portion of the State but continued cool weather kept bees from fully working this source.

Nebraska - Cool, windy weather curtailed bee activity in the eastern part of the State during most of the period. The unfavorable weather hindered bees in their attempt to fully work dandelion and wild plum blooms. A good rain hit the area late in the period aiding soil moisture conditions. Clovers looked good and needed warm weather. No honey remained in producers hands in this part of the State.

North Dakota - Colonies were reported to be in very good shape in the Fargo area. Moisture conditions were adequate and honey plants were in good shape.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 26-May 11)

Illinois - Generally warm and windy weather with very little precipitation was reported in the northern part of the State. Colonies were able to gather enough pollen and honey to build up and it was necessary to divide some in order to control swarming. Bees began working on dandelion late in the period. Clovers appeared to be in good shape. Bees were exceptionally strong in the central part of the State. However, poor weather conditions hindered colonies in their attempt to gather stores and this made it necessary to do much feeding. Heavy rain caused a considerable amount of flooding late in the period in the southern areas of the State. Honey sold good at retail level.

Ohio - Heavy rains put clover plants in very good shape in Northeastern Ohio. Poor weather conditions kept colonies generally inactive and many beekeepers were busy feeding. In West Central Ohio most colonies were in good shape with about 4-7 frames of brood and good supplies of stores on hand. Dandelions were in full bloom and bees worked this source on favorable days and made good gains. Fruit tree blooms were about a week late due to the cool weather. Many bees have been moved to the fruit orchards. Some bee feeding was being done in the western areas of the State. Honey continued to sell good at wholesale and retail level.

Michigan - Cold, wet weather hampered bee activity in the southern part of the State during most of the past period. However, most colonies were still in pretty good shape. Bad weather also kept bees generally inactive in the eastern portion of the State and some feeding proved necessary. Beekeepers moved bees out of cellars on the Upper Peninsula area. One beekeeper reportedly kept colonies in the cellar 166 days and lost only two

colonies out of 66. Practically all honey had been sold in this part of the State.

Wisconsin - Colony conditions proved variable in the southern part of the State. Most required feeding during the past period and some lost weight while others made good progress. Pussywillow and box elder provided a good working source of pollen but cold weather kept bees from working this source fully. Dandelion was expected to be in full bloom soon. Below normal temperatures with very little precipitation prevailed in Southwestern Wisconsin. Most honey plants were considered behind normal schedule. Bees worked box elder and a few dandelions on favorable days but many colonies required feeding. Honey sold good in local stores. Clovers looked good in the western part of the State. Poor weather conditions kept bees from gathering pollen and nectar and many colonies had to be fed. Honey sales were good in this area. In East Central Wisconsin temperatures proved variable. There were many days too cold for bees to fly. Only light amounts of precipitation fell. Willows provided a fair nectar flow and colonies also gathered some pollen on favorable days, stimulating broodrearing operations. The heavy broodrearing caused a drain on stores and many beekeepers found it necessary to feed. A number of beekeepers reported more than usual amount of supersedure in package colonies. It was also reported that less package bees were utilized this year as result of high cost of packages and transportation fees. Bottled honey found a very good demand in this area during the month of April. It was reported that the recently announced higher support price on honey prompted considerable buyer activity.

Minnesota - Inquiries for large lots of honey increased in the southern part of the State but very few remained in producers hands. Cold weather kept bees generally inactive and many beekeepers found it necessary to do heavy feeding. Dandelion and plum trees were expected to be in bloom shortly. There was enough top soil moisture available for honey plants but additional moisture would be beneficial.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 26-May 11)

New York - Good moisture conditions in the western part of the State aided plant growth and new crop prospects appeared good at some points but poor at others. Dandelions and cherry trees were in bloom but bees were unable to fully work these sources due to cool weather. Broodrearing was estimated to be about two weeks behind schedule and some colonies were also light on stores. Demand for honey was very slow at retail level. Several good days during the past period permitted bees in Northern Jefferson County to gather some pollen and nectar. Most colonies were in good condition particularly since winter losses were extremely light. Numerous light rains put honey plants in good condition. Continued cool, damp weather slowed bee activity in the central areas of the State. Colonies gathered small amounts of

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pollen on favorable days and many were extremely strong despite the adverse weather conditions. Dandelions and fruit blooms were expected to furnish bees a working source in a few days. A considerable amount of spring feeding proved necessary in this part of the State. The weather turned warmer in Southeastern New York but excessive rainfall continued to hamper bee activity. On favorable days they worked dandelion, shadbush and fruit tree blossoms.

Vermont - Cold weather retarded spring plant growth but most were still in fairly good condition. Most bees were also in good shape but many required feeding. Demand for extracted honey improved as gift shops were beginning to open for the season.

New Jersey - Bees were beginning to show some progress after a slow start and some dwindled slightly during the month of April. Some early swarming was reported in the southern portion of the State.

Pennsylvania - Bees were unable to do much work in the eastern part of the State due to the cool, rainy weather. However, broodrearing continued to progress favorably. It was reported that peach blossoms froze during the early spring in this part of the State. Honey sales proved fair to good and some beekeepers were completely sold out. Dandelions were beginning to bloom in some of the northern areas of the State. Most colonies in this part of the State were in good shape but some required feeding. Honey sales were considered good. Honey plants made slow growth in the central part of the State due to the continued cool weather. Colonies built up slowly and some losses were reported from starvation.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

Maryland - In the Blue Ridge section, some colonies were left in orchards longer than usual and as a result became extremely strong and some swarming resulted. Colonies that did not swarm were expected to be in good shape for the approaching honey flow. Bees in the Silver Spring area were confined during most of the period by cool, rainy weather. This long confinement created a rather serious swarming problem and beekeepers were unable to do normal apiary work to control swarming due to the poor weather conditions. The main honey flow was expected to be well underway in about a week providing the weather proves favorable. Locust, tulip trees and black gum were beginning to blossom in some areas. The apple bloom was over and bees had only enough flying time to do a satisfactory pollinating job but not enough to store excessive pollen and nectar. Some colonies were in danger of starving unless weather improves shortly. Moisture conditions were considered about 5 inches above normal and clovers looked exceedingly good.

Virginia - Poor spring weather conditions in the southern part of the State made it necessary

for beekeepers to feed colonies to prevent starvation.

North Carolina - Bees experienced several good working days in the central part of the State and were able to store a fair amount of honey. However, cool and rainy weather restricted their activity on other days and kept them from working the poplar bloom. Ladino and crimson clovers were beginning to bloom and vetch should be blooming shortly. Plenty of soil moisture was available and honey plants and bees were in good shape. Colonies in the southeastern portion of the State were in good condition and were gathering good amounts of honey from gum and holly trees. A good crop of very light colored honey was expected from this source and some extracting was to be done shortly.

South Carolina - Despite a very cold, rainy period, most colonies were in very good condition. Many swarms were reported and bees busily worked a heavy bloom on most all honey plants. A heavy honey flow was in progress in practically all areas of the State. Little or no honey was being held in producers hands.

West Virginia - Apple orchards were in full bloom in the Panhandle section of the State and many colonies were being used for pollination purposes. Temperatures were mostly sub-normal during the period and some colonies swarmed due to the long period of confinement.

Kentucky - Heavy amounts of rainfall hit the north central part of the State and this combined with below normal temperatures kept bees inactive during much of the period. However, colonies were able to gather sufficient stores on favorable days in order to survive and strengthen their forces. Some bees needed feeding but the poor weather hindered such operations. Most all honey plants made good growth and prospects for the coming honey crop appeared very favorable. It was feared that some bees would be lost due to flood waters in a few areas. Honey sales were considered normal for this time of the year in this part of the State. The growing season was considered about three weeks late in the western part of the State but honey plants were still in good condition with more than ample soil moisture available. Many colonies were near starvation since they had been kept inactive by the bad weather and most required feeding.

Tennessee - Bees were in fair condition in Western Tennessee but most were low on stores and a lot of feeding was necessary. White clover and poplar were in bloom. A few instances of swarming was reported. Cool, windy and showery weather ruled over the southeastern part of the State during most of the period but bees were able to get in a few good working days. Moisture conditions were good and honey plants were in fine shape and blooming profusely. The crimson clover bloom was ending and yellow clover had started. Poplar was in full bloom and blackberries were beginning but

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the black locust bloom was nearly finished. White Dutch and ladino clovers and also vetch were almost in full bloom. It was reported that bees even worked the dogwood bloom in this part of the State. Swarming created a problem in many areas, particularly in areas where colonies were strong at the beginning of the honey flow. A good honey crop appeared likely in this part of the State.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

Florida - Heavy losses of young queens were reported in the southern portion of the State. Recent rain improved honey plant condition throughout the area. Reports continued to indicate that the orange honey crop in Central Florida was only 1/3 to 1/2 of normal. The tupelo honey flow was about over in the northwestern part of the State and yields were considered about half of normal. Gallberry was in bloom but rainy weather hindered bees in their attempt to fully work this source. Shipment of packaged bees from this part of the State was about completed.

Mississippi - Vetch and white Dutch clover were beginning to yield honey in the northern Delta area.

Lousiana - Generally favorable weather aided plant growth in the Baton Rouge area and a good honey flow was in progress. Persian and white clover and vervain were in bloom and bees worked these sources heavily. Demand for replacement queen bees was above normal during the period. Extracting of new crop honey had been started in the Natchitoches area. Demand for the newly extracted honey was said to be above average. Clovers were plentiful and were blooming heavily.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 9REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of May. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 36,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand fair to moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

DETROIT: Arrivals 62,512 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
few	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.05-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.05-3.45

CHICAGO: Arrivals 225,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market about steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.00

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered, California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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CINCINNATI: Arrivals 20,400 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn. White Sweetclover 175, Wis. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 75. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 9REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Argentina 150, Guatemala 6, and Mexico 65; cases - Chile 25, Germany 100, France 15 and Germany 250 boxes. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand light. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	13½-14
drums	12 3/4
ARGENTINE White Clover	14-14½
FLA., Orange	17-18
MIDWESTERN White Clover	16½-17
Light Amber processed	15-15½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.55
24, 1-lb. jars	7.20-7.65
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.25-7.75

IMPORTED HONEY: Packed locally-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEE SWAX: Arrivals bags - Chile 250, Argentina 125, Dom. Rep. 124, Guatemala 150, Haiti 32, Turkey 113, Brazil 362 bags and 167 pkgs., Mexico 82 bags and 10 bls; blocks - Ethiopia 84, Fr. Somaliland 127 and West Africa 56.

Market steady.

Africa	49-52
Central America	54-56
South America	55-58

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 112,315 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand fair. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 9,240 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85
Fair quality-	
12, 5-lb. cans	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16-17½

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand fair. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-6.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

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REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-17

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Demand

moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16

Darker 14

Customer furnishes containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars one mark 13.70

Darker 11.40

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50

FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55

12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

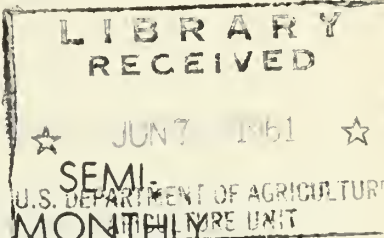
Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Fruit and Vegetable Division



REPORT

Vol. XLV

No. 10

Friday, June 2, 1961

NEW CROP HONEY EXTRACTING UNDERWAY

Extracting of the new crop honey had started in California and several of the southern areas. A good inquiry for this honey was reported at some points. Old crop extracted continued to move at about a normal seasonal pace in most sections. It was reported that several large producer lots were still being held in Iowa. In the Midwest, good quality, white of better clover-alfalfa honey sold in a price range of 12-14¢ per pound, mostly 12-13¢. Newly extracted Central California white orange honey realized 17¢ delivered.

Bees in most areas of the southern half of the country were able to work various honey plants, storing surplus nectar or else enough to make a living. However, the cool, wet weather conditions over much of the eastern two-thirds of the Nation kept many colonies inactive. This was particularly true in the northern areas. Consequently, many beekeepers still found it necessary to do some feeding in order for colonies to survive. Many bees in areas where various honey plants bloomed profusely either showed signs of swarming or else had settled down to gathering supplies. A limited amount of swarming occurred in some poorly managed apiaries.

Unseasonably cool and cloudy weather prevailed over the northern areas east of the Rockies. Temperatures averaged about normal over the remainder of the Nation, except in Texas. There it was about six degrees warmer than normal and daily maxima averaged in the 80's and 90's. Precipitation proved extremely variable east of the Continental Divide, ranging from little or none to an inch or more in short distances. West of the Divide, substantial rains fell in Northern and Eastern Idaho early in the week. An unusually late season cold spell hovered over the area east of the Rockies during the latter portion of the period. Freezing occurred as far south as Northern Georgia and light frost hit parts of Northern Arkansas. It was warmer than normal in much of the Intermountain States but cooler than normal in Western Coastal States. Precipitation proved very light in the western half of the Nation but over two inches of rain fell along most of the Atlantic and central and east Gulf Coasts.

Moisture conditions improved immeasurably in some of the Intermountain States, particularly Colorado. Good rains in this State turned drought conditions into reverse. The rains greatly aided honey plants and in turn caused a more optimistic attitude among beekeepers and farmers throughout the State. Fruit trees and dandelions provided nectar and pollen for bees in many northern areas. Clovers looked very good in some states and was expected to yield generously providing the weather proves favorable. The main honey flow was in progress in many of the South Atlantic, South Central and Southeastern States.

Domestic beeswax found a generally featureless market during the past period. A moderate number of sales were reported mostly in a range of 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Occasional sales brought more money. In New York City, imported wax sold lower as supplies from Africa realized 49-53¢ per pound, Central America 51-54, South America 52½-54¢, Mexico 51-52½¢ and Guatemala 53¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.			
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	OF SALE :
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			
	Extra White-Orange	15-16¢ del.	
	White-Orange (cans returned)	14¢ del.	
	Extra Light Amber-White-Orange	11½¢ del.	
	Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10½¢ del.	
	Extra Light Amber-Eucalyptus		
	(cans returned)	10¢ del.	
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	12¢ del.	
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Avocado	10¢ del.	
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			
	White-Orange	17¢ del.	
	Extra White-Orange (cans returned)	17¢ del.	
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ del.	
	Extra Light Amber-Manzanita	11¢ f.o.b.	
ARIZ.	Extra White-Mesquite	13¢ f.o.b.	
	Extra White-Orange	14-14½¢ f.o.b.	
	Water White-Orange	15¢ f.o.b.	
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa (cans or drums)	13-14¢ f.o.b.	
MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.	
	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.	
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.	
	White-Clover	13¢ f.o.b.	
MINN.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.	
IND.	Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease		
	(cans returned)	12¢ f.o.b.	
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	11¢ f.o.b.	
	Light Amber-Clover (drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.	
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	11-13¢ f.o.b.	

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALESALES :	SALES TO :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALESALES :	SALES TO :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	18½¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	18¢	-	-
	White-Clover - Cotton	20¢	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	-	15¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	21¢	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	20¢	-	-
	White-Clover - Cotton	25 1/3¢	-	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	20¢	25-28¢	-
IOWA	Clover	-	20 2/3¢	-
	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
MO.	Mixed Flowers	-	15¢	20¢
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	White-Clover	19¢	17¢	20¢
MINN.	Clover	-	-	20¢
IND.	Light Amber-Clover - Heartsease	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	32¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Amber-Clover	-	20½¢	-
	Buckwheat	-	20½¢	32¢
VT.	Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	28¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	25¢	-
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	-
FLA.	White-Orange	-	-	25¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	:	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :
:	:	:	CONSUMERS	
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)	

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	6.50	-
	White-Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	White-Clover - Cotton	7.35	-	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	5.89	65¢
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Clover	-	6.35	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.50-7.00	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.80	-
	White-Clover	7.60	8.20	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	6.60	-	-
	White-Clover - Cotton	7.60	-	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.43	40¢
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	6.50	8.88	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
VT.	Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
	Clover	6.10	6.75	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.50	-
TENN.	Sourwood	-	-	75¢
	Clover - Vetch	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	-	6.50-7.25	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	3.90	-
	White-Clover - Cotton	4.30	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT.	Clover	-	5.00	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	3.80	4.70-4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	-	3.60-4.10	-

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	White-Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	Clover	-	7.20	-
	White-Clover 12-1 1/4-lb. jars	-	8.40	70¢
	White-Clover 24-14-oz. jars	-	9.60	40¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
VT.	Clover	8.40	9.60	60¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
PA.	Clover 13-15-oz. jars	-	9.90	55¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch 14-oz. jars	-	8.00	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
VA.	Clover 12-11-oz. jars	-	4.00	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	7.90	-
	White-Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
VA.	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Clover - Vetch 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasional such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING MARCH 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	870,733
Australia	11,800
Belgium	397
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	10,400
Cuba	6,606
Dominican Republic	18,567
Greece	2,538
Ireland	720
Mexico	823,511
New Zealand	1,080
Poland	4,515
Sweden	926
West Germany	2,330
TOTAL	1,754,123
TOTAL DOLLARS	174,792

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR MARCH 1961 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Angola	45,723
Argentina	28,605
Brazil	115,914
Chile	92,081
Cuba	14,250
Dominican Republic	50,386
Haiti	18,583
Mexico	67,679
Portugal	44,240
Turkey	43,463
United Kingdom	450
Ethiopia	22,152
TOTAL	543,526
TOTAL DOLLARS	262,350

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING MARCH 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Belgium	82,022
Bermuda	5,620
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	75,043
France	14,682
Hong Kong	1,080
Japan	1,200
Malaya	720
Philippine Republic	70,538
Saudi Arabia	8,100
Singapore	3,111
Sweden	5,400
United Kingdom	16,378
West Germany	192,480
Thailand	3,240
Republic Congo	4,920
TOTAL	484,534
TOTAL DOLLARS	81,267

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of May)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures were near or slightly above seasonal normals along the central and north coast and the northeast and southeast sections of the State, while the south coast was 1-3 degrees below normal and the central valleys were 2-6 degrees below normal. Temperatures during the week ending May 26 were little changed or were slightly warmer than the previous week. However, it was 1-3 degrees cooler than the previous week along the south coast and 2-6 degrees cooler in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Occasional rain occurred in the northwestern portion of the State and extended as far south as a line from Salinas to Yosemite, though amounts were light and often less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. No rain was reported in the southern one-half of the State. Light to moderate winds continued throughout the period.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions range fair to good though some colonies are being fed. A few colonies have starved. Some brood nests have been disrupted by the starvation conditions. Colonies in many places are getting low on honey stores. Colonies in the Southern California range areas are declining in brood due to the extremely dry conditions. Some colonies located near eucalyptus are in good condition while those in sage areas are also getting low on honey stores. Reports on swarming range from normal to about completed, or indicate no swarming.

In the Sacramento Valley, a considerable number of colonies are being moved to find pollen sources just to keep colonies alive and keep the colony strength up. Some colonies are being moved to the mountains, though much of the manzanita has been frozen. Several thousand colonies have been or are being moved to San Joaquin Valley alfalfa seed locations for pollination. Colonies were rented at \$4.00-5.00 per colony.

Bees are working ladino clover, eucalyptus, vetch, radish, mustard, sage, wild alfalfa, buckeye, bear clover, poison oak, yerba santa, lupino, avocado, and some off bloom orange, and a few various weeds and wild flowers. Honey plant conditions are very poor due to the dry weather. Bear clover is in good condition but weather for bee flights has not been favorable and has been unsettled. Ladino clover had a good bloom but it is dwindling now because of continued cold winds. Native plants in the foothill sections of Southern California generally are dead and it is too early for alfalfa, leaving bees with little to work. In many of the non-irrigated areas honey plants have completely dried up and there is practically no new plant growth. Some eucalyptus and orange honey is being extracted. The eucalyptus is extra light amber and of heavy body and the orange is running light in color and is of heavy body. Estimated average yields from orange range from none to 21 pounds per colony, and from vetch 10 pounds per colony. Most reports indicate the number of producing colonies is about the same or somewhat below the 5 year average though an

occasional report indicates the number is slightly above the 5 year average.

Southern California - Trading in bulk honey was fair. Beekeeper offerings of California orange honey increased slightly but still was light. A few lots of old crop Intermountain clover honey were still being offered, but trading was very light. Trade interest in orange honey was good early in the period, but was only fair at the close. Orange honey production now appears to be slightly heavier than first anticipated, but will still be only moderate. Quality generally is good.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading continued light through retail channels, and was fair to commercial or bulk users. Purchases by bottlers were limited to mostly small lots of orange, and occasional lots of alfalfa. Orange honey production in the San Joaquin Valley still was light but heavier than earlier predictions. Quality so far has averaged better than last year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 8-22)

Washington - Beekeepers found it necessary to feed some bees during the period in the Yakima Valley as cool, rainy and windy weather limited bee activity. However, most colonies were in generally good condition. A few swarms were reported at some points. Plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants and alfalfa was expected to be in bloom shortly in the Lower Valley. In the portion of the State west of the Cascade mountain range, good weather prevailed during the first part of the period but it was cool, cloudy and windy during the latter portion. Most bees were in about normal condition and no feeding was necessary. Bees were able to gather pollen and nectar from raspberries and miscellaneous wild flowers. Some beekeepers were making preparations to move colonies to the eastern part of the State for the summer honey flow.

Oregon - Generally cloudy and showery weather hovered over the western portion of the State. Bees worked caneberrries, alsike and crimson clover during intermittent periods of sunny weather. Most colonies built up good from these sources. Fireweed was expected to produce liberally unless the excessive rainfall causes undergrowth to become too heavy. It was expected that the vetch acreage would be less than last year and would in turn reduce the honey crop.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period May 8-22)

Colorado - Dandelion and apple trees provided bees a working source in the southwestern portion of the State. However, most dandelion plants had stopped yielding due to the wet weather. Rain and snow during the first week of the period kept bees generally inactive. About 5 inches of rain had fallen in the northeastern part of the State, turning the drought conditions into reverse.

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Utah - Colonies in the Logan area required some feeding since the honey flow had ceased temporarily. However, apple trees were beginning to bloom and the situation was expected to improve. About a half inch of rain fell and this should improve plant conditions. Drought conditions continued in the area around Providence. The dandelion bloom had ended and bees were able to gather only light amounts of stores from this source. Consequently, it was anticipated that feeding would soon be necessary.

Idaho - Stormy weather prevailed during most of the period in the eastern portion of the State, keeping bees from fully working the dandelion honey flow. The honey market held steady and all large lots had been sold by producers. Bees found very few working sources in the southern part of the State.

ARIZONA: (Period May 9-23)

The second mesquite honey flow was underway and expected yields from this source were a little uncertain. Yields from the first mesquite bloom proved generally poor. Most colonies had gathered considerable amounts of pollen and had built up to good strength and should be able to fully work the current bloom. They were expected to be in good shape for working the approaching cotton honey flow.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Generally mild and dry weather prevailed during the period and rainfall was badly needed in the area around Dallas. The vetch bloom was over and the flow from this source was considered a total failure. Aphids were still very bad in the vetch fields and much spray poisoning proved necessary. As a result, many colonies of bees were seriously weakened. It was feared that some colonies would not be strong enough to fully utilize the approaching cotton honey flow. Marigold was currently in bloom and provided bees a limited source of nectar. Horsemint showed a few bloom. Dry, windy weather continued to prevail in the eastern portion of this section. This reduced the honey flow from vetch and crimson clover to about one-third of normal.

Southeast Texas - Little or no rainfall was reported in the central Brazos River Valley area. Consequently, spring flowering plants deteriorated and bees had very few working sources. Horsemint which is usually prevalent at this time of the year failed completely. Many colonies decreased broodrearing activities as a result of the shortage of pollen and nectar. Prospects appeared rather dim until cotton begins to bloom. Some beekeepers were feeding extensively. Most colonies were able to gather enough pollen and nectar from horsemint and other weeds to make a living in the Matagora County area. However, the soil was very dry and honey plants yielded poorly. Some colonies were in weak condition due to shortage of stores and it was anticipated that some feeding might soon be necessary.

Arkansas - Excessive moisture conditions were reported in the northeastern portion of the State. Bees were in average condition but somewhat behind their normal schedule. There has been no honey produced in this area this season and the honey flow will depend upon the yield from soybeans.

Oklahoma - It was very dry in the immediate area around Hydro but good showers fell at other Central Oklahoma points. Aphids destroyed some fields of vetch in this part of the State, limiting the honey flow from this source. However, bees were able to gather some nectar from yellow clover. Colonies progressed favorably in the western portion of the State since an abundance of pollen and some nectar was available. About an inch of rain fell putting alfalfa and clover plants into good condition. White clover was expected to be in bloom soon. Demand for honey proved slow in this part of the State.

PLAINS STATES: (Period May 9-23)

Iowa - The growing season was considered about two weeks late in the central portion of the State. However, bees were building up favorably on the dandelion and fruit bloom. It was reported that several good size lots of honey was being held by producers in this area. However, buyers were unwilling to pay current asking prices. Cold, windy weather kept bees from taking full advantage of the dandelion and fruit bloom in the southwestern part of the State. Consequently, many colonies required heavy feeding and it was feared that some would starve. Precipitation proved about moderate but the growing season was about two weeks behind schedule. Colonies were in variable condition in the western areas of the State. Some beekeepers had found it necessary to feed colonies while others were doing well. Honey plants were in excellent condition with ample moisture and white Dutch clover showed occasional bloom. Honey moved well at retail level and prices remained steady. All old crop honey had cleared producers hands in this part of the State. Cool, damp weather hovered over the northern portion of the State during most of the period. Fruit trees and dandelions were in full bloom and were expected to provide bees badly needed nectar and pollen providing the weather proved favorable. Many colonies were short on stores and not too strong. Several sunny days prevailed in the northeastern part of the State late in the period and bees heavily worked the dandelion and fruit blooms.

Kansas - Bees experienced very few good flying days in the southeastern part of the State since most of the period proved wet and cool. Colonies were in variable condition since some were very strong but others were about to starve. Some swarming occurred where colonies were confined to small hives. Clover was considered scarce but white Dutch and yellow had begun to bloom in a few areas. It was anticipated that the continuous wet weather would bring on a good crop of weeds which would in turn provide a possible fall honey flow.

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Nebraska - Honey plant conditions were considered very good in the southern portion of the State as good rains fell on the last few days. Bees were also in good shape. All honey had been sold by producers in this area. Cool, rainy weather prevailed in the eastern part of the State, keeping bees from fully utilizing the dandelion and fruit blossom honey flow. Many bees were being fed in order to prevent starvation. Retail honey trade was reported to be very good.

South Dakota - It was cold and wet over most parts of the State during the past two weeks. It was expected that the honey flow would be late and no pollen sources were currently available and all bees required feeding.

North Dakota - Recent rains put most pastures into excellent condition in the Red River Valley area. However, the spring growing conditions were considered late due to the continued cool weather. It was feared that the extremely cold weather during the past week might have harmed the early honey flow from fruit trees. Most colonies appeared to be building up at a normal pace.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 11-26)

Illinois - The fruit tree honey flow was about over in the northern part of the State. Dandelions also yielded during the period and strong colonies stored fairly good amounts. Many colonies were in fairly strong condition and a few have actually swarmed. The soil was very dry but a light rain was falling on the last day of the period and was expected to improve conditions. It was hoped that the rain would improve the clover crop which did not look too promising at the present time. In the southern portion of the State, colonies were building up favorably but some required feeding. Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture but temperatures averaged below normal. Bees began to work orchards late in April and were expected to make good gains from this source providing the weather proved favorable. All of the 1960 crop of honey has been sold in this part of the State.

Indiana - Dandelions and apple trees bloomed during most of the period but bees were unable to work except on limited occasions due to cold weather. Many colonies were able to build up very well but may soon require feeding unless weather conditions improve. Clovers looked good and white Dutch and ladino showed a few blooms. Some locust buds were also visible. The fruit bloom was late in the northeastern part of the State due to abnormally cool spring weather. However, perfect weather prevailed at the peak of the fruit bloom, providing bees an opportunity to gather much badly needed nectar. The latter portion of the period proved abnormally cool and dry. However, ample sub-soil moisture was available for honey plants. Most bees built up fairly well in spite of the cool weather. A few swarms were reported. Cool weather also delayed growth of clover plants. However, prospects for a honey flow from

this source appeared about normal.

Michigan - It was rainy and cool most of the time in the eastern part of the State. However, bees were able to work the dandelion and fruit tree bloom on the few favorable days. It was reported that the honey market improved in the southern part of the State following the announcement of the new support price. Colonies were in excellent shape and were expected to gather a bumper honey crop, providing weather conditions permit. Dandelion had started to bloom on the Upper Peninsula but cold, frosty weather prevailed on most nights. Bees were able to gather some pollen from the dandelion bloom.

Wisconsin - Bees and honey plants were considered in fine shape in the southeastern portion of the State. Fruit trees and dandelions were in full bloom in the southern portion of the State and bees were able to replenish stores. Some colonies made gains up to 20 pounds or more. Only light rain fell during the period but sub-soil moisture was considered ample for honey plants. Temperatures averaged below normal and very little rainfall occurred in Southwestern Wisconsin. Some nighttime temperature readings set new record lows. A fair honey flow was provided by dandelions and colonies made slight gains. Most all clover fields looked promising. Sales of honey in local stores declined. The first part of the period proved rather cool in Central Wisconsin but it was quite warm during the latter portion. During the warmer days, bees worked blooms on willows, apple trees, plums, cherries and dandelions. About one-inch of rain fell and most plants were in excellent condition. Clovers and other legumes were rather scarce since most had been killed by the severe winter in the area. Some colonies were in only fair condition while others were much stronger. Cool weather delayed the fruit bloom in the east central portion of the State. The bloom had just started at the end of the period. Frost occurred on a number of occasions in low lying areas, damaging some blossoms. Good weather during most of the period permitted colonies to gather considerable amounts of pollen and some nectar during the warmer parts of the day. Some colonies had built up to swarming proportions and a few beekeepers were adding supers to their hives in order to discourage such impulse. Dandelions were about through blooming and a nectar dearth is expected until the first clover blossoms appear in early June. Honey packers reported good sales of bottled honey in spite of recently announced high prices. The few remaining lots of producers honey was being moved into packer channels.

Minnesota - Practically all bees had been unwrapped in the southern part of the State and most were in pretty good shape. However, some hobby and small beekeepers reported some starvation since colonies ran out of stores last month. Package bees were added to many colonies and built up favorably but required lots of feedings. Honey sold at a normal pace and at steady prices at retail level.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 11-26)

New York - The first four days of the period proved favorable for bee activity in the western portion of the State. The remainder of the period was too cool and damp and bees were unable to fully work apple blossoms and dandelion bloom. Colonies were in good shape at some points but were weak in others and some colonies died as a result of queen failure. No swarming had been noticed to date. Honey sales proved good at a few points and most of the old crop was about cleaned up. In Northern Jefferson County, bees and honey plants were in good condition. Enough precipitation fell to keep plants in good shape. However, continued cool weather slowed normal bee activity. A few colonies required some feeding. In Central New York, bees had built up to fairly good strength but poor weather conditions restricted activity. Some colonies were short of stores at some points and required feeding. However, most bees had ample supplies of pollen on hand. Fruit trees were in full bloom and dandelions and yellow rocket also provided bees a source of supplies on favorable days. Soil moisture conditions were considered ample and honey plants appeared to be progressing favorably. Bees made good progress in Southeastern New York as they heavily worked apple blossoms, mustard and dandelion bloom.

Vermont - Honey plants were looking good throughout the State but cold, cloudy weather hindered bees in their attempt to gather nectar and pollen. However, most colonies had built up to average or above normal strength.

New Jersey - Buildup of most colonies in the central part of the State was retarded by cold, wet weather. Clovers looked good but warm weather was needed for honey plants and bees.

Pennsylvania - Bees worked the fruit bloom on favorable days in the eastern part of the State. However, low temperatures hindered their operations during much of the past period. Colonies continued to build up in the central part of the State and many were in excellent condition. However, colonies that ran short of stores during March and April were still rather weak. Strong colonies gathered a considerable amount of nectar from dandelion and fruit blooms. A few swarms were reported. Honey plants appeared to be in good condition throughout this section of the State. Colonies were in extremely good shape in the northern part of the State for this time of the year. Some swarming was reported. Poor weather conditions hindered bee flights during much of the past period but good floral sources were available for them to work on favorable days. Colonies made good gains from working the fruit bloom in the southwestern part of the State. A considerable amount of swarming was reported among colonies that had not been properly cared for. Various spring flowers also provided a certain amount of nectar and pollen for bees during the period. Some colonies from this section of the State were moved north for use in pollination of blueberries.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 13-27)

Maryland - Cool, rainy weather kept bees generally inactive in the Cumberland area and many were still below normal strength. Cool weather also slowed bee activity in the Blue Ridge Section but colonies were still generally strong and some swarming was reported. The cool weather delayed the tulip and locust bloom in this area. Very few sources of nectar were currently available. The main honey flow was in progress in the Silver Spring area. However, the weather proved too cool and cloudy for maximum nectar secretion by the honey plants. Bees made good progress on favorable days working the various honey plants. Among the honey plants in bloom were wild cherry, black-gum, holly, locust, tulip, blackberry, white and yellow clover and cornflower. Normally, the honey crop is about half gathered by this time of the year but continued cool, cloudy weather has delayed the honey plant bloom and prevented bees from fully working available blossoms. The locust bloom was about over and tulip blossoms were at a peak and white clover was almost in full bloom. White clover was considered in the best shape in years and was expected to yield generously providing adequate rainfall continues.

Virginia - Colonies gathered some honey from locust, tulip and white clover blooms on favorable days in Northern Virginia. However, continued cold, windy and cloudy weather kept bees inactive much of the time. It was hoped that the weather would improve in order that bees might gather what promises to be a very good honey flow in this area.

North Carolina - Despite cool weather, bees in the eastern portion of the State continued to make good gains and some swarming occurred. One scale colony gained 155 pounds in 16 days. Good moisture conditions prevailed in Davie County and numerous honey plants provided a good honey flow for bees. It was warm enough on most days for bees to work and cool at night which helped to prolong the poplar bloom. Vetch and ladino clover bloomed profusely. Nearly all colonies were in good shape and gathered a liberal surplus of honey and some colonies had filled as many as 5 supers.

West Virginia - The main honey flow was in progress in the Panhandle section of the State but it was too cool and damp for bees to fully utilize honey plants. Colonies were in fairly good condition.

Kentucky - Crimson, white Dutch and yellow sweetclovers were in bloom throughout the north central part of the State. Locust and blackberry were also in bloom in northern Henry County providing bees numerous working sources. However, rains and continued unseasonal cool weather hampered bees as they attempted to gather supplies. Colonies were building up rather slowly but most were in fairly good shape and a light amount of swarming occurred in some poorly managed apiaries.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10

Prospects for a good honey flow appeared the best in years in some areas. Honey sales at roadside stands were considered about normal. Honey plants were in excellent shape in the western portion of the State but continued rainy weather kept bees inactive. Some colonies were weak and had starved out due to the continued cold, rainy weather.

Tennessee - The poplar bloom was about over in the western part of the State but white clover looked good and was in about peak bloom. Bees were in good shape and swarming was a problem at some points. Some extracting of new crop honey was in progress. The weather continued cool in the south-eastern part of the State and bees were kept inactive until about mid-morning of each day but they were usually extremely busy during the balance of the day. Numerous honey plants bloomed and yielded honey heavily throughout the area and the colonies made good progress in working the plants. Swarming still was a problem at some points but had subsided at others. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover, vetch, poplar, linden tree and privet hedge were among the honey plants currently, yielding nectar. The sphinx caterpillar was reported to be showing up on sourwood trees again this season. Extracting of the new crop honey was expected to get underway shortly and a good demand was reported. It was anticipated that yields would average around 60 pounds per colony and up to 100 pounds in some cases.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 13-27)

Georgia - Northern Georgia bees appeared to be in fairly good condition with berries and tulip poplar providing ample nectar sources. Colonies in Central Georgia were also in pretty good shape and busily worked clover blooms. In Southern Georgia, palmetto was yielding good and gallberry was expected to yield about another week. Yields in this part of the State proved generally short to date but was fair at some points. The package bee shipping season had ended for the year.

Florida - Apiary conditions were considered only fair in the Homestead area. Honey yields proved spotted throughout this part of the State. Very dry weather still prevailed. A good honey flow from palmetto was in progress in the Tampa Bay region but was expected to end shortly. The drought was broken in this area by a good rain on May 26. Bees were in good condition and busily worked the various blooming honey plants. The gallberry honey flow had ended in Northern Florida and saw palmetto was beginning to yield some nectar. Partridge pea enjoyed a good growing season and was expected to yield well in the northwestern part of the State. The tupelo flow had ended but bees continued to gather good amounts of nectar from various honey plants.

Alabama - Below normal temperatures and about normal precipitation prevailed over most of the State during the past period. Numerous honey plants were in bloom and bees gathered good amounts of nectar from these sources.

Mississippi - The vetch and clover crops, which normally are at peak bloom during May, failed to produce the usual nectar flow. The white Dutch clover bloom was almost a failure and the crimson clover bloom lasted only a few days. Swarming proved excessive and colonies actually lost weight in the Jackson area during the period. It was expected that comb honey production would be short since bees were not filling out foundations properly. Rainfall was a little below normal during most of the period. Extracting was expected to begin about the first of June.

Louisiana - Favorable weather conditions permitted bees to work numerous blooming honey plants during the past two weeks in the Baton Rouge area. However, colonies failed to make normal gains at some points. A considerable amount of nosema disease was reported in some apiaries. Other colonies were weakened as some of their forces were killed by spray poisoning. A fair demand prevailed for queen bees reared in this area.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of May. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 36,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good to moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 215,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 22,623 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand moderate. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply ample. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White-Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 79,168 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
few	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.07-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.08-3.45

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered, California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 125. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - Jamaica 25, Argentina 510, Sweden 40, Swiss 20, Mexico 300 cases and 125 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand continues light. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	13½-14
drums	12½-12 3/4
few	13

ARGENTINE White Clover	14-14 3/4
ELA., Orange	17½-18
MIDWESTERN White Clover	16½-17
Light Amber	15½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.10-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.15-7.65
few	7.00
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.35-7.75
12, 1-lb. jars	5.00

Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. tins	7.50
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.00

BEEWAX: Arrivals bags - Chile 220, Dom. Rep. 143, Turkey 125, Haiti 74, Spain 4,419, Brazil 526 bags and 84 pkgs., Mexico 120 bags and 21 bls., Fr. Somaliland 198 pks. and Portugal 160 blks. Demand light. Market about steady.

Africa	49-53
few	54
Central America	51-54
few	57
South America	52½-54
Mexico	51-52½
few	55
Guatemala	53

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

52,060 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand fair. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

12,900 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	5.25
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85
Fair quality-	
12, 5-lb. cans	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16-17½

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-6.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

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Friday, June 2, 1961

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 10

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover-
12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according
to quality and quantity purchased, delivered
industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-17

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17
Light Amber 15
6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35
12, 2-lb. jars 5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars 5.85-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars 3.85-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.20
24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

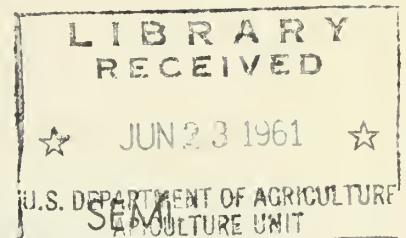
SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moder-
ate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover
and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless other-
wise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16
Darker 14
Customer furnishes containers 13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.50-13.70
Darker 11.40
12, 4-lb. cans 10.20
12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
24, 10-oz. jars 5.85
24, 8-oz. jars 4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
24, 1-lb. jars 7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55
12, 10-oz. cups 4.40

Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Fruit and Vegetable Division
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
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MONTHLY REPORT

Vol. XLV
No. 11

Monday, June 19, 1961

HONEY PLANTS GENERALLY LOOK GOOD

The late season cold spell continued in the Northeastern portion of the Country during the early part of the past period. Scattered light frost and freezing occurred in Michigan and in New York. Freezing and frost extended southward to extreme northern New Jersey and northern West Virginia with some snow in the latter State. Precipitation proved extremely variable across the Nation. Very little fell in extreme southern areas but substantial amounts fell in eastern Oregon, the northern Rockies and northern Nevada. During the latter portion of the period, an inflow of cool Pacific air kept temperatures generally below normal in the Pacific North-western States. Many severe local storms occurred along numerous squall lines that moved across the Plains States to the Appalachians and occasionally reached the Atlantic coast.

The cool weather during the early part of the period hindered the activity of many colonies in the northern portion of the country. This made it necessary for some beekeepers to extend feeding operations in order to maintain colony strength or to keep bees from starving. In some of these areas where feeding proved necessary, nectar sources were available but poor weather conditions kept bees inactive. Rains also hampered bees in their attempt to work various floral sources in numerous areas. However, the warmer weather which prevailed late in the period permitted colonies in many regions to resume vigorous nectar gathering operations. Swarming occurred in some northern localities in poorly managed apiaries. Colony conditions in California ranged from poor to excellent, depending upon location and nectar sources.

Honey plants appeared to be in generally good condition in most States. In parts of Maryland, clovers bloomed profusely and were said to be the best in many years. An extremely good honey flow was in progress in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky but rainy weather slowed bees to some extent as they worked the various sources. Clovers were beginning to bloom in many of the Plains and East-North Central States. Dandelions provided colonies in some of these States enough nectar for a needed build-up. In California, bees worked alfalfa, ladino clover, vetch, radish, ice plant, eucalyptus, sage, yarrow, buckeye, bear clover, yerba santa, coffee berry, summer mustard, sunflowers and buckwheat.

New crop honey extracting continued to progress in various States. Yields of ti-ti and gallberry proved short of normal in Florida and parts of Georgia. Many beekeepers in these States reported a good demand and inquiry for the newly extracted honey. Extracting of orange, vetch, clover and eucalyptus new crop honey was underway in California. New crop extra white orange honey brought 16¢ per pound in Southern California while new crop tupelo realized 19¢ in Florida. The market for old crop honey held about steady across the Nation. Midwestern, good quality, white or better, clover-alfalfa honey continued to sell in a 12-14¢, mostly 12-13¢ per pound price range.

Very little market activity was reported on domestic beeswax. The number of sales reported proved rather light and were mostly unchanged from the previous period. Most sales were quoted at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A few sales brought higher or lower prices. In New York City, imported wax from Guatemala and Argentina brought 53½¢ per pound, African supplies drew 53-53½¢, Central American offerings mostly 55-56¢, South American 56¢ and Mexico stock realized mostly 50-51¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 11

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN			MINN.	Extra White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¼¢ f.o.b.		OHIO	Amber-Mixed Flowers	12½¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
Extra White-Orange (cans returned)	16¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Amber-Ti-ti (drums)	10½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange	15-16¢ del.			Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Orange	11¢ del.		LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	(cans or drums) 10-10½¢ f.o.b.
OREGON				White-Clover	(cans or drums) 10-11½¢ f.o.b.
Vetch	13¢ del.			Light Amber-Clover (drums)	11¢ f.o.b.
IOWA White Clover	13½-14¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover - Vetch (drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Clover (drums)	9-11¢ f.o.b.			Light Amber-Clover	(cans or drums) 11½-13¢ f.o.b.
KAN. Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.				
MICH. Extra Light Amber-Clover					
(cans exchanged)	12¢ f.o.b.				
Extra Light Amber-Clover	12½¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

NEBR.	White-Clover	14¢	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	-	15¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
TENN.	Vetch - Clover	-	-	25¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	15¢	-
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	17½¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	20¢	-	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	19¢	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	15¢
	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	21¢	-	-
	White-Clover	-	19¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
VT.	Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	28¢	37¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	25¢	-
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	6.40	-	-
TEXAS	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA.	-	5.00	-
IOWA	-	6.50	65-69¢
KANS.	-	5.55	-
WIS.	-	6.50	69¢
OHIO	5.86	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 11PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	65¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-
	White-Clover	-	6.50	-
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	6.64	-	-
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	37-39¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.20	-
WIS.	White-Light Amber-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	6.30	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
VT.	Clover	-	7.75	50¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	8.00	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-
	White-Clover	-	7.00	-
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch	4.00	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	21-25¢
KANS.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	3.65	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	3.60	-	-
VT.	Clover	-	5.00	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Vetch	6.64	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10 oz.	5.85	6.45	-
VT.	Clover	8.40	9.60	60¢
LA.	White-Vetch - Clover	6.90	7.80	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 10-11 oz.	-	8.00	45¢
	Light Amber-Clover 12 oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Vetch - Clover 10-12 oz.	-	7.75	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 12, 1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
OKLA.	Light Amber - Alfalfa - Cotton 12,2-lb.jars	-	6.60	-
ILL.	Light Amber-Clover 12, 2½lb. cans	9.10	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover 12, 12oz. jars	3.35	-	-
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 12, 1-lb. jars	-	4.20	45¢
	Vetch - Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch 12, 2½-lb. jars	8.10	9.00	-
	White-Clover 9-lb. cans	-	-	(each) 2.75

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 11CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of June)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures over much of the State during the week ending June 9 were 4-8 degrees above the previous week, yet were below normal. Temperatures varied from normal to 1-3 degrees below normal along the south coast and the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, and were near or slightly above normal along the north and central coast and southeast interior. Occasional precipitation occurred in the northern mountains and along the north coast while only slight amounts or no precipitation occurred elsewhere.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions over the State ranged from poor to excellent, depending upon location and nectar sources. Generally, colonies in the northern half of the State were in good condition and those in the southern half of the State ranged from poor to good. Where colony conditions are good, the colonies have plenty of bees and brood, and pollen. Other colonies are short on honey stores and reports indicate brood areas are small. Some feeding has been done, particularly in the southern half of the State, and some colonies have starved. Reports on swarming indicate there is very little or no swarming, or that swarming is about over. Principal movement of colonies has been to seed alfalfa locations. Several thousand colonies were rented during the period for the pollination of seed alfalfa fields at \$4.50-5.00, some \$3.50 per colony.

Bees are working alfalfa, wild alfalfa, ladino clover, vetch, radish, eucalyptus, some sage, yarrow, ice plant, buckeye, bear clover, yerba santa, coffee berry, summer mustard, live oak, spikeweed, sunflowers, a little buckwheat, and various other plants and wild flowers. Recent cool weather has been favorable for extending the blooming period of some honey plants. Reports indicate many of the native plants are about done though because of the dry season. Alfalfa is mowed as soon as it shows a little bloom, limiting the time bees can work that source. Cotton is expected to begin blooming after July 1 though recent cool weather has retarded development slightly. Occasional southern California reports indicate foothill and mountain honey plants are in the poorest condition in many years due to the low rainfall the past two seasons. Other reports indicate mountain brush in central California bloomed well but soil moisture is too shallow to produce a honey flow. Recent cool weather caused cultivated plants to grow slowly. Some annual plants are scarce.

Extracting of orange, vetch, clover, eucalyptus is under way. Quality of the eucalyptus honey is reported to be above normal, extra light amber and of heavy body. Average yields are estimated to be about 10 pounds per colony. Quality of vetch is indicated as very good, of white color, and heavy body. Yields are estimated

to be about 30 pounds per colony. Quality of clover honey is reported as about average, running extra light amber to white, and with yields estimated at 20 pounds per colony. Occasional indications on orange indicate it is of heavy body, white color, and with average yields ranging from 7 pounds or less to as high as 40 pounds per colony. Reports on the number of producing colonies do not indicate any trend and range from below to above the 5 year average.

Southern California - Honey trading was slow and mostly on a hand-to-mouth basis as a slightly weaker undertone existed on orange honey. Demand for large lots of orange honey was fairly good early in the period, but practically nonexistent at the close at current asking prices. Light offerings of mesquite honey are available from Arizona and clover honey continues to be available from Wyoming and Idaho. Alfalfa honey from Arizona and Imperial Valley should be available in 1-2 weeks, and from other districts in from 3-4 weeks. Bee and plant conditions range fair to good.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading was fair and seasonally normal. Beekeeper offerings were very light and limited to some prune and other mixtures, but no purchases were reported by local bottlers and packers. Due to cold nights, extracting of orange honey was slow. Availability of light amber alfalfa was practically nil.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 22-June 8)

Washington - Bees made only limited gains in the Yakima Valley area. A few still required feeding. Temperatures reached the 100° mark on some days and occasional showers occurred. Many alfalfa fields had been cut for the first time leaving very few blossoms for bees to work. However, there were some scattered fields of sweet clover and wild flowers from which bees were able to gather limited amounts of nectar. Supplies of old crop honey continued to clean up at a steady pace in this part of the State. West of the Cascade mountain range, it was generally clear and warm during the first part of the period but cool and showery during the latter portion. Some of the few colonies remaining in this part of the State made a living by working wild blackberries, white clover and various wild flowers. A fair demand prevailed for extracted honey and prices held about steady.

Oregon - Generally warm clear weather aided honey plants in the western portion of the State. Crimson clover was about through blooming but common vetch was in full bloom and hairy vetch was just beginning to bloom. Moisture conditions were considered adequate at the present but storage water for irrigation was below normal. Consequently, it was feared that honey plants might suffer from lack of moisture later in the season. Some

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beekeepers in the Albany area reported colony losses due to spray poisoning. It was reported that a more than normal number of colonies were being moved into the State from other areas. Some were being placed in areas where fireweed normally produces a good honey flow.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period May 22-June 8)

Colorado - Continued cloudy and windy weather kept bees generally inactive in the southwestern part of the State. Consequently, most colonies were able to gather little or no nectar during the past period. Clovers had not started to bloom and the soil was becoming rather dry and rainfall was badly needed. Most colonies had been inspected and were in pretty good shape with very few showing signs of American foulbrood. Strong winds rapidly depleted soil moisture in the northwestern portion of the State and honey plants were beginning to need additional rain.

Utah - Some light rain occurred in the northern portion of the State. The improved moisture conditions caused honey plants to respond rapidly and various plants were in bloom. Bees busily worked these sources and it was hoped that some colonies might be able to gather a fair crop.

ARIZONA: (Period May 23-June 9)

The second mesquite honey flow had ended and yields proved variable but were generally considered below par. Some favorable locations in the valleys produced fair sized crops while hilly locations produced very little. Bees were currently busy gathering nectar from alfalfa and yields seemed uncertain. Cotton was expected to begin yielding nectar by the end of June. Beekeepers in some areas had been warned to keep bees out of specific cotton fields since they were to be sprayed for insects.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 23-June 9)

Northeast Texas - A few widely scattered showers fell in the Dallas area bringing a temporary relief to areas where moisture was needed. A good general rain was still badly needed. Cotton and some other crops were badly damaged or entirely destroyed by hail in a few small areas. In general, cotton fields looked good and a few blooms were expected in about two weeks. Consequently, this is expected to be the next source of nectar for bees in this part of the State. In the meantime, bees obtained small amounts of honey from horsemint and marigold. Some colonies were still in a weakened condition due to poison damage which they received when vetch fields were sprayed with insecticide. Overall prospects in this area appeared rather poor for a good honey crop. Honey sales declined considerably but a good demand prevailed for vetch honey but very little was available. Yields from this source proved about one-fourth of normal in the Wolfe City area. Dry weather continued to hinder nectar secretion from clover plants in this area.

Southeast Texas - Recent rainfall proved much below normal throughout most of this section. Consequently, most honey plants were in poor condition due to lack of soil moisture. Bees were able to gather some nectar from horsemint in a few scattered localities. Colonies that had stored good supplies of honey from youpon during the early spring were in good condition but some were becoming short of pollen necessary for broodrearing. In the northwestern portion of this section prospects for a clover honey flow rapidly disappeared as a result of the continued dry weather. Cotton was expected to provide a normal flow providing rainfall arrives soon.

South Texas - The mesquite honey flow had finally gotten underway in the Kingsville area. One beekeeper reported having taken about 30-lbs. per colony during the past week. It was anticipated that most colonies would have an additional 50-lbs. gathered in a couple of weeks. Demand proved good for this newly extracted honey at steady prices.

Arkansas - Bees were in fair to good condition in the northeast part of the State. However, they were not expected to gather any surplus of honey until soybeans and cotton begin to bloom. Most crops were late but were beginning to progress favorably.

Oklahoma - The main honey flow was in progress in the southwest and western portions of the State. Colonies busily worked alfalfa and clover plants. Some areas reported good moisture conditions and prospects appeared very promising. Most colonies were in strong condition and were expected to gather liberal amounts of nectar during the next two weeks. However, conditions were not considered as favorable in the Hydro area. Vetch yielded poorly in this particular area since the crop was badly damaged by aphids. A few colonies had starved in this area during the past month and others required feeding. Honey plants were in fairly good condition in the north-central portion of the State and bees worked vetch, yellow and white sweet clovers.

PLAIN STATES: (Period May 23-June 9)

Iowa - About normal temperatures prevailed in the southwestern part of the State during the past two weeks but much above normal rainfall occurred. The rainy weather restricted bee activity and they were only able to gather enough supplies from yellow sweet clover and white Dutch clover to make a living. However, honey plants were abundant and in good condition and should provide bees excellent supplies providing the weather proved favorable. Prospects for a good honey flow were considered good in the central part of the State as yellow sweet clover was in full bloom and weather conditions were excellent. However, it was feared that many colonies were too weak to fully utilize the available sources since they had been weakened by disease. Honey sales were considered poor at

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wholesale level in this portion of the State. Clovers and other honey plants looked good in the northern portion of the State and a good rain put moisture conditions in fine shape. Colonies had built up to fairly strong condition and were ready for the main honey flow. Honey sold exceptionally well for this time of year at retail level. In the eastern portion of the State, white clover had started to bloom and red and yellow clovers were expected to be in bloom soon. Moisture conditions were considered excellent. Bees were expected to gather a good crop from clovers providing weather permits. Retail honey sales were also considered good in this area.

Nebraska - Yellow sweet clover was in bloom in the eastern portion of the State but cool, wet weather hindered bees as they attempted to take advantage of this source of nectar. Colonies that have been fed were in good shape but colonies that had not been properly attended were rather weak and not expected to be able to fully utilize the clover bloom. A few scattered colonies were reported to have starved during the past period. Soil moisture conditions were good in the central portion of the State but clover plants needed warm sunny weather.

South Dakota - Honey plants enjoyed ample moisture in the eastern part of the State while insufficient supplies of moisture hindered honey plants in western South Dakota.

North Dakota - Colonies were generally in excellent condition. Pastures were in about average condition but moisture was needed for most honey plants.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:(Period May 26-June 11)

Illinois - About normal seasonal weather occurred in the northern portion of the State during the past period. Bees were very strong and continued to make slight gains. Clover plants were beginning to bloom and were expected to be yielding freely in a few days. One scale colony reportedly gained 4-lbs. in two days from an undetermined source. It was anticipated that a good honey crop would be gathered from clovers. A few swarms occurred in yards that were not properly managed. Sales proved normal to the bakery trade. A few scattered showers fell in the central portion of the State. The main honey flow was in progress and it was anticipated that swarming would be at a minimum this season. Honey moved very good and most of the old crop had been completely cleaned out. It was reported that more than normal amounts of white Dutch clover honey plants were visible in the southern part of the State than in past years. Yellow sweet clover was in bloom and bees were making good progress working this source. It was anticipated that a good crop will be harvested providing the flow continues.

Ohio - Clovers made good growth in the west-central portion of the State but had not started

blooming. Plants were beginning to need rain. Bees appeared to be in strong condition and no swarming was reported. However, a few colonies were becoming short of stores. Honey movement was considered good for this time of the year. Most colonies had ample stores on hand in the northeastern portion of the State and were in good shape. Some swarming had occurred but was not considered to be a major problem. Clovers looked good but were not expected to be in bloom for about another week.

Michigan - Generally cool but dry weather prevailed in the southern portion of the State, during the past two weeks. Most honey plants appeared to be in good shape and clovers were expected to be in full bloom shortly. Some colonies stored small amounts of nectar from unknown floral sources. The dandelion and fruit bloom honey flow had ended in the eastern areas of the State and colonies made some gains but probably not enough to last until the clover flow begins. Consequently, it was anticipated that some feeding might be necessary shortly. On the Upper Peninsula, bees continued to build up and heavily worked dandelions which were in full bloom. Apple trees were beginning to bloom and soil moisture conditions were good.

Minnesota - Colonies in the northern portion of the State made rapid progress following the wet, cold spring. Conditions during the past period improved considerably and dandelions and fruit trees provided the heaviest nectar flow in years. Colonies also were able to gather unlimited supplies of pollen which had been very scarce during the early spring months. It was feared that swarming might be a problem shortly. Moisture conditions were ample and practically all honey plants were in fine shape. However, in the Clearbrook area, moisture conditions were considered below par. In the Red River Valley section, most colonies continued to make gains on the last half of the dandelion nectar flow. Wild mustard was expected to be in bloom shortly. Moisture conditions were a little below normal but vegetation appeared to be holding its own. Clovers and alfalfa appeared to be in fair condition following the mild winter.

Wisconsin - Bees were in good condition in Southeastern Wisconsin but had very few honey plants to work. Rain was badly needed in this area. The honey market held steady. It was also very dry in the southern portions of the State. However, strong colonies had gathered a full super of honey from the fruit bloom. The dandelion flow was in progress and yellow rocket, black cherry and early white Dutch clover provided a light honey flow. Black locust was just beginning to bloom. It was reported that more than normal amounts of super-cedures were occurring this year at some points. White clover was beginning to bloom in the western portion of the State but needed rain. A good dandelion nectar flow had greatly aided conditions of most colonies. Honey sold good at retail level

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in the central portion of the State. Dandelions were still in bloom in many areas and bees continued to work this source heavily as the weather proved favorable. Legumes looked good and moisture conditions were favorable in the Spencer area. It was feared that swarming would be a problem in this area before the clover honey flow gets underway.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 26-June 11)

New York - Colonies barely maintained their weight in western New York during the past two weeks. A considerable amount of rain fell, keeping bees from working the dandelion and fruit bloom. However, most bees were fairly strong and had very little stores on hand. It was feared that feeding would be necessary shortly unless weather conditions improve. Honey sold good locally and was about all cleaned up. Colonies were able to gather very little nectar from dandelion in Northern Jefferson County. Practically all colonies required feeding but most were in fairly good condition. One scale hive reportedly lost 18-lbs. during the month of May. An occasional swarm was reported. A few late varieties of apple trees were still in bloom but clover plants were behind schedule. Cool, wet weather prevailed over the central part of the State during the first portion of the period restricting bee activity. Weather conditions improved during the latter portion and bees were able to work various honey plants. Some colonies had stored from 10-15 lbs. of surplus honey from fruit bloom and yellow rocket. It was expected that this would maintain most colonies until clovers begin to bloom. Clovers were considered in normal condition but rather late due to the continued cool weather. Swarming occurred frequently in unattended colonies at some points. The honey market held steady in the southeastern part of the State and movement was considered fair. The weather turned warmer and yellow and white Dutch clovers were beginning to bloom. Locust trees were also showing bloom and prospects appeared very favorable providing the weather continues good.

Vermont - The weather proved too cool for maximum bee activity during most of the past period. Many colonies were weakened by spray poisoning during the past two weeks.

New Jersey - Cold, rainy weather continued to hamper bees as they attempted to work early spring flowering plants. Most colonies were building up slowly and practically no swarming had been noticed. White Dutch clover was beginning to bloom.

Pennsylvania - White Dutch clover was in bloom in the eastern part of the State. However, the weather proved too cool for bees to work this source on most of the days during the past period. Moisture conditions were considered ample and prospects appeared promising providing warmer weather develops. Honey continued to sell at a good pace at retail level. Weather conditions proved favorable in the central and western portions

of Pennsylvania and a good locust honey flow was in progress. This was considered a little earlier than usual.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

Maryland - Ladino and white Dutch clovers were in full bloom in the Blue Ridge mountain section but were not yielding too freely. Locust and tulip provided only moderate yields. The early portion of the past period was not considered favorable for bee activity in the Silver Spring area. However, the latter portion was generally warm and humid and favorable for bee activity. Early blooming honey plants such as tulip, locust, holly and blackgum had stopped blooming and colonies were able to gather very little honey from these sources. A small amount of blackberry honey was stored by some colonies. A tremendous white clover bloom was in progress and was considered the best in many years. One scale hive showed a gain of 88-lbs. in 12 days. A good clover honey flow was also reported to be underway in Southern Maryland. Such a flow was considered rare in that part of the State.

Virginia - Cold, cloudy and windy weather kept bees from doing much work during the latter part of May. However, warmer weather developed during the latter portion of the period. Bees were able to work various honey plants but rainy weather caused numerous interruptions.

North Carolina - A good honey flow was in progress in the Piedmont section. However, poor weather conditions kept bees confined during the early portion of the period. Heavy swarming occurred at that time. The weather improved during the last week and bees made good gains at some points.

West Virginia - Most colonies were ready for the main honey flow in the Eastern Panhandle section of the State. Yellow sweet and white clovers showed many blooms and were expected to be at peak shortly. Sumac was expected to begin blooming shortly. Good moisture conditions prevailed and indications pointed to a long and good honey flow.

Kentucky - Prospects for a bumper honey crop in north-central Kentucky were considered excellent. Many fields were white with yellow sweet and white clover blooms. Cool, rainy weather hampered bee activity during the early portion of the period but conditions improved later and colonies made good gains. Some of the stronger colonies had already filled the fourth full depth hive body and were needing more room. Very little swarming was reported to date. Good honey sales were being made at roadside stands. In the western portion of the State clovers and vetch were in full bloom but some colonies were still too weak to fully work these sources. The growing season was estimated to be about 4 weeks behind schedule.

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Tennessee - Most of the period proved rainy with a high humidity on other days in the eastern part of the State. Bees were able to store some surplus nectar from clovers on favorable days. Clovers were in good shape with ample soil moisture. Some beekeepers were moving colonies into the mountains in order that they might be able to work the sourwood honey flow. Linden and persimmon were in bloom and bees worked these sources also between showers. In the Smoky Mountains it was reported that worm had done extensive damage to some plants. Practically all colonies were reported to be doing fine and some had expanded enormous proportions with swarming occurring. Many colonies had already gathered a good crop of honey and prospects appeared good for even more. Some honey was being removed from hives but weather conditions were considered too humid for thorough ripening of the crop.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

Georgia - The palmetto honey flow was in progress in South Georgia and prospects appeared good for a heavy flow from this source. The spring honey flow in this part of the State was considered only about two-thirds of normal. However, quality was excellent. The growing season in Central Georgia was considered back to normal and ample rainfall which fell recently aided most honey plants. Demand proved good for new crop gallberry chunk comb honey.

Florida - Colony conditions were considered about normal in the Homestead area and some were gathering a surplus of honey in a few localities. However, some scale colonies lost weight, probably due to the numerous rains which hindered their activities. Colonies gathered about a half normal crop of ti-ti honey in the northwestern part of the State this season. Tupelo and gallberry yields proved only about one-third of a normal crop. However, it was reported that blueberries yielded heavily this season. Rain was badly needed in this section of the State and it was feared that some bees might need feeding shortly. Colonies were being moved out of the swamps and were being placed in areas where they could work field weeds. Good inquiries were reported for new crop extracted honey.

Mississippi - Bees were gathering a light honey flow from clovers but this source was expected to end shortly. Moisture conditions were considered good in most areas of the State. Colonies were also in fairly good shape.

Louisiana - A cool spell stopped the honey flow in the Baton Rouge area early in the period. Warmer weather returned about the first of June and the flow resumed in a light way. Rain was needed in order to stimulate blooming plants such as clovers, vervain and pepper-vine. Colonies were considered in about normal strength and were gaining about 2-lbs. per day. Extracting of the new crop honey was in progress and the newly extracted product was water white to extra light amber in color. In the Pineville area dry weather kept honey plants from yielding normal amounts of nectar during most of the period. However, a good rain fell on June 12 relieving the dry conditions. Some extracting had been done with colonies averaging 35-40 lbs. of light amber clover honey per hive. Honey sales were considered about normal at this point. Good rains aided honey plants in the Bunkie area late in the period. Consequently, summer honey plants are expected to yield freely. The spring honey crop proved short in this particular area and a good demand prevailed for newly extracted supplies. The clover honey flow had stopped short about the middle of the period in the Natchitoches area. Robbing proved a serious problem when beekeepers were taking honey from the hives.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 11REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of June. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 80,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 155,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
good weight per case	7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 22,013 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand moderate. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply adequate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White-Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 29,016 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand slow. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-3.91
24, 1-lb. jars	5.07-5.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.08-3.35

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered, California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
--------------------	------

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 150. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand slow for all size containers. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 11REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - Germany 278, Greece

90, Ireland 15; drums - Dominican Republic 28, Mexico 45. Sales and nominal quotations.

Demand fair. Market firm-slightly stronger.

MEXICO Ex.Dock tins	13 3/4-14 1/2
drums	13 1/2
ARGENTINE White Clover	15
FLA., White Orange	16 1/2-17 1/2
Light Amber drums	13 1/2-14
N.Y. Buckwheat	17
MIDWESTERN White Clover	17 1/2
Light Amber	15 1/2-16
CALIFORNIA, Sage tins	17 1/2
Buckwheat	14 3/4

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.20-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.00-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.75
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.35

Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. tins	7.75
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IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.00

BEEWAX: Arrivals bags - Brazil 200, Chile

385, Dominican Republic 382, El Salvador

46, Morocco 135, Turkey 50, West Africa

70 blks. Demand light. Market steady with firm undertone.

Africa	53-53 1/2
Central America	55-56
few	53 1/2
South America	56
few	52
Mexico	50-51
few	55
Guatemala	53 1/2
Chile	54 1/2
Argentina	53 1/2

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

23,583 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65

PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2 1/2-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

53,000 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17 1/2
Light Amber	16 1/2
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains

and other large buyers. Supply moderate.

Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. pails	13.70-14.00
6, 5-lb. jars	7.00-7.25
6, 5-lb. tins	6.90
12, 2 1/2-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 16-oz. jars	7.75-7.85

Fair quality-

12, 5-lb. cans	11.40-12.00
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16-17 1/2

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-6.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 11REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUCK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according

to quality and quantity purchased, delivered

industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17

Light Amber 15

6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90

6, 3-lb. jars 4.35

12, 2-lb. jars 5.95-6.75

24, 1-lb. jars 5.85-6.95

24, 8-oz. jars 3.85-4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.20

24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply

moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White

Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless

otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16

Darker 14

Customer furnishes containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.50-13.70

Darker 11.40

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50

FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55

12, 10-oz. cups 4.40

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING APRIL 1961BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	333,932
Cuba	900
Greece	600
Guatemala	14,982
Ireland	600
Mexico	385,007
Netherlands	1,272
United Kingdom	939
West Germany	11,608
TOTAL	749,840
TOTAL DOLLARS	79,230

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR APRIL 1961 - BYCOUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Angola	11,220
Argentina	22,046
Brazil	96,921
Chile	29,252
Dominican Republic	54,596
Guatemala	23,525
Haiti	7,079
Mexico	38,749
Morocco	11,136
Netherlands	33,396
Paraguay	2,452
Turkey	44,092
Ethiopia	38,986
TOTAL	413,450
TOTAL DOLLARS	200,803

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING APRIL 1961BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Afghanistan	1,348
Australia	855
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	49,088
Denmark	1,680
Hong Kong	9,600
India	1,200
Japan	1,440
Lebanon	24,000
Malaya	1,800
Netherlands	6,000
Peru	480
Philippine Republic	54,500
Singapore	2,760
Sweden	14,550
United Kingdom	7,260
Vietnam	1,620
West Germany	15,840
TOTAL	194,021
TOTAL DOLLARS	37,109

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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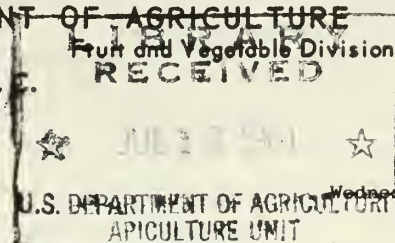
Honey Market News

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176



Vol. XLV
No. 12

WEATHER HINDERS HONEY FLOW

Extremities in the weather hindered condition of honey plants across the Nation. The hot dry weather in the western regions, the low temperatures in northern areas and the wet conditions in some southern locations either slowed plant growth or nectar secretion. Clovers looked good and showed many blooms in numerous northern and eastern States but yielded reluctantly due to weather abnormalities. The clover honey flow was about over in some of the South Atlantic States. Yields from this source in these states proved generally heavier than normal. Honey plants perked up in Texas as rains improved soil moisture conditions.

Variable weather conditions prevailed in the Midwestern portion of the States during the first portion of the period. Frost occurred in parts of central and northern Wisconsin and in some New England lowland locations. By contrast, temperatures reached 99 degrees at some North Dakota points during the same week. Temperatures of 90 to 100 degrees or over spread northward through Nevada and the Pacific coast States and into some other Intermountain States. Little or no precipitation and intense heat prolonged and intensified the drought in many areas of the Intermountain States. This was particularly true in parts of Nevada, Utah, Montana, and in North Dakota. Heavy rains fell in some Texas areas. Hot, dry weather conditions continued in the Far West during the latter portion of the period. Temperatures exceeded 100 degrees in interior regions northward to the Canadian border. Precipitation west of the Continental Divide consisted of only a few light scattered showers. Cool weather with below normal temperatures prevailed from the eastern Plains States to the Atlantic Coast.

Colonies generally had ample sources of nectar bearing plants available but working conditions were restricted by weather conditions. In some States where favorable weather prevailed they were able to store generous amounts of nectar. The cool weather slowed the nectar flow in some areas but the bees were still able to gather ample supplies of pollen. Colonies in some areas of the North suffered from queen supercedure. Some nosema was reported in New York and European foulbrood in Pennsylvania. In Vermont and a few other states, some bees were injured by insecticide sprays.

The honey market held about steady on both old crop and newly extracted supplies. Sales of old crop offerings proved only fair at most points but a good inquiry and demand was reported for newly extracted supplies. In the Midwest, good quality, white or better, clover-alfalfa old crop honey again sold mostly at 12-13¢ per pound. Newly extracted Arizona white mesquite honey realized 12½¢, California white orange 15¢ and Florida tupelo 19¢.

Domestic beeswax found a very dull market during the period. Very little demand prevailed for the available light offerings. The majority of sales were quoted at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. An occasional sale brought higher or lower prices. Imported wax prices were unavailable.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS* SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u> :	OF SALE :
:	:	:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch	14¢ del.
	White-Extra White-Orange	15-16¢ del.	S.DAK.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	14-15¢ del.
	White-Orange	15¢ del.	IOWA	Amber-Clover	11-12¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber			White-Clover	13-14¢ del.
	Eucalyptus (cans returned)	9½¢ del.		White-Clover	14½¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA NORTH AND CENTRAL			MICH.	Light Amber-Clover	
	Extra White-Orange (cans returned)	16½¢ del.		(cans exchanged)	12¢ f.o.b.
	Extra White-Orange	17¢ del.	WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
	White-Orange	16¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa-Safflower	9½¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover	13½¢ del.
ARIZ.	White-Mesquite-Catsclaw	12½-13¢ f.o.b.	OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
	Water White-Mesquite-Catsclaw	13½¢ f.o.b.	ILL.	Light Amber-Clover	12¢ f.o.b.
	White-Mesquite	12½¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa-Mesquite	10¢ del.	N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	10¢ del.	TENN.	Clover	16¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-		FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
	Alfalfa	10½¢ del.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	10-10½¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover (drums)	12½-13¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover-Vetch	18¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17¢	18½¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
IOWA	Clover	-	15¢	-
MINN.	White-Clover	20½¢	-	-
ILL.	Clover	-	15¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	18¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Clover-Vetch	20¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
TEXAS	Light Amber - Vetch - Clover	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
	Clover	-	20 2/3¢	23¢
WIS.	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	White-Clover	20¢	20¢	25¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
MINN.	White-Clover	22¢	-	20¢
OHIO	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	23½¢	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	24¢	30¢
KY.	Clover	-	-	25¢
	Mixed Flowers	33¢	45¢	-
GA.	Gallberry	-	27¢	-
FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	21¢	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	: WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Local Sales) :
EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover-Vetch	6.40	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	6.50	-
	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
	Clover	-	5.89	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN.	White-Clover	6.25	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
N.C.	Amber-Clover	-	-	75¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
GA.	Gallberry	-	7.85-8.00	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.45	27¢
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover-Vetch	6.64	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch	-	6.48	39-43¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
	Clover	-	6.43	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
	Light Amber-White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MINN.	White-Clover	7.00	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	7.25	7.75-8.25	55¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	49¢
TENN.	Clover	-	8.00	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	-
GA.	Gallberry	-	8.12	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.95	40¢
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS.		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover-Vetch	4.02	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	3.90	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
WIS.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
MINN.	White-Clover	4.10	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	4.15	5.00	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	3.85	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	<u>Sales to</u>		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Clover-Vetch	6.64	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10 oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	Clover	-	7.20	-
WIS.	Clover	6.20	-	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 16-oz.	-	-	49¢
	Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	8.25	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
OREG.	Vetch-Clover 24-1-lb. plastic cups	8.88	-	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OREG.	Vetch-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.88	-	-
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover			
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.50	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	6.10	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
N.C.	Amber-Clover 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Mixed Flowers 12-2-lb. jars	-	8.40	85¢
GA.	Gallberry 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.00	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover 10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50
	12-3-lb. jars	-	9.00	1.00

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of June)

Weather for all California Districts - Record high temperatures were reached in many sections of the State. The hot weather moved into the northern portion of the State on June 13 and reached its peak on June 14-15 over all interior areas. Readings of 110 degrees were recorded in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, and in the Upper Salinas and Russian River Valleys. Maximum temperatures reached 120 degrees at some points in the desert area. The San Francisco Bay area region recorded highs of 106-107 degrees. Only the north and south coast, and the higher mountain areas escaped readings over 100 degrees. By the end of the week of June 16, some cooling was reported from most areas, and on the central coast temperatures had returned to near normal. Clear, hot and dry weather predominated in nearly all of California during the week ending June 23. Occasional cloudiness and fog helped to lower temperatures along the coastal area by 2-4 degrees. But continued hot weather inland offered little change from the high readings of the previous week. Toward the end of the month, temperatures in interior valleys had declined to more nearly normal levels. Except for scattered rain showers in the extreme northern portion of the state and isolated thunder storms over the high mountain area, virtually no precipitation fell in California since early June.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colonies are in generally good condition except in parts of southern California where conditions are reported to be poor to fair. Where range conditions are favorable in southern California, colony conditions are near normal but where colony locations are poor, some colonies are near starvation, and some are being fed. Occasional reports from the southeastern desert section indicate colony conditions are good and colonies have 8-10 frames of brood and plenty of honey and pollen. In the San Joaquin Valley, most colonies placed for the pollination of alfalfa seed fields are in very good condition with plenty of bees and brood. Many colonies are made up of young bees and queens have a good brood nest with a surplus of pollen and some honey. Swarming situation reports range from none to normal. Bees are being moved to safflower, alfalfa seed field locations, some irrigated pastures, toyon in the foothills, and to out-of-state locations. In the past 2-3 weeks, an additional several thousand colonies have been rented for the pollination of alfalfa fields at \$2.50-5.00 per colony.

Currently bees are working safflower, ladino clover, trefoil, star thistle, toyon, willows, yerba santa, bear clover, coffee berry, some eucalyptus, melons, a very little sage and buckwheat, tamarisk, and alfalfa. Alfalfa is being cut for hay as soon as the first blooms open, limiting this source at some locations. High temperatures during part of the period limited bee flights and stopped some honey flows in parts of the interior valleys. Some native nectar secreting plants are not producing much this season because of the dry

weather. Extracting of orange honey is near completion, with a few reports indicating average yields range from none to 50 pounds per colony. A little vetch honey is being extracted with average yields estimated at 20 pounds per colony. Extracting of alfalfa has begun in a small way. Reports of the number of producing colonies range from below to above the 5 year average, with no trend indicated.

Southern California Market Conditions - Production of alfalfa honey from the Imperial Valley in California and Yuma, Arizona is expected to be in moderate volume by next week. Most packers and handlers have an ample supply of orange honey on hand, and trading on this has been limited. Sales of packaged honey through retailers was fair, while trading by bulk handlers was fairly good.

Northern and Central California Market Conditions - Production prospects in southern California were for a fairly good crop of alfalfa. The flow has been good the last two weeks. Extracting has been slow, but is expected to increase in the next two weeks. Some purchases of alfalfa have shown mixtures of small amounts of safflower. Quality of the orange honey crop was not as good as trade members expected, and supplies of extra white or better are very limited. Trading through retail channels was moderate to fairly good, and to bulk handlers was generally good.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 8-22)

Washington - Only a few colonies remained in the area west of the Cascade Mountain Range. Most bees had been moved to the eastern part of the State to work the honey flow. The few remaining colonies were in good condition and were busy working fireweed, wild blackberries and Canadian thistle. About average temperatures prevailed during the period but only a few scattered showers fell in this part of the State. Virtually all old crop honey had been sold by producers and the honey market held steady. Hot dry weather ruled over the Yakima Valley area. A few colonies made good progress working alfalfa. The second alfalfa honey flow was expected to be underway soon. However, it was doubtful that bees would be able to gather very much nectar from this source since most alfalfa fields are cut for hay as soon as it begins to bloom.

Oregon - Extremely hot, dry weather occurred in the western portion of the State during the period. Rainfall was badly needed in some areas. The high temperatures kept some honey plants from yielding nectar freely. A few bees were killed by insecticides while working vetch fields. Crimson clover yielded nectar fairly good at numerous points. Some bees were being moved into lower altitude areas to work the fireweed bloom. East of the Cascades sweetclover and alfalfa were reported to be yielding good.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 8-22)

Colorado - Extreme drought conditions continued to reduce prospects for a good honey flow in northwestern Colorado. The growing season was reported to be running late and the main honey flow was about two weeks away. Colonies were in fairly good condition considering prevailing circumstances. Yellow clover and tamarix currently yielded nectar for some colonies. However, some clover fields were cut for hay before the plants began to bloom restricting the amount of nectar for bees. Most bees appeared to be in better than average condition and swarming was said to have been worse than normal. White clover was beginning to bloom in the Grand Junction area and conditions looked good for a favorable flow. Moisture conditions were becoming critical in the Mesa County area. Very dry weather conditions also prevailed in the southwest part of the State and only a few showers fell in the mountains. Alfalfa and clovers were in bloom but produced reluctantly due to the dry weather. Many alfalfa fields were being cut for hay. Most bees were in pretty good shape but a few had been killed by insecticides as they worked in fruit orchards. It was anticipated that a fairly good honey crop might be gathered in this section of the State, providing rain falls soon. Precipitation was badly needed in the southern portion of the State and sweet clover bloomed prematurely due to the drought conditions. Colonies were in fairly good shape in yards where adequate stores were provided. A fairly good honey flow from alfalfa was in progress in southeastern Colorado. It was reported that more sweet clover was available in this part of the State than during the past several years. Moisture conditions were considered fairly good but very little irrigation water was available for later use. Heavy amounts of precipitation fell in the Greeley area during the past period. The cool, rainy weather hindered bees in their attempt to gather stores. Consequently, most colonies were not considered at full strength.

Utah - Continued hot and dry weather prevailed in most parts of Northern Utah. Irrigation water was very short in most areas of Northern Utah and the dry weather hindered progress of most honey plants.

Montana - Yellow clover was beginning to bloom in the southwestern portion of the State but needed additional moisture. Most colonies looked good for this time of the year. Temperatures averaged much above normal in Northeastern Montana and only widely scattered showers brought needed moisture. Many areas remained very dry. Bees had been able to gather some nectar from alfalfa fields before it was mowed for hay.

ARIZONA: (Period June 9-23)

Bees were able to gather a good amount of nectar from alfalfa in the Salt River Valley and adjacent areas during the past period. Some alfalfa seed growers rented bees for pollination purposes at \$5.00 per colony. The cotton honey flow was just

beginning. Moisture conditions remained critically dry in the desert areas.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 9-23)

Northeast Texas - A slow steady rain fell in the Dallas area on June 15 and 16. The rainfall totalled about 3 inches and was said to have been the best in many years. Moisture conditions were considered good at the present but it was expected that more would be needed in the near future. Very few nectar sources were available for bees to work but marigold and horsemint perked up rapidly following the rain. Colonies worked a little sweet clover in pastures and uncultivated fields but were not able to gather enough to store any surplus. Cotton was beginning to show a few blooms and was expected to be in full bloom in about a week. Prospects from this source looked promising particularly since most insect control programs had been discontinued. Many colonies had made a fairly good comeback from the severe poisoning which they received while working vetch during the past month. Honey sales slowed down considerably with the arrival of summer weather. Bees worked a limited hubam clover bloom in the eastern portion of this section. Recent rains aided honey plants throughout the area. It was reported that the bees gathered only about 1/3 of a normal honey crop from vetch during the recent flow.

Arkansas - Colonies were in fairly good shape in the northeastern part of the State. Honey plants were also in reasonably good shape with ample soil moisture available. However, the growing season was running behind schedule. Soybeans and cotton normally provide the main source of honey but these plants had not started yielding.

Oklahoma - Clover was yielding rather freely in the western part of the State and bees were busy working this source. Soil moisture conditions were fairly good in most areas and prospects appeared promising for a good crop this year. Colonies had gathered good amounts of nectar from the vetch bloom. Honey continued to sell at a fairly good pace at retail level.

PLAIN STATES: (Period June 9-23)

Iowa - Cool, rainy weather prevailed during most of the period in the southwestern part of the State. These conditions restricted the clover honey flow and kept bees inactive during much of the time. Heavy swarming occurred at some points. Many honey plants were available for bees to work and were expected to yield heavily providing favorable weather develops. Honey and beeswax sold slowly during the past two weeks. Bees did very well on white Dutch and sweet clover in the western part of the State when the weather permitted. However, cool north winds and frequent rain kept bees inactive during much of the period. Honey plants were considered to be in excellent

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condition. Honey moved well at retail level but it was reported that no activity occurred at the wholesale level since little or nothing was offered. Bees built up to good strength in the northern portion of the State and were able to make a living and store some surplus honey on favorable days. Rain provided yellow sweet and white Dutch clover ample moisture and they in turn bloomed profusely. Clover was blooming freely in the eastern portion of the State but additional rain would prove beneficial.

Missouri - A heavy rain storm on June 13 practically ended the clover honey flow in the western part of the State. Since that time bees had gathered only light amounts of nectar due to the continuous cool weather. Very little swarming had occurred in this part of the State.

Nebraska - Numerous floral sources were available for bees to work in the southern portion of the State. However, cool, cloudy weather kept bees confined during much of the period. All old crop honey was reported to have been sold in this area. Honey plants and moisture conditions were considered excellent in central Nebraska but warm, sunny weather was needed. Cool, wet weather prevailed in eastern Nebraska during the first part of the period hindering bees as they attempted to work the yellow sweet clover bloom. Weather conditions improved late in the period and one scale hive reportedly gained 10½ lbs. on one day.

South Dakota - Fairly good moisture conditions prevailed in the eastern half of the State but below normal conditions were reported in the western half. All old crop honey had cleared producers hands.

North Dakota - Rain fell late in the period in the Red River Valley area, relieving a critical moisture situation. Honey plants were in average condition but not many were available for bees to work. Consequently, colonies had not been able to store any surplus honey.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 11-26)

Illinois - Honey plants yielded slowly in the northern part of the State due to cool, dry weather conditions. One scale colony reportedly averaged about 2½ lbs. per day. A limited amount of white clover was in bloom but was not expected to yield freely unless rain falls soon. Some yellow sweet clover was also in bloom. Sales to bakeries were considered about normal in this area.

Ohio - Plenty of soil moisture was available for legumes in west-central Ohio. However, farmers were cutting most legumes for hay which in turn limited the available nectar sources for bees. Most colonies were in fairly good shape and no swarming was reported. All old crop honey had been sold and sales were considered fair at retail level. Clovers began to yield freely in the central part of the

State near the beginning of the period. Strong colonies stored good amounts on favorable days but abnormally cool weather slowed bee activity on many days. Ample soil moisture was available but honey plants needed warmer weather in order to promote nectar secretion. Cool weather also hindered the honey flow in northeastern Ohio and bees were barely able to make a living. It was feared that the clover honey flow would be a complete failure in this area unless warmer weather develops soon.

Michigan - Generally unfavorable weather in the southern portion of the State restricted bees during much of the past period and some swarming and supercedure of queens occurred. Bees that had been able to gather nectar from the good dandelion flow were in fair to good shape while others were short of stores and required feeding. The main honey flow had not started in this section of the State but was expected to be underway shortly, providing the weather proves favorable. Dandelions were yielding freely on the Upper Peninsula and bees busily worked this source. Rainfall was needed in most of this area. All old crop honey had been sold by producers.

Wisconsin - Some rain fell in the southeastern part of the State near the middle of the period and clovers looked good and were beginning to bloom. Bees were in good condition and expected to gather a good crop of clover honey. The honey market held steady in this area. White Dutch, alsike and yellow sweet clovers were in bloom in the southern areas of the State but were not yielding freely due to the cool weather. Cloudy, cool weather also kept bees from fully utilizing the white Dutch clover bloom in the southwestern part of the State. Several new all time low night temperature records were set during the month of June. Enough rain fell during the past two weeks to keep honey plants in good shape. Very little swarming was reported. Sales of honey in local stores slowed down. Bees and honey plants appeared to be in fairly good shape in western Wisconsin. However, cool weather hindered bee activity and the white Dutch clover bloom. One scale colony reportedly lost three pounds on June 16. Clovers were practically in full bloom in the central area of the State and prospects for a good honey flow appeared favorable. About two inches of rain occurred during the past period and moisture conditions were considered ample. Very little swarming had taken place throughout the area. Cool weather kept honey plants from yielding nectar on some days but bees were able to gather plenty of pollen. Honey sold good at the local retail level. In east-central Wisconsin, a minor honey flow was in progress and most colonies moved into the first supers. Clovers were in bloom but warmer temperatures were needed in order to develop a good nectar flow from this source. Several good showers fell during the period improving soil moisture conditions. Many beekeepers were having trouble trying to control swarming. Despite higher prices for bottled honey in this area supplies moved

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fairly well. Only a few bulk sales by producers occurred during the period since supplies were practically exhausted.

Minnesota - Sweet clovers were beginning to bloom in the Upper Red River Valley area. Yields from this source were not considered promising at this time due to the continued cool, dry weather. Rainfall was badly needed in order to promote the clover honey flow. Most bees were in fairly good shape but some required a considerable amount of feeding during the past month. All old crop honey had cleared producers hands in the Callaway area. White Dutch and yellow sweet clovers were beginning to bloom in the southern part of the State. Moisture conditions were in good shape but continued cool weather had delayed progress of most honey plants. It was anticipated that clovers would yield a good crop of nectar providing the weather turns warmer. The demand for large lots of honey proved very slow but only a few lots were offered.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 11-26)

New York - Some colonies were not considered at full strength in the western part of the State since cool, wet weather had restricted bee flights during the past two weeks. Honey plants and moisture conditions were considered good but bees simply had not been able to utilize the few available flowering plants. It was feared that unless warm weather arrives soon, many colonies would require heavy feeding to prevent starvation. In northern Jefferson County, most colonies made only small gains. Cool, showery weather kept bees confined much of the time. Clovers looked good and it was anticipated that a good yield would develop, providing the weather turns warmer. Frequent showers and low temperatures occurred in the central part of the State during most of the period. Consequently, most colonies lost weight since they were unable to work the available sources. Some colonies were reported to have suffered queen supercedure while others developed nosema.

Vermont - A light honey flow was in progress but cool, showery weather hindered the flow and bee activity. Several large beekeepers reported having colonies injured by spray poisoning.

New Jersey - The clover honey flow was in full progress in central New Jersey and conditions looked favorable providing the weather proves warm enough. Honey plants and colonies were in very good shape.

Pennsylvania - The clover honey flow was in progress in the eastern part of the State but was not yielding as freely as desired since night-time temperatures proved too low. Ample moisture was available and prospects appeared very promising, providing warmer weather develops. Most colonies were also in good shape and some had gathered a fair amount of surplus honey. Honey sales proved good in retail stores and at roadside stands. The early honey flow proved above average in central

Pennsylvania but some colonies were in weaker condition than at the same time last year. It was reported that European foulbrood had been found in some colonies. Also considerable swarming occurred during the past period. Bees worked raspberries and clover in the northern part of the State. Most colonies were fairly strong but were kept confined by cool weather during much of the period. Honey sold slowly in this section of the State.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 13-27)

Maryland - Clovers and blueweed continued to yield nectar freely in the Cumberland Valley. Cornflower had yielded an excellent crop but was about through for the season. Chicory was beginning to bloom. One scale colony showed a gain of 173 pounds during the past month. Colonies also stored good amounts of honey from clovers in the Blue Ridge Section of the State. They were still yielding but reportedly do not provide much surplus after this time of the year. Some colonies failed to store much honey since they had been weakened as a result of swarming during the past period. In the Silver Spring area, it was felt that the main honey flow was over. Yields were reported to have been the best in several years particularly from clovers. Moisture conditions continued favorable in this area. Very little dark honey was gathered by bees this year and most of the crop was reported to be of fine quality from clovers. Normally bees gather a fair amount of dark honey from tulip trees in this area.

North Carolina - Most bees in the Mocksville area had been moved into the Blue Ridge mountains to work the sourwood honey flow which had just started. Bees in this particular area gathered a good crop of spring honey and extracting was in progress. Good moisture conditions were reported in this part of the State.

South Carolina - Most colonies across the State lost weight due to extreme heat and dry weather. Sourwood was beginning to bloom but was said to be about two weeks later than normal.

Kentucky - Clovers were in full bloom in the north-central part of the State and prospects for a good flow from this source appeared promising. However, cool weather restricted nectar secretion somewhat in the area around Cynthia. In the Pleasureville area, colonies appeared to be storing a good crop of honey and some swarming was occurring. Roadside honey sales were considered about normal and inquiries for new crop honey proved good. Prospects for a good honey flow appeared to be the best in many years in the western part of the State. Soil moisture conditions were ample and honey plants were considered in excellent shape.

Tennessee - Bees stored good amounts of honey during the first part of the period but the weather proved too rainy for bee activity during most of the last week. Poplar yielded fairly good this

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season but white clover should yield very good providing the weather proves warm enough. Continued wet weather prevailed in the eastern portion of the State. This kept most colonies confined and they in turn raised unneeded new brood. Swarming had declined and even stopped in some locations with drones being killed. Sumac and mimosa showed blooms in some areas. Sphinx caterpillars damaged sourwood trees in the mountain areas. Prospects for a mountain honey crop appeared to be fair at the present. Bees worked basswood and sumac heavily on favorable days. The unfavorable weather slowed extracting of the new crop honey.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 13-27)

Georgia - An extremely good palmetto honey flow was about over in South Georgia. Calico weed and pepper bush were expected to be the next sources of nectar for bees in this part of the State. Excellent weather conditions during the past two weeks permitted bees to work freely and most were in excellent shape. Some colonies were being moved to cultivate fields for the fall honey flow while others were moved to Florida for the partridge pea honey flow. Recently extracted gallberry and tupelo honey proved to be of excellent quality and supplies sold at a good pace.

Florida - Good rains slowed the honey flow in the north-western part of the State. However, the rains aided plant conditions. A good demand and inquiry was reported for the newly extracted stock of honey.

Mississippi - The vetch honey flow was about over in the Delta area. Clovers and soybeans looked good in this part of the State. Almost continuous showers fell in the Jackson area hindering bees in their attempt to work the various nectar sources. The clover bloom was about over and cotton and other row crops badly needed dry weather. Extracting of the new crop was in progress and yields were running somewhat below normal. Demand for the new crop honey was reported to be good.

Louisiana - Daily rain in the Baton Rouge area prevented bee flight and nectar secretion. The clover honey flow was about over and yields were estimated at about 40% less than last year. Vervain and pepper vine continued to yield a limited amount of nectar for bees. Excessive rainfall also occurred in the Bunkie area and honey plants were looking good. Colonies were in good shape at most points. Some areas of the State were still in need of additional moisture.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of June. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 38,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand slow. Market dull. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 220,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand slow, market very dull for bulk old crop; Demand good, market firm for new crop; Demand good, market steady for packaged. Midwest and Light Amber White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 11,867 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply adequate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED: 60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 36,916 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand slow. Market dull. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-3.91
24, 1-lb. jars	5.07-5.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.08-3.55

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered, California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-
12, 12-oz. bottles 3.65

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 150. Prices to jobbers and chain stores Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand slow for all size containers. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 12REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - France 11, Italy 5;

drums - Mexico 177, Dominican Republic 42;

boxes - Germany 250. Sales and nominal quotations.

Demand fair. Market firm.

MEXICO Ex.Dock tins	13½-14½
drums	13½
few	12½
ARGENTINE White Clover	15
MIDWESTERN White Clover	17½
Light Amber	15½
few	17½
FLA., White Orange drums	17½
tins	18

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.15-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.50
Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. tins	7.75
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. tins	6.40
24, 8-oz. tins	3.90
6, 5-lb. tins	7.00
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEEWAX: Arrivals bags - Brazil 303,

Dominican Republic 107, Mexico 59 and 21

blocks.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

28,212 lbs. Demand moderate. Market steady.

Sales to wholesalers. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

20,465 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large

retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Light Amber	
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans and jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-lb. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.75
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 980 cans Central California.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

-12-

Wednesday, July 5, 1961

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REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

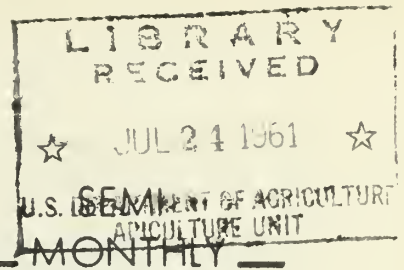
Blended Flavors-Extra Light Amber-
12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25 /
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according
to quality-
12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to
quality-
12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40
few 2.65
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover-
12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; accord-
ing to quality and quantity purchased,
delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply
moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White
Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better
unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16
Darker 14
Customer furnishes containers 13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.50-13.70
Darker 11.40
12, 4-lb. cans 10.20
12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75
24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90
12, 12-oz. jars 6.60
24, 10-oz. jars 5.85
24, 8-oz. jars 4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
24, 1-lb. jars 7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups 3.35
12, 10-oz. cups 4.40

Honey Market News



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Fruit and Vegetable Division
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. DUDley 8-2176

MONTHLY REPORT

Vol. XLV
No. 13

Wednesday, July 19, 1961

MIDWESTERN CLOVER HONEY FLOW IN PROGRESS

The main clover honey flow was in progress in most midwestern States. However, variable conditions affected the nectar flow from this source. In some of the northern Plains States, it was too dry for the plants to yield freely. In other States, cool, wet weather slowed the honey flow or else restricted bee activity. Exceptionally good clover honey flows were in progress in some States, particularly in Western Kentucky and North Central Tennessee. However, clovers had already stopped yielding in some southern States. Fall honey plants looked a little better in many Florida areas. It was anticipated that the basswood honey flow would be either late or very light in many northern States.

Slightly cooler weather prevailed in the Far West during the first week of the period. On the other hand, it was a little warmer in the central and eastern portions of the Nation. Maximum temperatures in the northern Plains States ranged in the high 90's to over 100 degrees. Precipitation was heavy in States bordering the Atlantic Coast. Extremely dry conditions prevail in many of the Plains States. The drought continued in Utah and Nevada where rainfall was limited to a few isolated thunderstorms. Abnormally warm weather continued to rule over the northern Plains States during the latter portion of the period but it was unseasonably cool elsewhere. Rather general showers occurred in the Far West. In Utah and Nevada, showers were heavy enough to furnish temporary relief to widely scattered areas. A few showers fell in North Dakota but amounts were generally too light to furnish much relief from the drought. This was also true in Eastern Montana. However, some good rains did fall in Northeastern Wyoming and the western third of South Dakota.

Most colonies were in reasonably good condition. Some bees in Northeastern New York were still below par due to past winter losses or from European foulbrood. Colonies at some points across the Nation had excessive bees in the hives. One particular beekeeper found it necessary to do some extracting in order to make room for the extra bees. Only a limited amount of swarming occurred during the past period. Some Louisiana beekeepers had difficulty preventing robbing during extracting operations. Bees were expected to be able to gather fairly good amounts of nectar from cotton and soybean in the Mississippi Delta area in a week or so.

The market for old crop honey held about steady across the Country. However, only limited sales occurred since available supplies were extremely light. A good demand and inquiry was reported for newly extracted honey in some areas. Midwestern white or better, clover-alfalfa old crop honey realized mostly 13¢ per pound. California white orange honey sold at 15¢, while Florida tupelo realized 19¢.

The market for domestic beeswax proved generally featureless during the past period. Only a limited demand was reported in some scattered areas. Prices held about steady and most sales were again quoted at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. A few higher and lower sales were made. In New York City, imported wax from Africa brought 49-50¢ per pound, while supplies from South America realized 54-56¢ and Central American offerings took 54-55¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

		PRICES & BASES			PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			TEXAS	Clover	13¢ f.o.b.
White-Extra White-Orange	15-16¢ del.		Vetch (cans returned)		13¢ f.o.b.
White-Orange	15¢ del.		Orange		15¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus			White-Clover		14¢ del.
	9½-10¢ del.		IOWA White-Clover		13-13½¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			MICH. White Clover (cans exchanged)		13¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		WIS. White-Clover		12½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	9½-10¢ del.		MINN. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		11¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa (cans returned)	8 7/8¢ del.		OHIO White-Clover		14¢ del.
Light Amber-Safflower	9½-10¢ del.		N.Y. Light Amber-Clover		14¢ del.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			PA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		12¼¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	9 3/4¢ f.o.b.		FLA. White-Clover (drums exchanged)		12¢ f.o.b.
OREG. Extra White-Water White Alfalfa	12¢ del.		Tupelo		19¢ f.o.b.
MONT. White-Clover	14½¢ f.o.b.		White-Tupelo (drums)		24¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover (drums)	15¢ f.o.b.		Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)		10½¢ f.o.b.
ARIZ. Light Amber-Alfalfa - Mesquite	12½¢ f.o.b.		LA. White-Clover - Vetch (drums)		12½¢ f.o.b.
ARK. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

		TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALESALES	SALES TO RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17½¢	18½¢
MONT.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
TEXAS	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	-	15¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	18¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	17½¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
MONT.	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	25-27¢
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	28¢
VA.	Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Poplar - Clover	-	-	30¢
	Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	White-Tupelo	-	-	50¢
	Tupelo	21¢	-	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 13PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/		Sales to		
STATE	:	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	White-Clover	7.35	8.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	65-70¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	White-Clover	5.70	6.35	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	9.60	-
KY.	Clover	8.00	10.80	90¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.45	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-
	White-Clover	-	6.50	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
MONT.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	White-Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	39-45¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	37-40¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	45¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
	White-Clover	6.00	6.75	-
VA.	Amber-Clover	-	7.20	38¢
KY.	Vetch	-	-	33 1/3¢
	Clover	8.00	10.80	45¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.95	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	White-Clover	4.30	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	20-25¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.32	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
PA.	White-Clover	4.20	4.70	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Clover	4.20	6.00	25¢
LA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	3.85	-
	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00	-

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	45¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	-	40¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
PA.	White-Clover - Thistle	-	6.75	-

<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
OHIO	White-Clover 14-oz.	9.60	-	-
PA.	White-Clover - Thistle 11-oz.	7.75	9.00	50¢
	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
KY.	Vetch 12-13-oz.	-	8.00	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	Sales to	
			WHOLESALE	RETAILERS
			(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)
				(Local Sales)
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
VA.	White-Clover 12-11-oz.	-	4.00	42¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
PA.	White-Clover - Thistle 24-1-lb. jars	-	7.75	-
VA.	White-Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	42¢
TENN.	Vetch 5-lb. jars per jar	-	-	1.50
KY.	Clover 5-lb. jars per jar	-	-	45¢
FLA.	Light Amber-Clover 3-lb. jars per jar	-	-	1.00
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch 12, 2½-lb. jars	8.10	9.00	1.00
	White-Clover 9-lb. cans per can	-	-	2.75

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 13CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of July)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures were near normal over most of California the first week of July, and were normal to above normal the second week. A huge warm ridge of high barometric pressures aloft caused unusually hot, dry weather in the central valleys on July 9-11, and maximum temperatures ranged 100 to 113 degrees. Foothill and mountain sections also experienced above normal temperatures. By July 12 a trough of low barometric pressures had pushed into interior California, permitting an onshore flow of cool marine air which dropped temperatures appreciably. During the first half of July variable cloudiness brought scattered sprinkles, showers, and thunderstorms mostly along coastal and mountain sections, but virtually no measurable precipitation fell at most other California points.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions generally are good. Most colonies are brooding fairly heavily. Reports from some southern California sections indicate pollen stores are below normal, causing a general weakening in broodrearing activities. Honey stores are small in these areas. Colonies located in southern California alfalfa sections are doing fairly well. Some reports from central California sections indicate colonies are 65 percent of normal as to bees and brood.

No swarming was reported in this period. Some colonies are being moved from mountain locations to alfalfa, safflower, and clover locations. Some colonies are being moved to star thistle and cotton, and some are being moved to out of State points.

During the period several thousand additional colonies were rented for the pollination of alfalfa seed fields at \$2.50-4.00 per colony.

Currently bees are working alfalfa, safflower, trefoil, ladino clover, star thistle, sweet corn, asparagus, toyon, melons, cotton, and miscellaneous other native and domestic plants. Safflower is not yielding as well as expected, with extreme heat and lack of moisture expected to reduce yields. High temperatures have caused a few seed alfalfa fields to dry up, but also have brought out a good bloom in alfalfa hay fields. Cotton is starting to bloom. Many of the native honey plants continue to show effects of the drought.

Extracting of manzanita, safflower, and alfalfa honey is in progress. Alfalfa mostly is running light amber to extra light amber and is of good body. Based on a few reports, average yields from vetch are estimated to be 20 pounds per colony; orange 20 pounds; alfalfa 20-60 pounds; and clover 20 pounds per colony. Reports indicate the number of colonies in Fresno County is above the 5 year average, but in most other counties the number is below the 5 year average.

Southern California - Trading in honey has been light the first half of July. Receipts of alfalfa honey are expected to increase during the last half of July as extracting is in full swing in Blythe and Imperial Valley. Supplies of orange

honey are light but are adequate for present needs.

Northern and Central California - Movement of honey through retail channels has been slower than normal in the Bay area during the last two weeks because of unusually warm weather. Receipts of new crop alfalfa honey were increasing as more producers were extracting. Some reports indicate that the summer crop prospects look good, while others say it is too early to tell definitely.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 22-July 8)

Washington - West of the Cascade Mountains, temperatures averaged a little below normal and some rain fell. During the latter part of the period, temperatures were much above normal but a cooling trend developed near the end. Bees in this part of the State worked lowland fireweed, Canadian thistle and some Dutch clover. In the northern counties, a very good vetch honey flow was in progress. Some bees in the Yakima Valley were gathering good amounts of nectar from second growth alfalfa but colonies in other parts of this area had little or nothing to work. High temperatures slowed bee activity on a few days and rain was needed to improve crop conditions.

Oregon - Lack of rainfall and above normal temperatures reduced nectar yield from wild honey plants in the western portion of the State. However, second crop alfalfa and crimson clover were yielding rather freely. At the higher altitudes fireweed had started to yield some nectar but it was still too early to determine the amount.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 22-July 8)

Colorado - A fairly good honey flow was in progress in the southeastern part of the State during the period and most colonies gathered good amounts of good quality honey. Some beekeepers were about ready to begin extracting but very little market interest was reported on new crop honey. Local demand was only fair. It was reported that some bees in this particular area suffered recent hail damage. The month of June was reported to have been the driest on record in the southwestern part of the State. Only a very light honey flow occurred and yellow clover was beginning to seed. Hot, dry weather prevailed in the Grand Junction area during most of the past two weeks and most alfalfa has already been cut for hay. Yellow clover had gone to seed and very little was left for bees to work. White Sweet-clover was scarce and grasshoppers and other insects were doing considerable damage to crops. Some beekeepers reported severe loss of field bees due to insecticide sprays. Dry and abnormally hot weather produced an early and rather short honey season in the northwestern portion of the State.

Utah - Some colonies in northern Utah made good gains during the period working alfalfa seed fields. Some gained an average of 5 to 8 pounds per day while other colonies were able to hold

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their own. Some rain fell at scattered points improving soil moisture conditions.

Wyoming - Warm, dry weather continued in the eastern part of the State and drought conditions continued to grow worse. The lack of moisture caused yellow clover to go to seed prematurely. Some bees worked alfalfa and clover during the period and made reasonably good gains. However, most of the first crop of alfalfa had been cut and very little was left for bees to work.

Idaho - Prospects for a good honey flow appeared very poor in the southern portion of the State. This was primarily due to a shortage of moisture and grasshopper infestation. The honey flow in eastern Idaho proved very uneven. Bees in a few areas had already gathered more nectar than normal for this time of year while others had not been able to store any surplus. A good rain fell in the Blackfoot area late in the period aiding soil and moisture conditions. It was anticipated that the overall honey flow in this part of the State might average about normal.

Montana - Bees made good progress in southwestern Montana working a good honey flow from sweetclover and alfalfa. However, some farmers were cutting hay fields about two weeks early due to the dry weather. Colonies were also in good condition in the southern portion of the State but nectar sources were drying up rapidly due to lack of moisture and hot weather. Crop prospects appeared very poor in the Augusta area. Colonies were in good shape but honey plants badly needed rainfall.

ARIZONA: (Period June 23-July 9)

The alfalfa honey flow was considered about two-thirds complete in the Salt River Valley and nearby irrigated areas. Strong colonies were able to gather good amounts of nectar from this source. The cotton honey flow was in progress and yields were reported to be good. In the desert areas, about half of the colonies were in poor condition for working the cotton honey flow due to past dry weather. The balance of the colonies were in good shape and busily worked the cotton honey flow.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 23-July 9)

Northeast Texas - A considerable amount of rain fell in the Dallas area and cotton suffered some damage. Hot, dry weather was needed to put the cotton crop back into good shape. It was just beginning to bloom and should begin yielding nectar shortly, weather permitting. Prospects for a good flow from this source appeared promising and insects were not considered too much of a problem at the present time. Consequently, it was anticipated that danger of insecticide poisoning to bees would not be too great. Bees were currently working volunteer sweetclover on wasteland or along roadsides. They were able to gather enough nectar from this source to maintain strength. However, most colonies had stored little or no surplus honey and the crop was not expected to amount to much unless a good flow

does develop from cotton. Demand proved good for vetch honey in this area but very little was available. Retail sales also continued at a moderate pace. In the eastern portion of this area bees continued to work scattered fields of hubam clover and were able to store small amounts. Cotton was beginning to bloom and prospects were still uncertain from this source. Colonies in this area still had not fully recovered from spray poisoning damage suffered while working vetch fields.

Southeast Texas - Bees were considered to be in variable condition throughout this part of the State. Abundant rainfall was reported and condition of honey plants improved greatly. Colonies in the College Station area were in about normal condition as they gathered nectar and pollen from various sources. Most colonies had some surplus honey in their hives and this was being extracted in order to clear the supers for the cotton honey flow which was just beginning. In the Cameron area, bees were in rather poor condition since clovers yielded poorly and the cotton honey flow was just beginning. Some bees were suffering from insecticide spray poisoning which was being carried out in cotton fields. Good rains occurred in the Navasota area but the moisture came too late to aid the horsemint and hubam clover. Cotton was beginning to yield lightly but crop prospects were considered only fair. Several nectar producing plants were in bloom in Matagorda County but daily showers hindered bees in their attempt to work these plants. However, most colonies were still in fairly good shape.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Bees had stored very little nectar from the cotton flow primarily due to heavy losses as a result of spray poisoning. Some colonies were gathering dark honey from Brazil brush in a few areas.

Arkansas - Hot and dry weather prevailed in the northeastern part of the State. Only a minor honey flow was in progress and soybeans and cotton had not started to yield to date.

Oklahoma - The main honey flow was in progress in southwestern Oklahoma. Colonies were in good shape and were storing liberal amounts of nectar and prospects for a good crop appeared promising. Some rain fell near the middle of the period, aiding honey plants. Soil moisture conditions were currently considered fair. In the western part of the State, bees were in good condition and had gathered a fair crop of good quality honey. Dry weather conditions prevailed during the past period and the main honey flow was practically over. Demand for extracted honey was considered only fair in this part of the State. Bees were busy working a heavy sweetclover honey flow in the central part of the State. In the north central part of the State hot, dry weather had begun to slow the nectar flow and yields were rather disappointing at some points.

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PLAIN STATES: (June 23-July 9)

Iowa - The main honey flow was in progress in the western areas and yields proved variable. Some colonies gathered good amounts while others stored only light amounts. A light amount of precipitation occurred in Southwestern Iowa and white Dutch and yellow sweetclover yielded nectar favorably. Colonies stored moderate amounts and some extracting of the new crop was expected to begin in about a week. Temperatures averaged somewhat below normal during the first part of the period but it was extremely hot during the latter part. Prospects for a good honey crop appeared promising in the central portion of the State. Generally warm sunny weather prevailed and yellow sweetclover was in full bloom. About an inch of rain fell during the period in the north central portion of the State. A good honey flow was in progress at some points but yields proved very light at others. Good rains revived clovers in the eastern portion of the State. However, crop prospects from this source were considered only fair.

Missouri - Some rain fell during each week, putting clovers into good shape and a lot of white clover was still in bloom. On warm days, bees stored a considerable amount of nectar from this source. Some colonies were able to store up to 100 pounds from the various clovers. In the eastern areas of the State, white Dutch clover bloomed profusely and yielded nectar freely. Strong colonies of bees were able to gather a good crop of honey throughout this part of the State.

Nebraska - Warm, dry weather followed a hot humid spell in the eastern portion of the State. This helped the bees ripen a good crop of clover honey. Some badly needed rain fell late in the period, aiding honey plants. Bees appeared to be in excellent condition but a few had swarmed recently during the warm humid weather. Yellow clover provided bees a fair honey flow in the central portion of the State. Soil moisture conditions were becoming extremely dry and a good rain would be very beneficial.

South Dakota - Honey plants in the eastern half of the State were in generally good to excellent condition. However, western areas, particularly the extreme western counties, were very dry and honey plants badly needed rainfall.

North Dakota - Colonies were considered to be in about average condition following the first week of the main honey flow. Pasture conditions were estimated to be about 50-70 percent of normal and precipitation was needed. Many farmers were cutting hay on soil bank land, reducing working sources for bees. Numerous beekeepers were moving colonies to any area where honey plants could be found.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 26-July 11)

Illinois - Hot weather prevailed in the northern part of the State at the beginning of the period

and bees showed reasonably good gains. One scale hive showed a gain of 56 pounds in six days. Rainy, cool weather developed near the middle of the period, slowing the nectar flow and hindering bees in their attempt to work available sources. Daily gains at the end of the period averaged about five pounds per day. Most colonies were estimated to have at least 100 pounds of surplus honey stored, some as much as 160 pounds. The additional rain revived vegetation and clovers were expected to yield some more, providing the weather turns warm enough. Basswood looked promising and it was anticipated that a good flow might develop from this source. Honey plants in the central part of the State were beginning to need moisture. However, it was felt that if bees could gather enough to live on from now until cold weather develops, then the 1961 crop has been made. Most of the stock stored by the bees has been good quality clover honey.

Ohio - Temperatures dipped down into the forties at night in the northeastern part of the State. The clover honey flow was considered a failure in this area to date. Some bees had gathered hardly enough to carry them over to the fall honey flow. Many colonies had lots of brood and it was reported that many queens had superseded. Fall honey plants looked good in this section of the State but they were beginning to need rain. In Northwestern Ohio, some clovers were in bloom and bees worked it freely, storing good amounts. Crop prospects looked good in West Central Ohio and a good honey flow was in progress from white dutch, alsike and yellow sweetclovers. Moisture was needed but bees were expected to gather a fair crop, providing the weather remains favorable. Basswood was thought to have suffered from late frosts since no bloom buds were in evidence. No swarming was reported to date in this part of the State.

Michigan - The main honey flow was in progress in the southern part of the State and crop prospects were reported to be fairly good. One scale hive gained 14 pounds in two days. Warm weather prevailed during the first week but it was unseasonably cool during the second week. All large lots of old crop honey were reported to have finally been sold in this section of the State. The honey flow in central Michigan appeared to be somewhat restricted due to lack of soil moisture for honey plants. It was anticipated that rain would improve yields, providing it came soon. Hot, dry weather prevailed in the eastern portion of the State and precipitation was also badly needed in this area. Bees worked clover blossoms and were gaining about two pounds per colony each day. The clover honey flow started on the Upper Peninsula about the first of July. One scale hive gained 5 pounds from this source by the end of the period.

Wisconsin - New crop yields were reported to be variable in the southern portion of the State. Very little clover was available in some areas

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while others had an abundance of white and sweet-clover. Little or no swarming occurred and cool weather retarded colonies and many were considered below par. The honey market held steady in this part of the State. A fair honey flow from Dutch white clover was in progress in the southwestern portion of the State but cool weather tended to restrict the amount of nectar from this source. Very little swarming had occurred in this part of the State this season. Basswood trees still had not started to bloom. Sales of honey at local retail stores proved very slow. The honey flow began in the western portion of the State during the last week in June. The flow was not considered heavy since a scale hive had gained only 58 pounds since June 1. Color of the nectar which bees brought into the hive was darker than usual. Very dry weather continued to plague this section of the State and unless rain comes soon, it was feared that over-all yields would be restricted. In the central part of the State, almost ideal weather permitted bees to work blossoms on clovers, raspberries, and a few other flowers. Some swarming occurred during the past period. It was expected that basswood would begin blooming shortly. No rain fell during the past two weeks and moisture conditions were becoming rather dry. Demand for honey proved fair to good locally. Cool weather and lack of rain brought an end to the main honey flow in east central Wisconsin. No rain had fallen during the past three weeks and white clover, which was abundant, had dried up and no longer yielded nectar. Haying operations had consumed most fields of alfalfa and clovers and about all that remained were some volunteer sweetclover and fields of soil bank alfalfa. Basswood was about ready to bloom but it was feared that the continued cool weather would restrict the amount of nectar flow from this source. Swarming was not considered a serious problem during the past period. Colonies were heavily populated and were able to store some surplus in supers during June. One beekeeper reported hives so crowded that it was necessary to begin extracting operations in order to provide more room. Honey sales had gone into the usual summer slump in this area but packer and producer prices remained unchanged.

Minnesota - The main honey flow began in the southern part of the State near the beginning of the period. A good rain fell at some points on July 1 improving the crop outlet. Very warm weather prevailed during much of the past two weeks. Bees and honey plants were reported to be in excellent condition. The extended drought period was broken in the Upper Red River Valley area at the end of the period. General rains were widespread improving crop outlook. Yellow sweetclover was going to seed. White sweetclover was in full bloom but had yielded very little nectar to date. Most all clover plants were rather short in height and it was anticipated that the good rain would improve plant growth and nectar yields. Many farmers had already moved clover fields for hay. Still other fields had been plowed under. Summer and fall weeds made good growth and were expected to begin blooming shortly.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 26-July 11)

New York - A rather light honey flow was in progress in the western portion of the State. One scale hive in the vicinity of Genesee showed a net gain of only eleven pounds during the past period compared to a gain of 67 pounds for the comparable period of last year. Yields were being affected by continuous cool and cloudy weather. Night-time temperatures often dropped down to near the 50 degree mark. Most colonies showed good strength but simply were unable to gather much nectar. It was feared that the basswood bloom would be late in this part of the State due to the continued cool weather. Honey sales were considered normal for this time of the year. Cool weather, accompanied with frequent showers, also hindered bee activities in northern Jefferson County during the past period. However, a good clover bloom was reported in this area and it was felt that most bees had already stored fairly good amounts of new crop nectar. Hot weather prevailed in the central portion of the State at the beginning of the period. However, it did not last long before the usual cool, wet weather returned. Clovers were in full bloom but the cool weather slowed the nectar flow. It was felt that the bees still had time to gather a fairly good crop of honey providing the weather would permit them an opportunity to work. Nosema reportedly made serious inroads in many apiary yards. Many inquiries were reported for new crop honey but none was yet available. Some orders were being placed for August delivery. Most bees in the southeastern portion of the State were still not considered up to par. Many had been weakened by European foulbrood while other had not regained normal strength following winter losses. A few instances of swarming occurred at scattered points. Colonies gathered nectar from yellow and sweet-clovers and this crop was considered in about 90 percent of normal conditions. Bees should be able to secure a bountiful supply from this source if the weather continues favorable. The outlook for a basswood honey flow still appeared doubtful.

New Jersey - Honey plants looked good in the central area of the State. Despite continuous rainy weather the honey crop still appeared promising. The honey market held steady.

Pennsylvania - Clovers and other honey plants were said to be in good shape in the eastern part of the State. However, most plants were beginning to need rain in order to keep up the present nectar flow. Bee activity was slowed by cool weather somewhat during the last few days of the period. Honey sales proved good at retail level. Bees gathered a large surplus of nectar in the southern part of the State but only fair amounts in Central Pennsylvania. Cool weather slowed the honey flow in Northern Pennsylvania and bees gathered very little surplus. It was estimated that the basswood bloom would be rather light this season. Local honey sales were reported to be good for this time of year. A fair amount of rain fell keeping honey plants in good shape. Basswood was

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not expected to yield very heavily in the south-western part of the State. Demand for honey proved fair at retail level but there was practically no demand at wholesale level.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Maryland - Clover provided an abundant nectar flow in the Blue Ridge section of the State. Strong colonies were doing exceptionally well and some had stored as much as 150 pounds of new crop honey. Quality and color of the newly stored honey was considered excellent. The main honey flow was about over but yields were estimated to be the best in the past three years. In the Silver Spring area, the main honey flow was over but clovers continued to yield in upper Montgomery County. The clover honey flow was also still in progress in the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg area. Adequate moisture helped to prolong the clover honey flow and a bumper crop of high quality honey had already been stored from this source. In Southern Maryland, the main honey flow had ended but bees were still gathering light supplies from unknown sources. Honey harvested from this area proved to be better quality than past years. Most of it came from black gum and vetch. Colonies averaged about 38 pounds each. Partridge pea will soon be in bloom in this part of the State and this source should give bees an opportunity to store ample supplies for the winter. Honey from this source is usually left in the hives for winter stores since it has a rather poor flavor.

Virginia - Honey plants were in above normal condition in Northern Virginia. However, continued cool weather kept most plants from yielding nectar freely. The temperature fell to 53 degrees on July 9.

North Carolina - Yields in the eastern part of the State proved rather disappointing due to the cold, wet weather. Crop yields were about half as large as last year's yields. Many bees had been moved from Eastern North Carolina into the western mountain regions in order that they might work the sourwood honey flow. Sourwood was said to be looking good with a heavy bloom and plenty of moisture available. The flow from this source was expected to begin by the end of this period.

West Virginia - Good yields of honey were reported in the eastern portion of the State. Extracting had not started but was expected to be underway by the first of August.

Kentucky - A fairly good honey flow occurred in the north central part of the State during most of the period. The flow began to slow down late in the period as most honey plants needed rain. Clovers had bloomed good and provided good quality white honey with excellent flavor. Coral berry was expected to be in bloom shortly. Some extracting of the new crop had been done but most of the crop remained in the hives. Roadside honey sales were good and numerous inquiries were reported for new

crop supplies. The market held steady. White sweetclover bloomed profusely in West Central Kentucky and the best honey flow in many years was in progress. However, it was felt that a good rain would greatly aid honey plants, particularly those that bloom late in the season.

Tennessee - A good rain fell in the western area of the State near the middle of the period improving conditions of most honey plants. However, most white clover had already stopped blooming. This in turn kept bees from storing very much honey. Reasonably good weather prevailed in Eastern Tennessee and bees worked clovers, dwarf sumac and some sourwood. Bitterweed was in bloom in pastures and narrow leaf plantain furnished some pollen. Corn tassels also provided pollen. Bees also worked field pines and honeydew in mountainous regions. Despite the numerous sources, bees stored rather light amounts of nectar during the past period. To date the sourwood honey flow proved light and much of it was mixed with other sources of nectar.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Georgia - Frequent rain occurred in Central and Northern Georgia and most honey plants were in good shape. In South Georgia, most colonies were in exceptionally good condition. They worked calico weed and pepper bush. Some colonies had been moved to North Florida to work the partridge pea honey flow. Bees that had been moved to cultivated fields suffered some losses due to insecticide spray poisoning. Heavy spray poisoning was necessary due to frequent rains. Demand for honey was fair to good and practically all gallberry and tupelo supplies had either been sold or contracted.

Florida - Frequent rains improved conditions of honey plants in the Homestead area. Scale colonies continued to lose weight but this was considered normal for this time of year. Most of the honey flow was reported to be over in Central Florida. Honey moved good at retail level in this part of the State. Colonies built up very well on the tupelo honey flow in the coastal areas of Northwestern Florida. The honey flow in this part of the State was reported to be the best in the past 15 years.

Mississippi - Good moisture conditions were reported in the north-western Delta area and the cotton and soybean honey flow was near at hand. The spring honey yields were considered below last year. Rains continued to fall in excessive amounts in the Jackson area but most pastures were in good shape. However, some row crops were becoming grassy. Most bees were in good condition but gathered only light amounts of nectar. Extracting was in full swing and a good demand prevailed for the new supplies, particularly three pound jars of comb honey.

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Louisiana - Colonies were able to maintain their weight in the Baton Rouge area as they gathered pollen from corn and nectar from vervain and pepper vine. Most honey plants were in good shape as numerous heavy rains fell during the period. The honey crop was estimated at about 40 percent less than last year's yields. Demand for honey proved only fair. A few colonies in this particular area were still nosema infected. Plenty of rain fell in the Natchitoches area but very few honey plants were in bloom. Cotton was expected to be blooming shortly. Some colonies had lost weight in the Pineville area as excessive rains kept them inactive. On favorable days they were able to work buck vine, palmetto, blue vervain, and numerous other summer flowers. Honey sales were considered about normal at retail stores. Queen orders were reported to be above normal.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U. S. DURING MAY 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	577,981
Brazil	40,245
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	7,600
France	375
Greece	5,102
Ireland	360
Italy	563
Jamaica	600
Mexico	831,547
United Kingdom	1,200
West Germany	2,981
TOTAL	1,468,554
TOTAL DOLLARS	145,835

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR MAY 1961 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Angola	11,039
Brazil	139,204
Chile	70,082
Dominican Republic	80,208
French Somaliland	22,215
Guatemala	17,622
Haiti	12,103
Mexico	38,388
Morocco	22,947
Peru	22,046
Portugal	11,138
Turkey	11,023
West Germany	770
TOTAL	458,785
TOTAL DOLLARS	218,918

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING MAY 1961
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Arabia	1,200
Belgium	70,800
Bermuda	3,764
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	37,937
France	60,000
Hong Kong	2,520
Iraq	2,784
Japan	1,600
Liberia	600
Malaya	3,423
Mexico	1,132
Indonesia	1,440
Panama	600
Singapore	8,522
United Kingdom	25,800
West Germany	14,640
Republic of Congo	19,000
Pakistane	1,200
TOTAL	256,962
TOTAL DOLLARS	52,582

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 13REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of July. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 40,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand slow.

Market dull. Domestic White Clover-EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 198,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 8,947 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply adequate.

Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 33,336 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers.

Demand slow. Market steady to firm. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-3.91
24, 1-lb. jars	5.07-5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.08-3.35

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered, California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better,

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Clover, Orange - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand slow for all size containers. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 13REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Dom. Rep. 18, Mexico 150; cases - Holland 11, Hungary 50. Sales and nominal quotations. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock drums	12 3/4
Ex Dock Warehouse tins	13 3/4-14 1/2
drums	13

ARGENTINE Ex Dock	15 3/4
FLA., Orange 60-lb. tins	23
White Orange drums	17

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.15-7.65
few	6.40
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.15
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.50

Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. tins	7.75
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Extra Light Amber-

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. tins	6.40
24, 8-oz. tins	3.90
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50
12, 5-lb. tins	5.27

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-4.25
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45-6.50

BEE SWAX: Arrivals bags - Brazil 130, Dom. Rep.

135, Mexico 378, Chile 333 and Guatemala 63

bcls. Demand slow. Market firm.

Africa	49-50
South America	54-56
Central America	54-55

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

6,300 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Supply light. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2 1/2-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

13,320 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17 1/2
Light Amber	16 1/2

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2 1/2-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars

7.60-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better

16 1/2-17 1/2

Darker

14-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 1,200 cans Central Calif., 100 cans Oregon. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 13REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40
few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply

moderate. Demand moderate. Market about steady.

White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.

16-17

Darker

14-14½

Customers furnish containers

13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars

12.50-13.70

Darker

11.40

12, 4-lb. cans

10.20

12, 2-lb. jars

7.30-7.75

24, 1-lb. jars

7.60-7.90

12, 12-oz. jars

6.60

24, 10-oz. jars

5.85

24, 8-oz. jars

4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles

3.95

6, 3-lb. decanters

4.50

FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars

6.85

12, 2-lb. jars

7.50

24, 1-lb. jars

7.75

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups

5.75-5.85

24, 6½-oz. cups

3.35

12, 10-oz. cups

4.40





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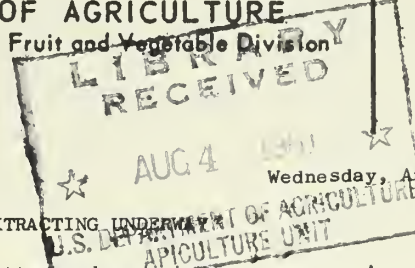
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Fruit and Vegetable Division



Vol. XLV

No. 14

Wednesday, August 2, 1961

NEW CROP EXTRACTING UNDERWAY IN MANY AREAS

Extracting of the new crop honey had gotten underway in many areas. A good inquiry was reported at some points for supplies of newly extracted honey. However, only a few sales were actually made and the market as a whole proved rather dull. Many buyers were reluctant to purchase supplies as early this year as they did last season. It appeared that many buyers were waiting to determine crop yields. In the Midwestern area, a few sales of newly extracted good white clover honey brought from 12-13½¢ per pound. In California, extra white orange realized 15½¢.

A fairly good clover honey flow continued in the mid-section of the Nation. Conditions, naturally, varied from area to area and State to State. Cool, rainy weather hindered the flow and bee activity in some areas while conditions proved too dry for honey plants to secrete nectar freely in others. Clovers were expected to yield about a normal crop in most mid-western areas following the recent rains. However, the situation proved different in the Intermountain region where extremely dry weather conditions continued to prevail. In California, alfalfa yields were reported to be from 30-70 pounds per colony. The cotton honey flow had started in Texas but yields were undetermined. Prospects for a buckwheat honey flow proved very poor in the southwestern area of Pennsylvania. Fireweed provided bees a working source in the Pacific Northwest.

Frequent, widespread showers east of the Rockies during the first part of the period proved very beneficial in the drought areas of the northern Plains States and in the upper Mississippi Valley. Showers produced much above normal amounts in Minnesota and all parts of North Dakota got light to moderate amounts. In eastern Montana, only light rainfall was reported and soil moisture continued short, consequently the honey crop was expected to be below normal. Scattered showers brought a little relief to Michigan and Wisconsin. Rainfall proved unusually heavy in much of the south. Hot, dry weather continued the severe drought in much of the Intermountain States. During the latter part of the period, rainfall totaling from 1 to 2 inches in Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the eastern half of North Dakota helped to replenish soil moisture. Showers were very light in the western Dakotas and eastern Montana. Only a few light showers fell in the Pacific Northwest and a high fire hazard existed in the forest and rangelands.

Bees appeared to be in reasonably good shape throughout most sections of the Country. Cool nights retarded broodrearing and encouraged European foulbrood in some Pennsylvania areas. Colonies in some regions were busy storing liberal amounts of nectar and beekeepers found it necessary to do some extracting to make room for the incoming new supplies. Most California bees were in good condition with plenty of brood and pollen. Colonies in northwestern Florida continued to store good amounts of nectar which was to be maintained for winter stores.

Very limited activity occurred in the market for domestic beeswax. Only a few sales were reported and prices held about steady with the past period. Most sales went at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. An occasional higher or lower sale was reported. In New York City, imported wax from Africa realized 47-53¢ per pound while South America offerings brought 53-55¢ and Central America supplies drew 50-54¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :
:	:	OF SALE :	:	:	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			WYO.	Extra White-Clover	12½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Water White-Orange	17¢ del.		ARIZ.	Light Amber-Alfalfa	9½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Orange	15½¢ del.			Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	10½-11½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Eucalyptus	9½-10¢ del.			White-Alfalfa	12¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN				Extra White-Alfalfa	12½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Alfalfa	9 2/3¢ f.o.b.			Extra White-Water White-Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9¢ del.			White-Mesquite	10 2/3¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	13½¢ del.
Light Amber-Buckwheat	14¢ del.		NBR.	White-Clover (cans exchanged)	12-13¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-White-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.			White-Clover (cans returned)	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9¢ del.		WIS.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-White-Manzanita	12¢ del.			White-Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Vetch	11¢ del.		MINN.	Extra White-Clover (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Eucalyptus	10¢ del.			White-Clover	13½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Alfalfa	9 2/3¢ del.			White-Clover	12½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa			OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
(cans returned)	10¢ del.		PA.	Mixed Flowers	11½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa (cans returned)	10¢ del.		FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	9½-10¼¢ del.		ALA.	Mixed Flowers	11-13¢ del.
Amber-Alfalfa	9¢ del.		LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	
OREG. Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa				(cans or drums)	10-11¢ f.o.b.
(cans exchanged)	15-15½¢ del.			White-Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	17½¢ del.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	SALES TO :
:	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	17¢	18½¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	16¢	-	-
KY.	Light Amber-Clover	18¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	22½¢	25¢
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
NEV.	Amber-Alfalfa	20¢	21¢	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	-	25-30¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
MINN.	Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	Clover	-	22¢	27¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	22¢	-	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	21¢	-	-

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STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
:	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	6.60	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
NEV.	Amber-Alfalfa	6.51	6.85	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50	-
	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
MINN.	Extra White-Clover	-	6.25	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Clover	-	6.35	69¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	-
KY.	Clover	8.00	10.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover	6.35	-	70¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.50-6.75	-	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
NEV.	Amber-Alfalfa	3.89	4.10	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	6.80	-
	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
MINN.	Extra White-Clover	-	6.65	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA.	Clover	6.05	6.75	39¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton	-	8.00	-
KY.	Clover	6.50-8.00	10.80	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.75-7.00	-	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
NEV.	Amber-Alfalfa	4.27	4.50	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	3.90	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.44	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
PA.	Clover	-	4.70	25¢
KY.	Clover	4.20	6.00	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.90-4.00	-	-

<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-

<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
MINN.	Extra White-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover 11-oz.	-	8.00	-
PA.	White-Clover - Thistles 12-oz.	7.75	9.00	50¢
	Mixed Flowers 13-15-oz.	-	-	55¢
TENN.	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	8.00	-

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: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch 12-2-lb. jars -		7.60	-
	12-2½-lb. jars -		8.60	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars 4.75		5.10	-
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars 8.50		-	-
VT.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars -		9.60	-
	12-2½-lb. jars -		12.00	-
PA.	White-Clover - Thistle 24-1-lb. jars -		8.34	49¢
VA.	White-Sourwood 24-1-lb. jars -		-	50¢
	Light Amber-Clover & Amber-Poplar 24-1-lb. jars -		8.40	43-45¢
W.VA.	White-Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars 8.50		-	-
	24-1-lb. jars 7.30		-	-
	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars -		8.20	-
	12-2½-lb. jars -		9.60	-
TENN.	Clover - Cotton 5-lb. jars -		-	1.50
KY.	Mixed Flowers 5-lb. jars -		-	1.75
	2-lb. jars -		-	90¢
	10-lb. cans -		-	3.25
	Light Amber-Clover 12-2½-lb. jars 9.35		12.00	-
	5-lb. jars -		-	1.75
MISS.	White-Vetch 5-lb. jars -		-	1.10

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 14CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of July)

Weather for all California Districts - Temperatures during the week ending July 21 continued abnormally warm while during the last week of July temperatures were about normal. During the first week of this period temperatures were 4-10 degrees above normal in the Sacramento Valley, 3-7 degrees above along the Central Coast and generally 1-3 degrees above elsewhere. No precipitation fell except for scattered thunderstorms in the Sierras and southeast desert regions. The latter part of the month, low clouds and fog returned to the coastal area.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Most colonies are in good condition with plenty of brood and pollen. Some colonies in foothill locations are in only fair condition, but current stores are sufficient. Some colonies in western Fresno County were not up to condition to take advantage of the good nectar flow, with these colonies being estimated at 65-85% of normal for this time of year. In some sections of Southern California, colonies left on sage and buckwheat were in poor condition and some had starved. Unless these colonies are moved or fed, a large percentage will starve by fall. In other parts of Southern California, however, bees are in good condition.

Very little or no swarming was reported. Some colonies are being moved from foothill locations to irrigated valleys. Many colonies have been moved into the San Joaquin Valley to clover and alfalfa seed field locations. Some were moved to baby lima bean locations. In parts of the central and southern Joaquin Valley where water is running short, growers are letting alfalfa seed fields dry up, and some colonies are being moved from these locations. For the most part, the number of colonies being moved is small.

Bees are working ladino clover, trefoil, alfalfa, safflower, asparagus, star thistle, sweet corn, sweet clover, sunflowers, cotton, tamarisk, and various flowers and other seed crops.

The hot weather earlier cut flows from some sources very short. In the foothills and mountains, of Central California fires have destroyed a great deal of tarweed range and have limited the prospects from this source. Most native plants are very dry and stunted. Some of the alfalfa hay fields are being cut early. Irrigated honey plants have secreted good amounts of nectar the past several weeks. Cotton has been blooming since early July.

Extracting of alfalfa is well underway. Some extracting of safflower also is in progress. Reports indicate quality is about normal. Color is running from amber to extra light amber depending up on the district of production. Most reports indicate the honey is of good or heavy body.

Estimated yields from alfalfa range from 30-70 pounds per colony. Occasional reports indicate average yields from vetch were 10 pounds, and from safflower and wild flowers 20 pounds per colony. Again, no trend was indicated from the reports on the number of producing colonies compared with the

5 year average.

Southern California - Trading of bulk honey was moderate, as offerings of new crop alfalfa honey were increasing. Sales of packaged honey to retail outlets were only fair, but about normal for the season. Export trading was nil.

Northern and Central California - Reports indicate the outlook is encouraging for a good summer flow of honey. Current expectations are that the flow will be heavier than last year. Occasional trade reports indicate the color is running about the same as last year, but flavor is much better. Movement at retail has returned to a more nearly normal volume after the hot weather in late June and early July. Domestic business was very competitive, and virtually no export business was reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 8-22)

Washington - A moderate to good honey flow from alfalfa and some clover was in progress in the Yakima Valley area. However, yields proved rather spotty at a few points. Weather conditions were generally favorable as temperatures remained high and only scattered showers occurred in the mountain areas during the past two weeks. Most colonies were in good shape. Some extracting had been done in areas where the early honey flow was good. In the area west of the Cascade Mountain range, temperatures held about normal. Very little precipitation fell but most mornings were cloudy and rather foggy. The honey flow from lowland fireweed, Canadian thistle, and wild blackberries had about ended but bees continued to work fireweed at higher elevations. Bees were generally in good shape. A small amount of extracting was in progress in the western areas and the honey market held steady.

Oregon - The weather proved a little cooler during the past two weeks. Consequently, fireweed looked better but it was still too early to estimate yields from this source at the higher elevations. However, it was said that yields in the lowlands proved light due to heavy underbrush. Some extracting of clover and vetch had taken place and this honey showed very good quality and yields were estimated at 30 to 40 percent of last year's crop. It was reported that a good demand for the new crop honey was coming from the Canadian provinces.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 8-22)

Colorado - Very dry weather conditions continued in the southwestern portion of the State. A few scattered showers fell but these failed to improve moisture conditions. The current honey flow had practically ended. The second cutting clover and alfalfa had not started blooming and insect infestation was reported to be rather serious in some clover fields. The crop yields were expected to be below normal in northwestern Colorado as continued dry weather hampered the

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nectar flow. The early hot weather caused honey plants to begin yielding earlier than normal this season. No inquiries had been received for new crop honey. Bees gathered nectar rather slowly in the northeastern portion of the State as the weather was generally cool and cloudy during most of the period.

Utah - Some beekeepers had begun extracting new crop honey in the northern areas of the State. Yields were expected to be better than anticipated despite the drought conditions that have prevailed during recent months. The newly extracted honey was water white to extra light in color and had an excellent flavor. Some farmers had already cut the second crop of alfalfa at a few points. However, some alfalfa fields were still covered with bloom, providing bees a good working source. It is expected that yields will be around 60 pounds per colony in this part of the State.

Idaho - Prospects for a good honey crop were still considered poor in the southern area of the State. Irrigation water was running short and this, combined with grasshoppers and too much hot weather, restricted the yields from honey plants.

Montana - Bees had gathered very little surplus honey in the southwestern portion of the State. Weather conditions had been too hot and dry for honey plants to yield properly. It was felt that most colonies had only enough stores on hand to provide winter supplies. Prospects for the new crop were also considered very poor in the western section of the State. No new crop honey sales were reported and it was said that some old crop honey was still to be sold. Very dry weather continued to prevail in the northern areas of the State and bees had gathered only small amounts of surplus honey. Inquiries for the new crop were very few and it was reported that buyers had not been as anxious to contract new supplies this season as they were last year.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Only a small amount of rain in the form of scattered showers fell in the Dallas area and temperatures averaged a little below normal. Cotton was beginning to bloom rather heavy and bees had begun to gather a very light flow of nectar from this source. It was anticipated that yields from cotton would be rather light unless conditions change soon. Very little honey had been extracted in this particular area and producer-packers were running low on stocks of honey and some had even sold out completely. In the eastern portion of this area bees were in good shape and had also started working the cotton honey flow. Ample moisture was available and prospects were considered good. However, beekeepers were fearful of heavy losses due to cotton insecticide sprays

Arkansas - Cotton and soybeans were somewhat behind schedule on heavy soils in the northeastern part of the State. However, moisture conditions were

considered fairly adequate for most honey plants. Colonies were in generally good condition.

Oklahoma - Colonies were doing fairly good in southwestern Oklahoma. However, it was anticipated that the honey crop might prove rather short unless rain falls soon. In the western areas of the State bees had gathered a good crop of high quality honey. A good rain had fallen during the period and it was expected that colonies would still be able to gather enough nectar to make a living on without using stored supplies. Extracting of the new crop was in progress and a good demand was reported for these supplies.

PLAIN STATES: (Period July 9-23)

Missouri - Bees continued to store honey from white clover which was still in full bloom in the western part of the State. Continued rains kept this source in good shape and some of the stronger colonies had stored better than a hundred pounds of nectar. It was expected that fall flowers would provide a good honey flow in this region of the State since soil moisture conditions were very good. Extracting of clover honey was in progress in the Mississippi River bottom-lands areas. Heartsease continued to yield and a good crop was expected from this source.

Iowa - The honey crop was expected to be rather short in the central portion of the State. This was attributed to a shortage of bees which was mostly a result of European foulbrood. About an inch of rain fell in the southwestern part of the State during the period and temperatures proved about normal. Consequently, the honey flow made good progress and most producers reported that colonies were storing good amounts of nectar. Some producers had started extracting in order to provide colonies more storage space. The newly extracted honey was said to be of excellent quality but very little had been sold. Sufficient rain had fallen in the western part of the State to keep clovers in good condition. Consequently, a good flow was in progress. Yellow clover had about quit yielding but white clover was still in full bloom. Some extracting was being done and the new supplies were of good quality. It was reported that buyers for the new crop were very scarce at present since most were reluctant to step into the market. Retail sales held up very well in this part of the State. Cool weather kept bees somewhat inactive in northern Iowa during the early portion of the period. Likewise the weather proved cool and rainy during the latter portion further restricting bee work. Moisture conditions were considered good but warm dry weather was needed in order to stimulate nectar secretion in the honey plants. A lot of rain fell in the eastern part of the State aiding the clover crop and this source continued to yield rather freely.

Nebraska - Bees continued to store an excellent crop of honey from clovers and alfalfa in the eastern part of the State. Yields were

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reported to be the heaviest in years in this area of the State. Some beekeepers had found it necessary to begin extracting in order to have enough supers to put back on the hives. The newly extracted honey showed very good quality and flavor and most of it graded extra white with around 15 percent moisture content. Clover continued to yield fairly good in central Nebraska but needed additional soil moisture. Rather dry weather conditions continued to prevail in the northwestern part of the State and yields were said to be rather low. A very serious grasshopper infestation was reported in some of the northern counties of Nebraska. In these counties farmers sprayed crops heavily in order to save them from destruction. Consequently, it was feared that some bees would be killed by the sprays. Some newly extracted honey was being offered but buyers were reluctant to accept offers. The retail movement of honey proved about normal and prices held firm.

South Dakota - Frequent rains kept honey plants in good condition in the eastern third of the State. Therefore, crop prospects were good and bees continued to gather good amounts of high quality clover and alfalfa nectar. Lack of moisture continued to hamper the honey yield in the remainder of the State.

North Dakota - Honey plants looked good in the eastern portion of the State as timely rains improved soil moisture conditions. Most colonies were in fairly good shape and most of them continued to store liberal amounts of nectar on favorable days. Lack of soil moisture continued to hinder crop yields in the western areas of the State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 11-26)

Illinois - Basswood yielded good during the first part of the period in northern Illinois but rainy and cool weather restricted the flow during the latter portion. One scale colony was reported to have gained 180 pounds since June 8. Some colonies worked Argentina rape heavily during the latter part of the period but failed to gather very much nectar. The additional precipitation aided vegetation growth and it was anticipated that a fall crop of honey might be available. Honey sales were about normal in this part of the State.

Indiana - The main honey flow materialized rather late in northeastern Indiana. Yields proved rather erratic due to adverse weather conditions. However, recent heavy rains had brought on the second bloom of ladino clover in large amounts. Colonies continued to bring in nectar on some days. A small amount of swarming was still being reported. Very little honey had been extracted since most of the honey in the hives was still considered "green."

Ohio - Liberal amounts of rain fell in the west-central section of the State during the past two weeks. This hampered the clover honey flow. Bees were able to work a good basswood nectar flow on several favorable days. Colonies still had a lot of

uncapped honey since the nights proved cool. It was anticipated that the crop would be short of last season unless a good flow develops from second cutting clovers. Swarming was no longer considered a problem in this area. New crop honey was being extracted and yields proved white in color and of good quality. The newly extracted supplies moved good and some beekeepers were reported to be holding supplies for higher prices. Continued rain kept bees from working on many days in northeastern Ohio.

Michigan - A good rain fell late in the period in the southern part of the State, greatly aiding soil moisture conditions. Most honey plants looked much better and yielded nectar more freely. One scale hive showed a gain of about 18 pounds during the last four days of the period. It was anticipated that bees would be able to make good gains from fields of Argentina rape in some southern areas. Very dry weather prevailed in most eastern areas and bees were unable to gather very much nectar during the past period. Clovers yielded favorably on the Upper Peninsula but more rainfall was needed to prolong the flow. One scale hive showed a gain of 114 pounds in twenty days.

Wisconsin - Some white clover was still in bloom in southeastern Wisconsin and colonies continued to work this source. It was anticipated that bees would gather an average crop but the honey was said to be a little darker than usual. The honey market held steady in this part of the State. Recent thundershowers aided moisture conditions in the Madison area and most honey plants were in good shape. Bees continued to work white Dutch clover and were storing good amounts of nectar. Yields were estimated to be very good and the honey appeared to be water white and of high quality. Extracting had just started in this area. In the southwestern portion of the State, the main honey flow was tapering off. Clovers were becoming rather scarce but it was estimated that most colonies had already gathered a fairly good crop. Bees gathered some nectar from basswood but it was reported that only about 1/3 of the basswood trees actually bloomed this season. Most colonies were exceptionally strong and brood chambers were heavy. Honey sold good in local stores. About an average crop was expected in the western areas of the State. Clover and some alfalfa was still in bloom and bees busily worked these sources on favorable days. Extracting had started in a very small way but no sales of new crop honey were reported. In east-central Wisconsin, good rains ended the drought situation which had been affecting the honey flow. The lack of moisture had reduced clover yields but most colonies were able to store fairly good amounts of honey. Basswood produced some nectar during the period but estimates from this source were still unavailable. The rain was expected to greatly benefit second crop alfalfa and beekeepers were expecting a fair flow from the next bloom. Retail sales of honey in this particular area proved rather slow due to vacations and other normal factors influencing the

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consumers demand. A big fall honey crop of wild flowers is anticipated in central Wisconsin. Some colonies had already stored over 100 pounds of surplus honey to date.

Minnesota - Swarming proved to be a rather serious problem in northern Minnesota during the past period. Most honey plants were considered to be in very good shape and basswood and clovers continued to yield freely. The quality of honey gathered from these sources appeared to be excellent. Rains fell in the Upper Red River Valley section early in the period, breaking the prolonged drought and reviving most honey plants. It was anticipated that about an average crop would be gathered in this area following the good rains. Some soil bank fields of clovers were cut for hay before the rains, reducing the acreage of this source. Most colonies were in good condition but some yards had colonies that were extremely light weight. Fall weeds were expected to be in bloom shortly, providing bees an additional floral source. In southern Wisconsin, clovers and basswood had provided bees a fair flow of nectar but yields were restricted by cool nighttime temperatures. A fairly good crop is expected in this area but inquiries for the new crop were reported to be very slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 11-26)

New York - Rain aided growth of honey plants in most areas of western New York. However, the rain and cool weather restricted bee activity and some colonies had stored very little surplus honey at some points. However, colonies at other points had made fairly good progress. One scale hive in the Geneseo area stored 35 pounds during the past two weeks. A fair honey crop was anticipated in northern Jefferson County. Ample rainfall had put honey plants into good shape but hot, humid weather restricted the flow to some extent. Swarming proved heavier than usual in this particular area. Variable honey yields were reported in the central portion of the State. In one area, the clover crop was expected to be only about 25% of normal because of normal because of the continued cool rainy weather. However, in the Clayville area, a heavy honey bloom provided bees good amounts of nectar and some colonies had already stored better than 100 pounds. Basswood was behind schedule and blooms were not as heavy as usual. Extracting was due to begin about August 1 and orders were already being received and some new crop comb honey had already been placed on the market. In southeastern New York, bees that were weak at the beginning of the main honey flow were now considered in fairly good shape. Other colonies were considered in good condition and were able to store liberal amounts of nectar during the past few weeks. Yellow clover yielded good in this area but the flow was of short duration. White clover was rather scattered but yielded for a longer period of time. The basswood honey flow was considered a complete failure since buds failed to fully develop or provide nectar. Goldenrod showed excellent growth and should provide a good crop of late honey. Purple loosestrife was beginning to

yield but it was feared that Japanese beetles might harm this source. Extracting had not started and was expected to be about two weeks later than normal.

New Jersey - The honey crop looked very promising the central part of the State. Good rains put late summer and fall honey plants into excellent condition. Very little honey had been extracted to date and the honey market held about steady.

Vermont - A good honey crop was reported in the Champlain Valley but yields varied widely elsewhere. Dry, warm weather was needed in some areas. A good demand prevailed for new crop chunk honey.

Pennsylvania - A rather short honey flow was reported in central and northwestern Pennsylvania while yields were considered fairly good in other parts of the State. The cool nights retarded broodrearing and encouraged European foulbrood. Numerous losses of bees resulted from spray poisoning. The clover honey flow was about over in southwestern Pennsylvania. Prospects for the buckwheat flow appeared very poor but fall flowers looked good. Retail sales of honey were considered good but there was very little demand for large lots of honey.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Maryland - Clover was still in bloom in the Blue Ridge section and colonies were still storing supplies from this source which is about three weeks longer than usual for this area. Rather hot and humid weather accompanied by occasional thunderstorms prevailed in the Silver Spring area. The additional precipitation kept clovers in good shape and prolonged the flow in some areas. However, most of the clover had almost stopped yielding in areas east of the Allegheny mountains. Migratory beekeepers were preparing to move colonies to the Eastern Shore area to work lima beans. Some were to be moved to certain areas in southern Maryland for the bur-marigold honey flow. Some honey had been extracted and showed above average quality and color. The current flow was said to have produced a bumper crop in this area.

Virginia - Moisture conditions were considered better than usual in the southwestern portion of the State and honey plants were in good shape. Prospects for a good fall honey flow appeared promising providing moisture conditions remained favorable.

West Virginia - A small amount of white clover continued to bloom in the eastern Panhandle area. Scattered fields of sumac and blue devil also continued to bloom. The average scale hive gained about 30 pounds during the past period. Some extracting had been done and some chunk pack honey had already moved to the market. Some bees had

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 14

begun to carry propolis and some supers showed slight shades of travel stain. Adequate rains kept most honey plants in good shape but failed to interfere with normal bee activity. In the western and central mountain regions rainfall reduced bee activity. Sourwood was beginning to yield in some areas and beekeepers were hoping that rainfall would slack off.

Kentucky - Good rains fell in western Kentucky and a very good honey flow was in progress. A fair honey flow continued in some parts of north-central Kentucky but tapered off in others. Plenty of soil moisture was available and coral berry was about ready to bloom in the Pleasureville area. Extracting was in progress and near completion at some points. One beekeeper reported an average yield of about 60 pounds per colony. Honey sales were very good in the Cynthia area.

Tennessee - The first real warm weather of the season prevailed in eastern Tennessee during the past period. Bees were very active, working clovers, sumac, mimosa and sourwood but made only slight gains. Bitterweed was in bloom but bees were not working this source. A small amount of sourwood honey was being gathered but most of it was being mixed with other floral sources. Fall aster plants were in good shape.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Georgia - South Georgia bees were in normal to slightly better than normal condition. Some colonies in this area had been moved into northern Florida and were doing well working partridge pea. They were also able to obtain a fairly good flow of nectar from Mexican clover in South Georgia. Insect spraying continued to result in the loss of many bees in this part of the State. Mexican clover provided bees a fair honey flow in central Georgia. Poor weather conditions prevailed in north Georgia restricting bee activity and the honey flow. Insects had stripped many trees of foliage and the sourwood flow was expected to be much below normal.

Florida - Colonies in the northwestern area of the State continued to gather a good crop of honey. However, beekeepers planned to leave this in the hives for winter stores. Demand proved good for newly extracted supplies in this area and most of the honey was said to be of heavy body.

Alabama - Honey plants were in fairly good shape throughout most of the State, but excessive rain fell during the past two weeks.

Mississippi - Good rains occurred in the northwestern Delta section of the State and most honey plants looked good. The spring honey crop in this part of the State was about half as good as last year but a normal crop of summer honey was expected. Light to heavy showers fell in the Jackson area preventing bees from fully working various floral sources. Colonies were able to store light amounts of honey from various wild plants and cotton fields. Most of the spring honey crop had been extracted and was selling at a fairly good pace. The early yields averaged about 60% of last year's crop.

Louisiana - Colonies in the Baton Rouge area were in about normal condition having barely maintained their weight during the past two weeks. Local showers provided ample soil moisture but very few honey plants were in bloom. Bottled honey sold fairly good at retail level but bulk sales proved slow. Bees were in good shape in the area around Bunkie. However, weather conditions proved unfavorable for maximum bee activity. Farmers had started poisoning cotton and it was feared that this would greatly affect bees in the area.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 14REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of July. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 40,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 175,200 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market about steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 23,889 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Market unreported.

DETROIT: Receipts 15,864 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand slow. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.82-3.91
24, 1-lb. jars	5.07-5.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.08-3.35

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered, California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better, Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Clover, Orange - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	6.50
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins. Minn. White sweetclover 250, Wis. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 150. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for small size containers good, large fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 14REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals drums - Dom. Rep. 20, Mexico 20, Guatemala 12; cases - Greece 10, Guatemala 150. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand slow. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock Warehouse tins	14½
drums	13½-14
N.Y., Buckwheat Ex Warehouse	17½
MIDWESTERN, Light Amber processed, bakers honey	
Ex Warehouse	15½
FLA., White Orange drums	17

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.50-7.75
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
24, 1-lb. tins	6.40
24, 8-oz. tins	3.90
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50
12, 5-lb. tins	5.27
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEEWAX: Arrivals bags - Dom. Rep. 213, Chile 287, Guatemala 32, Morocco 62, Haiti 143, Ethiopia 207 bags and 100 cases, Mexico 62 bags and 21 bls., West Africa 294 bls. Demand slow. Wide range in prices.

Africa	47-53
South America	53-55
Central America	50-54

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 94,362 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. glass	4.45
12, 2-lb. glass	7.50
24, 16-oz. glass	7.70
24, 12-oz. glass	6.60
12, 16-oz. glass	3.90
6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. comb glass	9.10
24, 1-lb. comb glass	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 16,740 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

PITTSBURGH: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand good. Market firm. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.75
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand light. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 400 cans Central California. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 14REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.

16-17

Darker 14-14½

Customers furnish containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.50-13.70

Darker 11.40

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

12, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

6, 3-lb. decanters 4.50

FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85

24, 6½-oz. cups 3.35

12, 10-oz. cups 4.40

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 14

COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS AS OF JULY 1
By Statistical Reporting Service

State and division	Colonies of bees			Colonies lost Winter and spring of 1960-61	Condition of colonies July 1, 1961	Condition of nectar plants July 1, 1961
	1960	1961	1961			
		1/	1960			
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent 2/	Percent of normal	
Maine	6	6	100	28	89	88
New Hampshire	8	8	100	21	93	85
Vermont	11	11	100	14	88	90
Massachusetts	18	16	89	25	86	84
Rhode Island	2	2	100	30	92	92
Connecticut	14	12	86	30	89	90
New York	191	193	101	13	86	85
New Jersey	34	33	97	18	84	87
Pennsylvania	152	150	99	20	87	84
N. Atlantic	436	431	99	17	87	85
Ohio	273	281	103	7	88	86
Indiana	182	187	103	10	88	88
Illinois	151	159	105	10	87	84
Michigan	138	144	104	7	86	82
Wisconsin	182	197	108	11	90	80
E.N. Cent.	926	968	105	9	88	84
Minnesota	262	278	106	15	88	76
Iowa	148	141	95	16	88	87
Missouri	131	134	102	14	92	93
North Dakota	33	35	106	13	80	57
South Dakota	67	74	111	10	91	88
Nebraska	65	72	111	14	92	91
Kansas	44	43	98	12	86	84
W.N. Cent.	750	777	104	14	89	83
Delaware	3	4	133	17	93	85
Maryland	30	31	104	16	91	96
Virginia	129	129	100	14	88	85
West Virginia	109	98	90	26	76	75
North Carolina	186	197	106	11	87	82
South Carolina	55	57	104	6	88	74
Georgia	207	215	104	6	90	84
Florida	277	283	102	11	88	78
S. Atlantic	996	1,014	102	12	87	81
Kentucky	114	104	91	24	86	80
Tennessee	152	157	103	14	84	83
Alabama	193	197	102	4	91	83
Mississippi	80	84	105	5	96	80
Arkansas	85	83	98	19	85	84
Louisiana	93	101	109	7	88	83
Oklahoma	51	52	102	13	84	76
Texas	274	274	100	11	78	72
S. Central	1,042	1,052	101	11	85	79
Montana	83	81	98	13	85	66
Idaho	201	201	100	17	87	79
Wyoming	38	37	97	13	90	78
Colorado	65	65	100	12	85	79
New Mexico	11	10	91	25	90	78
Arizona	104	106	102	11	78	71
Utah	52	52	100	12	80	68
Nevada	9	9	100	19	85	86
Washington	100	100	100	17	86	80
Oregon	53	56	106	15	89	84
California	564	558	99	15	78	54
West.	1,280	1,275	100	15	82	66
U.S.	5,430	5,517	102	13	86	78

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Percent of colonies entering winter, as reported.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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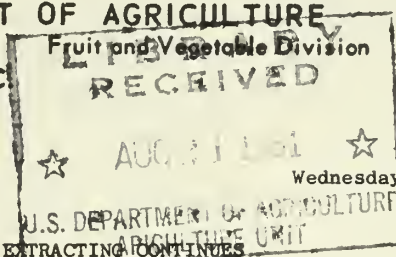
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Honey Market News

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. Dudley 8-2176



Vol. XLV
No. 15

Wednesday, August 16, 1961

NEW CROP EXTRACTING CONTINUES

Typical midsummer weather prevailed across the country during the first part of the period. In the eastern half of the Nation frequent thundershowers furnished generally adequate moisture but in the western half showers were widely scattered and mostly light. Beneficial rains occurred over the northern Great Plains and Upper Mississippi Valley. Wisconsin reported moisture adequate. Rainfall in Minnesota was fairly heavy. Hot, dry weather continued the high fire hazard in the far western sections. During the second part of the period extreme heat from the Cascade Mountains to the northern Great Plains was the only particularly abnormal feature as typical midsummer weather prevailed in most of the remainder of the Nation. Scattered areas of thundershowers occurred across the country each day furnishing generally adequate moisture in the central and lower Great Plains and from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Rainfall of 1-2 inches fell in areas of Colorado and Northern and Western New Mexico.

Bees continued to be in fairly good shape throughout most sections of the country. However, colonies were in only fair condition in southern California. In Washington spray poisoning resulted in some damage to bees and in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas colonies were light on supplies and in generally poor condition. Excessive swarming occurred in some of the southeastern sections of Minnesota and was expected to decrease yield. Georgia also reported some damage from spray poisoning.

Honey plants were generally in good condition in most areas of the country. Recent rains improved conditions in many areas while in a few others hot, dry weather reduced yields. Wild honey plants were dry but irrigated crops about normal in California. Bees were working fireweed, clover and alfalfa in the northwest. Cotton was starting to show full bloom in parts of Texas. Alfalfa prospects were very good in the plain and midwestern States. Clover and buckwheat were plentiful in some of the northeastern States. Partridge pea, Mexican clover and some golden rod furnished the honey flow in most southern states.

Extracting of the new crop honey continued in most areas of the country. The market for newly extracted honey was inactive with buyers resisting the quoted prices. Very few sales were reported and trading was insufficient to establish a definite market. For the most part the trend was one of wait and see depending on yields and general market conditions. A few sales of newly extracted white clover honey in the midwestern areas sold for 12½-13½¢ per pound, occasional higher.

The market for domestic beeswax continued very light. Only a limited amount of sales were reported and prices held about steady compared to the previous period. Sales were reported at 40-42¢ mostly 42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold at 55¢ per pound South America 50-58¢ Central America 50-55¢ Mexico 49-55¢ and the West Indies 47¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 15

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

:		PRICES & BASES	:	:		PRICES & BASES
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE	:	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	OF SALE
<hr/>						
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton (drums)	14¢ del.
White-Extra White Orange	15-17¢ f.o.b.				White-Clover - Cotton (cans)	11¢ del.
White-Water White-Vetch	13-14½¢ del.		ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover		12¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa - Safflower Mixture			IOWA	White-Clover		12½¢ del.
	10-11¢ del.		NEBR.	White-Clover		14¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	10¢ del.		WIS.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		11½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ del.			White-Clover	12-13¢ del.	
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10¢ del.			Clover - Basswood		14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	9½-10¢ del.		MINN.	White-Clover		12½¢ del.
Amber-Alfalfa	8½-8 3/4¢ del.			Clover - Basswood		14¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN				Light Amber-Clover		14¢ del.
Amber-Safflower	10¢ f.o.b.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		11½¢ del.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	9¢ f.o.b.		ILL.	White-Clover		16¢ f.o.b.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			N.Y.	White-Clover - Basswood		13½¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11 2/3¢ f.o.b.		TENN.	Mixed Flowers		16¢ del.
ARIZ. Light Amber-Alfalfa	9 3/4¢ f.o.b.		LA.	White-Clover		12½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10¢ del.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		10½¢ del.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:		TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	Sales to		
STATE	:	:	:	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
:	:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	-	18½¢
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17¢	18 1/3¢
NEV.	Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	16¢	-	16¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton	20¢	-	-
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover	-	-	18¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	18-20¢
	Light Amber-Clover	17¢	-	-
N.Y.	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	19¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	22½¢	25¢
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	-	22¢	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
IDAHO	White-Clover	-	19¢	-
NEV.	Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	20¢	21¢	21¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton	25¢	-	-
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	18¢	-
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover	-	-	27¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	20¢	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	White-Clover	18½¢	20¢	20-25¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	White-Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	White-Clover	-	24¢	30¢
	Light Amber-Mixed Clover	-	29¢	30-37¢
TENN.	Mixed Flowers	23¢	25¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 15PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALERS	:	RETAILERS
:		:	CONSUMERS		
:		:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

KY.	Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	-	-	21¢
	Tupelo	26¢	27½¢	32¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Snowberry	-	6.60	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
NEV.	Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	6.51	6.85	55¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton	7.35	-	-
	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	5.00	-
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover	5.30	-	60¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.00	5.40-7.20	-
MINN.	White-Clover	-	6.60	69¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.30	-
N.Y.	White-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	-
KY.	Clover	8.00	10.80	-
FLA.	Tupelo	7.85	8.35	95¢
LA.	White-Clover	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
NEV.	Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	3.89	4.10	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton	7.60	-	-
	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	6.96	39-45¢
OKLA.	White-Clover	-	6.00	-
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover	5.60	-	35¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	39¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	7.20	-
MICH.	White-Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	White-Clover	5.50-5.60	6.00	-
MINN.	White-Clover	-	6.70	37¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.80	-
N.Y.	White-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Clover	-	7.25-8.00	45¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	-
KY.	Clover	8.00	10.80	-
FLA.	Tupelo	8.10	8.50	49¢
LA.	White-Clover	6.40	6.95	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
NEV.	Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	4.04	4.25	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Cotton	4.30	-	-
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover	3.90	-	25¢
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
MICH.	White-Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.25-3.40	3.60	-
MINN.	Light Amber-Clover	-	3.60	-
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Clover	4.20	6.00	-
FLA.	Tupelo	5.25	5.60	28¢
LA.	White-Clover	3.65	4.00	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to	
STATE	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)	
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
N.DAK.	Water White-Clover	-	7.20	35¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
MINN.	Light Amber-Clover 24-10-oz.	5.20	5.50	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
NEV.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	5.50	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	7.26	39-40¢
WIS.	White-Clover 12-16-oz.	-	8.00	35¢
	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	8.50	-
MINN.	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
PA.	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	8.50	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	10.00	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	4.20-5.10	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
NEBR.	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	45¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	80¢
	2½-lb. jars	-	-	95¢
	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.75
LA.	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	7.20	8.00	45¢

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 15CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of August)

Weather for all California Districts - Hot weather returned to nearly all California areas during the week ending August 11, with temperatures ranging from about normal to 10 degrees above normal. Readings in central California were 4-9 degrees above the previous week. Moist, unstable, tropical air flowing around the high pressure system produced heavy cloudiness, scattered showers and thunder showers. Most sections received some scattered showers during the past week. A trace to over two inches of rain fell on the Laguna mountains of southern California, where flash flooding resulted. Flash floods also were reported in Kern County and nearby areas on August 5. Measured amounts were mostly below .10 inch, but heavier amounts were received in the mountains and in some desert locations. Several fires were set by lightning strikes. Some wind damage also was reported.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - California colony conditions generally are good, though are reported to be fair in some southern California sections. Most colonies have plenty of brood and pollen but a few are light in honey stores. Bees in Los Angeles County have only alfalfa as a nectar source but are well brooded up and are working well when it is not too windy.

Virtually no swarming was reported. Some colonies are still being moved to alfalfa locations and others are being moved to lima bean locations. Some bees are being moved from alfalfa seed locations in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley and are being placed near cotton. A few colonies are being moved to tamarisk in an attempt to produce a winter fill-up. In the past 2-3 weeks a few colonies were rented for the pollination of alfalfa at \$4.00 per colony.

Bees are working alfalfa, trefoil, ladino clover, thistle, tarweed, cotton, some ornamental trees, tamarisk, sunflowers, and lima beans.

Wild honey plants are very dry but most irrigated crops are about normal. Some of the alfalfa seed fields are drying up and the flow is over in some of the areas. Water for irrigation in parts of the San Joaquin Valley is low. Cotton is beginning to mature. Tamarisk is at its peak in the Imperial Valley. In the foothill areas tarweed has suffered from the continued above normal temperatures and prospects have been reduced.

Extracting of alfalfa honey is in progress, as well as on safflower and clover. Color of alfalfa honey was reported to range from amber through extra light amber with body good or heavy. Average yields from alfalfa were reported to range from 30-55 pounds, and in the Imperial Valley up to 70 pounds per colony. Yields from clover and vetch were reported at 10 pounds per colony each. No trend was indicated by the reports on the number of producing colonies, with indications of both above and below the 5 year average.

Southern California - Trading in bulk honey was moderate. Beekeepers offerings of Arizona alfalfa and Intermountain clover honeys increased, while offerings of Central California continued light.

A few bulk dealers purchased fairly large lots of alfalfa to increase inventories in anticipation of export sales, while other bulk purchases were light.

Sales of packaged honey through retail channels averaged only fair, with some items adjusted downward in price. Export inquiries increased somewhat, but sales and shipments to date were very light.

Northern and Central California - Trading in bulk honey was fairly slow. Production was reported to be down for good light amber but was fairly heavy for amber or near amber grades. Safflower production is heavy compared with a year ago.

Retail trading of honey was better than in the previous period, but not as good as at this time a year ago. Movement to export channels was practically nil.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 22-August 8)

Washington - The main honey flow in the Yakima Valley was about over and some extracting was underway. The alfalfa flow did not materialize as anticipated and some reports indicated only about one-half a crop. A very good mint flow was just completed. Spray poisoning on corn and alfalfa in a few areas resulted in fairly heavy damage to bees. Colonies in other areas appeared in good condition. Temperatures during the period were slightly above average and only a few scattered showers occurred, mostly in the mountains. In the areas west of the Cascades temperatures averaged slightly above normal with a minimum of precipitation. Some poisoning from spray had affected a few bees in the Moses Lake area. The few colonies west of the Cascades were in good shape and working fireweed in the higher elevations. Some extracting was underway with very good yields reported.

Oregon - Extreme heat continued in Umatilla County all summer, resulting in near failure of the honey crop from non-irrigated land. Some yards produced quite well from irrigated alfalfa. Insecticides on sweet corn fields seriously weakened many yards even at distances of more than a mile. West of the Cascades a prolonged dry and hot spell was broken by light rains and overcast skies. Pastures may be revived in some areas except those without irrigation offering no honey producing plants. Fireweed in the higher altitudes may be benefited by the moisture but too late for the lower altitudes where plants were taken over by undergrowth or dried up because of the heat. Some beekeepers predict average honey yield to be low as 20 pounds per colony while others having small number of colonies in large areas expect better yields. East of the Cascades temperatures ranged about normal and reduced yields from sweetclover and alfalfa except along irrigation ditches and streams. The honey market

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was firm but no advance in prices was expected until yields can be determined.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 22-August 8)

Colorado - Moderately heavy rains fell over the southern part of the State during the latter part of the period. The much needed rainfall temporarily halted the honey flow, however, it was anticipated that the needed moisture would prolong the flow through the month of August. Moisture conditions also improved in the northwestern section of the State and improved the chances of a late flow and better conditions for next year. The honey market in this area was inactive with buyers resisting the current prices. Bee conditions were improving in the southwestern section. Moderate rainfall in most areas improved clover prospects. Second cuttings of hay were just starting to bloom.

Idaho - Most beekeepers in the eastern sections were anticipating an average sized crop with bee conditions fairly good. An even better than average crop can be expected if irrigation water proved adequate and weather conditions favorable.

Nevada - Weather conditions during the latter part of the period were cloudy with scattered thunderstorms. The honey flow was not interrupted by the intermittent rainfall and bees continued to gather good amounts of nectar.

Utah - The second crop of hay in Coche Valley was cut as it started to flower but in Box Elder County the second crop had been allowed to bloom for a little over a week. Colonies were gaining 10 to 13 pounds a day and it was anticipated that colonies in this area could produce 120 pounds per colony.

Montana - The weather in the northern areas of the State during the past two weeks was extremely hot with temperatures as high as 110 degrees. As a result clover plants were maturing rapidly. Second cuttings of alfalfa had blossomed earlier than usual resulting in a good honey flow. The honey crop was considered about normal. Additional rain would be beneficial to improve the young clover plants. In the southwestern section continued hot and dry weather prevailed. In the irrigated sections the second crop of alfalfa had been producing a good honey flow. In the western section prospects for the new crop continued very poor due to hot and dry weather and bees were gathering only very small amounts of surplus honey. The honey market was generally dull with buyers resisting asking prices.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 23-August 9)

Texas - The weather was dry and hot in northeast Texas during the last period. Plant conditions were fair, however, rainfall was badly needed. Cotton was developing into full bloom but to date flow from this source had been light. Broom weed was fairly plentiful and should furnish a good pollen supply this fall, perhaps even a light flow. Prospects for the honey crop in the area appeared

considerably below normal. A very poor honey crop was expected in the eastern part of the State. This was as a result of weather being extremely dry during the spring months and a surplus of moisture during June and July when bees needed favorable weather to gather pollen and nectar. A similar situation existed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley where the bees were in poor condition and light on supplies.

Arkansas - Colonies were in fairly good condition and were gathering a flow from cotton and soybeans in the northeastern part of the State. Moisture conditions were fair.

Oklahoma - Colonies in the western part of the State were in good condition. Bees were gathering some pollen and a little nectar from cotton and wild flowers. Very little rainfall had occurred during the period and the weather was generally hot and dry. Bees had produced a fair crop of honey to date. Extracting was in progress and there appeared to be a good demand for honey.

PLAIN STATES: (Period July 23-August 9)

Iowa - Considerable rainfall occurred in the northeastern section during the period. In some instances the rains were accompanied by winds and hail doing some crop damage. Sweet, white, and red clover continued a light yield and smartweed and heartsease continued a good bloom. Production in the north-central areas was variable due to bees being below normal when the honey flow began. In the northern section moderate rains during the past period curtailed bee activity. Rainfall during the month of July amounted to over five inches and with high humidity greatly hindered the honey crop. Some extracting was expected to start in the area soon. Temperatures were about normal in the southwestern section with over an inch of rainfall received. The honey flow continued but with a somewhat reduced rate. Bees were mostly working alfalfa and a good crop of honey had been produced. Extracting was expected to start very shortly. Very few honey sales were reported but attempts were being made to establish a market trend. The honey crop in the western section appeared to be well above last year's quality and prospects for the fall crop were very good. Bees were in excellent condition. Retail honey sales were considered good for the time of the year. Some newly extracted honey was being offered but buyers were resisting the asking prices.

Nebraska - Extracting was in full swing and a fair to good crop was reported in most areas of the State. Rainfall was light to moderate during the latter part of July and was very beneficial to plants, however, at the end of the period weather conditions were again dry and additional moisture was needed. Alfalfa prospects appeared to be very good and with favorable weather the honey flow should extend well into August. The retail price of honey continued good, however, buyers were resisting current asking prices for newly extracted

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honey and the market was generally inactive.

North Dakota - Weather and condition of plants were considered excellent in the southeastern section of the State. The nectar flow was variable with white sweetclover yielding poorly but a good flow was reported from a few of the alfalfa fields. Most colonies were in fairly good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 25-August 11)

Illinois - Weather conditions were variable in the northern sections with considerable rainfall during the period. Temperatures were slightly on the cool side but some warm days proved beneficial. Scale colony gain since June 8 was reported by one beekeeper at 216 pounds. During this period the bees worked on Argentina rape, clovers, basswood, and alfalfa. Recent rains were very beneficial to heartsease and a good fall honey crop was anticipated from this source.

Indiana - More plants were showing bloom than in recent years in the central section of the State. Weather conditions were cool and bees were restricted from early morning flights. The nectar flow was rather light. Bee population in the hives was excessive and reduced surplus honey storage.

Ohio - Most colonies were in good shape for the fall flow in the northeastern section which is expected around September 1. The honey market continued fair.

Michigan - Liberal amounts of rainfall fell over the eastern area of the State following a prolonged dry period. Bees were reported in good shape and the scale hive gain was from 2 to 5 pounds per day when bees were able to gather nectar. Beans and second cutting of alfalfa were in bloom. The honey flow had tapered off in the northern section. One scale hive showed a gain of 181 pounds. First extracting began during the last week of July. The newly extracted honey showed very good quality being very heavy and white. Honey sales for the area were reported as fair. Moderate rains fell late in the period in the southern part of the State and continued rain was predicted. Colony conditions were good and one scale hive reported a gain of 169 pounds in 25 days.

Wisconsin - Frequent but widely scattered showers occurred in east-central Wisconsin throughout the period. While some localities received large amounts of rain, other areas were still short of moisture. Temperatures were generally quite warm and nights cool. Conditions were favorable for a honey flow from second crop alfalfa. Some yards in favorable locations produced another super of honey from this source. Haying operations had removed to a large extent this source by the close of the period. The acreage of buckwheat was rather limited following the trend to cut down plantings. Where available buckwheat was yielding well. Spanish needle was also a reliable source of nectar. Ex-

tracting of honey was in progress. Only a few lots of newly extracted honey had moved into the hands of the packers. Very dry conditions prevailed in some north-western areas with only about one-half inch of rainfall since the latter part of June. However, bees located approximately sixty miles south were in generally good condition. Rainfall had been ample and most yards reported a normal crop. Extracting had been underway for approximately a week and quality of the honey was reported good but a little darker than normal. Reports from the eastern section indicated ample rainfall and a good honey flow from alfalfa was expected. The honey crop was below normal but considered very good quality. The weather in the central section of the State was hot during the daytime but with rather cool nights. Moderate amounts of rainfall fell over most of the area. Bees were considered in excellent shape. Second crop of red and white clovers and alfalfa were in full bloom. Various types of wildflowers were also starting to bloom. Frequent rains in the southwest section practically stopped the honey flow and the scale colony weight showed a slight decrease daily. The rains curtailed bee activity, however, plant conditions were greatly improved.

Minnesota - The new crop of honey in the north-western portion of the State was expected to be considerably less than last year. Colonies were in extremely light weight. Recent rains improved plant conditions considerably, and it was hoped would provide a fair flow in the future. Bees were generally reported in good condition. Extracting of honey had not begun in this area. In the western section bees were doing very well despite drought conditions. Scattered showers proved beneficial but there was no reserve moisture in the ground. Crop conditions appeared to be about average. Excessive swarming occurred in some of the southeastern sections during the first week in August and was expected to decrease the honey yield. Excessive moisture and humidity had raised the moisture content of honey and extracting was expected to be delayed until honey ripens. The early honey crop in the southern section of the State had been curtailed because of excessive rain and cool weather during the main honey flow. It was anticipated a fair to good flow could make up for the loss. Some extracting had started and the new honey was reported as very light with good body and flavor. In the Red River Valley bees were working second crop alfalfa bloom. Moisture conditions were below normal and rainfall would be beneficial to plant conditions. Extracting had been in progress for about one week.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 25-August 11)

New York - In the areas around Ithaca excessive rainfall during the past two weeks greatly curtailed bee activity. Considerable white Dutch and white sweetclover were available in the fields and along the roadsides. A few days of favorable weather could prove of great benefit to plant conditions. Buckwheat was in more plentiful supply

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due to the very wet spring and early summer and was beginning to bloom. The honey crop was reported spotty and quantity of the honey was expected to be from light to medium although quality appeared good. Second cuttings of alfalfa were in bloom and goldenrod just starting in the Clayville section. Weather conditions were improved and temperatures warmer at the close of the period. Total crop appeared less than previously anticipated. Extracting was just getting underway. Variable honey yields were reported in North Jefferson County. Yellow rocket plants yielded very good but had a tendency to darken the normal water white clover and basswood honey. In western New York the honey crop was estimated considerably below normal. It was hoped that a good fall honey flow would materialize and assist in bringing up the average.

New Jersey - Sufficient moisture was reported for the central sections of the State and fall plants were considered in excellent condition. Extracting was underway in most areas.

Pennsylvania - The clover and raspberry honey flow was about over in northern Pennsylvania. The honey crop was considered about normal but a little darker than last year. Bee conditions were fairly good and it was expected the second crop of red clover, which was beginning to bloom, plus favorable weather will aid brood rearing. Plant conditions were reported very good in the eastern section of the State, however, bee activity has been slowed down due to excessive rain. The honey crop was considered only fair with very little surplus. Considerable spray poisoning was reported in central Pennsylvania.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 28-August 12)

Maryland - Honey was reported of excellent color, quality, and flavor in the Blue Ridge section. Extracting was mostly completed and yields were thought to be the best in many years. Colonies were in good condition and plant conditions very favorable for the fall flow.

Kentucky - Frequent showers continued the honey flow during the past period. A fair honey flow continued from white clover with corn and coral berry in bloom. Goldenrod was making good growth. Bees were considered in fairly good shape. The demand for honey continued excellent.

Tennessee - Bees throughout Decatur County were reported in good condition but inactive since most flowers are past the blooming stage except bitterweed. Moisture conditions were very good. The fall honey flow from fall aster and goldenrod is expected in late September or early October. In southeast Tennessee the crop was considered about average. Bee activity was being restricted due to rains and high humidity, although some sumac and corn tassel pollen is gathered in the early morning flights. The demand for light honey was very good and about average for amber color.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 28-August 12)

Georgia - South Georgia bees were doing well on a good honey flow of north Florida partridge pea and on south Georgia Mexican clover. Two good rains in the past ten days contributed to better prospects for honey but little if any surplus for fall was expected. Insect spraying was not as severe as anticipated but with some continued bee loss. South Georgia bees continued in normal to better than normal conditions. Conditions remained unchanged in north Georgia where insects had stripped many trees of foliage and the sourwood flow was expected to be much below normal. The demand for honey continued fair with prices steady.

Florida - Colonies in most areas of the State were gathering little or no nectar. Goldenrod was beginning to open and although not an important nectar plant furnishes some pollen but very little nectar. Scale colonies continue to show slight losses. Weather conditions in most areas were unfavorable during the past period. Demand continued good for honey.

Louisiana - Weather conditions improved in the western portion of the State during the past week and colonies were showing some gains in weight. Most colonies were about normal in population. There appeared to be an unusual amount of pollen for the season of the year. Retail honey sales continued good. Weather conditions were about normal in the southern section except temperatures were slightly higher. Most colonies showed some weight losses during the period. Vervain and partridge pea plants were in bloom.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 15REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of August. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 25,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand slow. Market dull. Domestic White-Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 189,200 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate. Market about steady. Midwest also Light Amber New crop White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 9,850 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand slow. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Demand good. Supply ample. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 72,450 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White-Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.30
few low as	3.82
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.35
few high as	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few	5.07
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
few low as	3.08

LOS ANGELES: Packers wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 15REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 325, Light Amber Mixed Flowers
Minn. 125, Wis. 200. Prices to jobbers and chains
Minn. or U.S. grade A fancy. Demand for small
size containers good, large fair. Mixed Flower
sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per lb.-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - Greece 64, Holland 18,

Australia 33, Belgium 16, Mexico 250 cases and
123 drums, Germany 167 cases and 95 drums, and
Argentina 300 drums. Sales and nominal quotations.
Demand fair. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock warehouse tins	14-14½
drums	13½
MIDWESTERN White Clover 60-lb. tins	16½-17
Light Amber Clover, bakers honey	15½-16½
FIA. White Orange drums	17½
tins	18

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins or jars	7.50-7.65

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails	7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	2.85
24, 8-oz. tins	3.90
24, 1-lb. tins	6.40
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
4, 5-lb. jars	5.27
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BEEESWAX: Arrivals bags - Dom. Rep. 90, Haiti 50,

Mexico 582, Brazil 100, Chile 92, French
Somaliland 179 and West Africa 177 blks. De-
mand continues slow. Wide range in prices.

Africa	55
South America	50-58
Central America	50-55
Mexico	49-55
West Indies	47

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic
10,450 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moder-
ate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

41,711 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large
retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about
steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains

and other large buyers. Supply moderate.
Demand fair. Market firm. Sweetclover, Alfalfa,
Vetch, Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 4,670 cans Central Calif.,

1,600 cans Intermountain. Packers' wholesale
list prices, delivered California and nearby
States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover - according to
quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 15REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB HONEY: White or better	
Orange, Sage and Clover-	
12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered	
industrial users 60-lb. cans	13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.	16-17
Darker	14-14½
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.50-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
12, 1-lb. jars	5.45
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	6.90
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.35
12, 10-oz. cups	4.40

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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Honey Market News

SEMI-
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No. 16

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APICULTURE UNIT
MOST FALL HONEY PLANTS LOOK GOOD

Fall honey producing plants looked very good in most of the eastern two-thirds of the Nation and prospects for a good fall honey flow appeared promising, weather permitting. In California, many wild honey plants had dried up due to lack of soil moisture. However, various blooming plants continued to provide nectar at several locations. Second or third cutting alfalfa and clover continued to secrete fair amounts of nectar at scattered locations. Goldenrod and asters looked good in many States but bees seemed reluctant to work these sources while others were still available.

Precipitation proved heavy in sections of eastern Arizona, western and northern New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming during the first portion of the period. Rain was also quite general from the central Plain States eastward to the middle and southern Appalachian region. Heavy amounts fell along the Gulf Coast. Mostly dry weather continued in the droughty sections of the northern Plain States and in the hot, dry Far West. During the second week of the period, precipitation was generally light to moderate in the Far West, northern Plain States and from Tennessee northward to Canada. Cool, Canadian air and showers kept temperatures at seasonal to much below normal levels during most of the week over the eastern portion of the country and in some central and southwestern areas.

Colonies as a whole were in fairly good shape in most sections of the Nation. Cool, wet weather hindered bee activity in some areas. Some were losing weight due to inactivity and even a few required feeding. In a few instances, swarming proved to be a problem that was hard to over-come. Some bees in the more northern regions had begun to make preparations for wintering. It was hoped that many colonies would be able to gather enough pollen and nectar from fall flowering plants to carry them through the winter season. Some bees in southern regions continued to suffer from cotton spray poisoning.

Producers made fairly good progress with extracting operations in most areas. Yields were estimated to be very good in some regions but disappointing in others. It was hoped that the fall yield in a few areas would provide enough honey to make the overall crop a success. Large lots of producer honey continued to sell very slowly in the important Midwestern region. Producers who wanted to sell often had difficulty locating a buyer. A limited number of large lots of new crop white clover honey sold in the Midwest at 12-13¢ per pound with a few sales higher. Florida tupelo continued to bring 19¢, while Arkansas cotton and soybean honey realized 12¢ a pound.

Very little market activity was reported on beeswax. Sales proved limited since many producers were still busy with extracting operations. Most domestic wax sold in a range of 40-43¢, mostly 42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. In New York City, imported wax from Africa realized 52-55¢, South American stock brought 51-58¢, Central American supplies 50-55¢, Mexico 53-55¢, few 49¢, West Indies offerings 49-51¢, few 47¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa				(drums exchanged)	
		10-11¢ del.		White-Clover	12½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		11½¢ del.	MINN.	Clover-Basswood	14½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
(some with cans returned)			OHIO	White-Clover	12½¢ del.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			ILL.	Water White-Clover	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10½¢ f.o.b.		(drums or cans exchanged)	
OREG. Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover		13¢ del.	N.Y.	White-Clover - Basswood	14½-15¢ f.o.b.
ARIZ. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton			TENN.	Clover	17¢ f.o.b.
		11¢ del.	KY.	Mixed Flowers	18¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton		10-11½¢ del.	FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
TEXAS Purple Thistle		9½¢ f.o.b.		Mixed Flowers	10½-11¢ f.o.b.
ARK. Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean		12¢ del.	ALA.	Mixed Flowers	11-14¢ f.o.b.
N.DAK. Mixed Flowers		14¢ f.o.b.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Clover		13-14¢ f.o.b.		(cans or drums)	
IOWA Clover		12¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
WIS. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers		11¢ del.			
Clover-Alfalfa (cans exchanged)		13¢ f.o.b.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	WHOLESALESALES : (Generally Delivered)	SALES TO : RETAILERS (Generally Delivered)	CONSUMERS : (Local Sales)
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EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover	14¢	-	16 2/3¢
	Water White-Alfalfa	13 1/3¢	-	-
S.DAK.	Clover	13-14¢	-	16½¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	-
	White-Clover	13¢	-	15¢
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	18¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	19¢	16¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
FLA.	Tupelo	22-25¢	-	-
	Palmetto	11¢	-	-
	Clover	11-12¢	-	-
LA.	Clover	-	16-17½¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover	20¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	21¢	-
S.DAK.	Clover	-	20¢	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	18½¢	20¢	24¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	White-Clover	-	20-21¢	25¢
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	25¢
ILL.	Water White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	27¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
VT.	Clover	27¢	-	-
PA.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	50¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	Sales to		
			WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
TENN.	Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	21¢	-	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover	6.40	-	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50	-
White-Clover	7.35	8.00	-
ARK. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
OKLA. Clover	-	6.80	-
S.DAK. Clover	-	6.80	-
WIS. Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.30	-
White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
MINN. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	65¢
Clover - Basswood	-	6.50	69¢
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	65¢
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.75	-
KY. Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	-
Clover	8.00	10.80	90¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	-	6.50-7.00	-
MISS. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.45	75¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover	6.66	-	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	6.80	-
White-Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	39¢
OKLA. Clover	-	7.00	-
S.DAK. Clover	-	7.00	-
WIS. Alfalfa - Clover	5.40	5.65	-
White-Clover	-	6.50	31¢
MINN. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.40	35¢
Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37¢
ILL. Water White-Clover	6.30	-	-
White-Clover	-	6.72	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	40¢
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
VT. Clover	7.75-8.00	-	-
PA. Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	32½¢
Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.25	-
TENN. Clover	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY. Mixed Flowers	-	6.75	-
ALA. Mixed Flowers	-	6.75-7.25	-
MISS. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.95	40¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover	4.08	-	-
TEXAS Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	3.90	-
OKLA. Clover	-	4.20	-
WIS. Alfalfa - Clover	3.10	3.60	-
MINN. Clover - Alfalfa	-	3.60	20¢
ILL. Water White-Clover	3.60	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
VT. Clover	5.00-5.20	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16PRODUCER-PACKER OF PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	-	3.70-4.00	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover	6.70	-	-
TEXAS	White-Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	6.96	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa 24-12-oz.	-	8.00-8.50	47¢
	White-Clover 14-15-oz.	-	9.60	55¢
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	7.20	40¢
	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	55¢
N.Y.	White-Clover Basswood 14-oz.	9.75	11.00	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	9.00	-	-
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 2-lb.	-	-	1.28
	3-lb.	-	-	1.92
	Clover 12-oz.	-	-	33 1/3¢
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
ILL.	Clover 12-12-oz. plastic	5.25	-	-
	Clover 12-15-oz. plastic	5.95	-	-
VT.	Clover 12-12-oz. plastic	5.28	6.60	75-85¢
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 12-3-lb. jars	-	11.25	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.00-9.35	-
	12-2-lb. jars	-	7.50	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Alfalfa - Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch			
	12-2½-lb. jars	8.60	-	-
	24-1-lb. jars	7.80	-	-
	White-Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Cotton - Soybean	-	-	39-45¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton 12-2-lb. jars	-	6.60	-
MINN.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.10	90¢
ILL.	White-Clover 12-12-oz. jars	3.35	-	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	9.10	-	-
N.Y.	White-Clover - Basswood 1-lb. jars	-	-	65¢
VT.	Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	12.00	1.50-1.75
	24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	65-79¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	9.20	-	-
N.C.	Amber-Sourwood 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.75
TENN.	Clover - Sourwood - Poplar 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.40
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover 10-lb. cans per can	-	-	2.50
	8-3-lb. jars	-	9.00	1.00

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of August)

Weather for all California Districts - Mean temperatures were near seasonal normals over much of California during the latter half of August. During the week ending August 25, mean temperatures were near normal along the north and central coast and coastal valleys, 1-3 degrees above normal in some lowland areas and 3-5 degrees above normal in the Cascade-Sierra mountains. The southern half of the State was 2-5 degrees above seasonal normals. Showers and thundershowers were prevalent in the northern and eastern mountains and in the south-eastern desert region. Totals to 3/4 inch were reported in these regions. Most of the Imperial Valley received some rains, with unofficial reports indicating as much as 1/2 inch fell near El Centro.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions continued generally good in most California sections, but were poor to fair in some southern California sections. Colonies were particularly in good condition where late pollen supplies were available. Also, colonies with good queens were in good condition, with some reported to have 7-8 frames of brood, plenty of honey and pollen stores. The lack of precipitation and dry conditions in some southern California sections have caused moderate to serious pollen shortages this season. Generally, no swarming was reported.

Very few colonies are being moved. Some were moved to tarweed locations for winter fillup. Some are being moved from seed alfalfa to cotton and hay alfalfa locations or to other winter locations. Bees are working alfalfa, beans, clover, thistle, tarweed, trefoil, corn, lima beans, cotton, melons, sunflowers, and a few miscellaneous plants. Many of the wild honey plants have dried up, though there is a little tarweed. Where moisture is limited no nectar is being secreted. The flow from alfalfa and cotton is slowing up. Some beekeepers are beginning to prepare their colonies for winter. Defoliation of cotton is expected to begin about the middle of September.

Extracting of safflower, alfalfa, bean, and thistle honey is underway. Some of the alfalfa honey is running darker than usual but body is good. Alfalfa-bean honey is running light amber to extra light amber and is of heavy body. Estimates of average yields from alfalfa range 20-60 pounds per colony; lima bean 20 pounds; star thistle 15 pounds; cotton none to 30 pounds; vetch 10 pounds; and wild flowers 20 pounds per colony. Reports indicate the number of producing colonies range from somewhat below the 5 year average to somewhat above.

Southern California - Supplies of alfalfa honey have been limited, with some central California beekeepers reporting production averaging only 50 percent of normal. Clover production in South Dakota and Nebraska was reported very heavy, while in Wyoming it was fair and in Montana production was spotted.

Bulk prices to beekeepers for alfalfa honey were slightly higher than in the previous period, as dealers continued to build up inventories.

Quotations to beekeepers for clover honey weakened under the pressure of heavier supplies. Domestic trading through retail channels, bakeries, and to other commercial users continued fair. Export inquiries and sales were slow, with shipments very light.

Northern and Central California - Demand for honey from domestic and commercial users was reported to be fair and quieter than during the past 2-3 years for the same period. Production of alfalfa honey was considered to be below normal, but the extent below normal was unknown at this time. Some early deliveries of alfalfa honey showed large amounts of safflower, while more recent deliveries have shown increased amounts of bean mixture. Export trading continued very light.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Aug. 8-Aug. 22)

Washington - Bees were in good condition west of the Cascade mountain range and were able to gather a small amount of nectar from wild flowers. A few showers fell and temperatures averaged a little above normal early in the period and near normal near the close of the period. The honey flow was practically over in the Yakima Valley area and most beekeepers were busy extracting. Alfalfa and clover yields were reported to have been rather variable with production as low as 35-40 pounds per hive in some areas. A fairly good mint honey flow was reported. Numerous colonies suffered spray poisoning at some points. Colonies that escaped spray poisoning appeared to be heavily populated. Very light amounts of precipitation occurred and the weather proved hot during the early portion of the period and about normal at the end. It was reported that the State Department of Agriculture was holding hearings on bee spray poisoning.

Oregon - Temperatures continued above normal east of the Cascades and coastal range and about normal along the coast. A few light scattered showers fell in the Willamette Valley and along the coastal area. Prospective honey yields were considered a little better in a few areas but extracting showed that yields were rather spotty. Estimated average yields in the Valley were around 40 pounds per colony. Yields from alfalfa in the southeastern portion of the State were reported to be very satisfactory. The market for newly extracted honey held firm at country points but only a few sales were actually made.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Aug. 8-Aug. 22)

Colorado - Frequent rains hindered bee activity in the Monte Vista area during the past two weeks. A good rain also fell in the Cortez area, aiding crops. Most farmers in this part of the State were busy cutting hay fields for the second time and this in turn limited the available nectar sources for bees to work. The main honey flow was about over in the Meeker area except in a few

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isolated spots. Most colonies appeared to be in good shape with ample pollen stores.

Utah - The honey flow was about over in the Logan area except in a few regions where the third crop of alfalfa was allowed to bloom. Newly extracted honey was said to have been light in color and mostly good flavored. However, some dark honey was extracted where colonies had worked lots of dandelion blooms. The honey flow was also over in the Providence area and yields proved good at some points but poor at others. Extremely dry moisture conditions continued in this part of the State. A good honey crop was reported to have been gathered in the Honeyville area.

Wyoming - Extreme drought conditions continued to hinder crops in northern Wyoming counties. Limited shower activity occurred in some areas and some even produced flash floods. Irrigated areas provided good conditions for a honey flow at some points but yields had proved very disappointing since July 1. During the past ten days, bees gathered heavier amounts of nectar from second cutting alfalfa.

Montana - Second crop alfalfa yielded heavy amounts of nectar in the southwestern part of the State during the past period. Consequently, it was anticipated that yields would probably average about 60 pounds per colony. Hot and dry weather continued to prevail in the western section of the State. Colonies were still gathering a little nectar from the second alfalfa bloom. Over-all yields were expected to average about half of normal or less. Practically no honey sales were being made. Hot, dry weather also prevailed in central Montana. Extracting of the new crop was in progress and was expected to total about half of last years yields.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 9-Aug. 23)

Northeast Texas - Little or no rain fell in the Dallas area and soil moisture conditions were becoming very dry. A good rain would be of much value to fall honey plants such as aster and broomweed. The cotton honey flow was over and yields proved very disappointing. It was reported that most cotton in this particular area did not show a heavy bloom at any time during the season. Over-all honey yields are expected to be the smallest in years. Broomweed had started to bloom and should provide colonies ample pollen, providing ample moisture is available. Honey sold rather slowly during the past two weeks and prices held steady at retail level. One producer was reported to have advanced prices slightly in order to offset higher container prices. Commercial packers were buying only an occasional small lot of honey in the area. In the eastern portion of this section of the State, beekeepers were busy extracting the cotton honey. Yields were said to be averaging around 20 pounds per colony or about two thirds of last year's yield. Prospects appeared promising for a good aster and goldenrod honey flow.

Southeast Texas - A good honey flow prevailed in areas except where cotton poisoning caused considerable damage to colonies. This poisoning weakened colonies and kept them from fully gathering available nectar. It was felt that such colonies would do well to gather enough fall honey in order to provide for winter needs.

Oklahoma - A good rain fell in the southwestern part of the State late in the period improving moisture conditions. Some bees continued to work the cotton honey flow but yields were beginning to taper off. Colonies were expected to gather enough to provide winter stores at some points. Over-all yields proved variable throughout this section of Oklahoma. Bees were in good condition in the western section of the State. They were still gathering some pollen and nectar from cotton and wild flowers. Only scattered showers occurred and a general rain was needed. A fair demand prevailed for extracted honey at wholesale level.

New Mexico - Extremely dry weather had injured honey plants in the northern Rio Grande Valley area. Honey yields proved spotted throughout the State.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Aug. 9-Aug. 23)

Iowa - Above normal rainfall and low temperatures stopped the honey flow in the southwestern part of the State. Prospects for a good heartsease honey flow appeared promising providing weather conditions permit. Extracting was in full swing but very little honey had been sold. Yields were reported to be good and quality was also said to be very good. Honey yields proved rather variable in the central part of the State. Rainfall was about normal in most areas. One beekeeper anticipated about a sixty pound average yield per colony. In the Titonka area, cool, damp weather restricted colony activity. The main honey flow was about over and extracting was in progress. The new crop honey was said to be of good quality but yields proved rather light. Scattered showers fell in northeastern Iowa aiding fall honey plants. Some sweetclover continued to yield while heartsease and goldenrod honey plants looked good.

Nebraska - Extracting was in full progress in the eastern part of the State. Yields were expected to be better than average and quality proved excellent with most honey being of white to water-white in color. Heartsease was currently yielding nectar and it was feared that some bees would mix this source with the light colored clover honey before it could be extracted. Producers who found it necessary to sell newly extracted honey were having some difficulty in finding buyers. Many buyers and packers were unwilling to overload their inventory since they were anticipating heavy yields in this section of the country. Grasshoppers had caused a good bit of damage in many sections but spray control programs had helped to control this problem to some extent. It was reported that more bees had been moved into Nebraska this year than

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ever before.

South Dakota - Good rains fell during the latter part of the past period following a period of about 6 weeks of dry weather. The main honey flow was about over and a good crop was reported to have been gathered in the eastern part of the State.

North Dakota - Rain fell in the eastern portion of the State late in the period aiding honey plants. It was felt that this would assure a late flow from alfalfa providing weather conditions proved favorable. Some colonies continued to do well but still others failed to make any sizeable gains. Yields were expected to be about normal but quality appeared to be a little below last year. Honey plants were considered to be in about 200 per cent better condition than in 1960.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 11-Aug. 25)

Illinois - Generally dry and cool weather prevailed in northern Illinois. Only a few scattered showers occurred. Bees were active but were barely making a living. Heartsease was in full bloom but for some reason bees had not started to work this source. Extracting continued and some beekeepers had already finished their operations. One beekeeper reported an average of 160 pounds per colony. However, yields proved less favorable in other areas of northern Illinois. Bees gathered a bumper crop of honey in the southern portion of the State and yields were said to have been the heaviest since 1950. Ample soil moisture was available and a good crop of fall honey was expected, providing favorable weather permits. The honey flow ended abruptly about three weeks ago in central Illinois and yields proved somewhat shorter than anticipated. A considerable amount of heartsease was in bloom but was not yielding nectar. Yields from this source were badly needed for winter stores.

Ohio - Lots of rain fell in northeastern Ohio during the past period. Prospects appeared fairly good for a fall honey flow providing the weather proves favorable. Bees were currently able to gather enough supplies from fall weeds to survive but goldenrod was expected to be in bloom shortly.

Michigan - In eastern Michigan, bees gained about 2 pounds each day as they worked second cutting clover and alfalfa. The honey flow had ended on the Upper Peninsula as dry weather continued.

Wisconsin - Extracting was in full swing in the southern portion of the State and was considered about half complete. An extremely heavy nectar flow during most of July permitted bees to gather a bumper crop of honey in this part of the State. It was expected that yields would average a little better than during a normal year. Colonies continued to work the second crop alfalfa bloom. Only scattered showers provided moisture during the past two weeks. In the southwestern part of the State,

enough rain had fallen to keep honey plants in good shape but the nectar flow was said to have ended for all practical purposes. Colonies were still able to gather enough to maintain a strong brood. Extracting was in progress and the honey showed heavy body and had a good flavor. Extracted honey in one-pound jars moved good in local retail stores. Bees were working fall flowers in the western part of the State. The summer honey flow was said to have been a little below average in this part of the State. Extremely dry moisture conditions prevailed in the Shell Lake area. However, moisture conditions were somewhat better in other northwestern areas. Newly extracted honey in this part of the State proved rather dark in color and low in moisture content. Most colonies had large amounts of brood and it was anticipated that feeding might be necessary this fall. The fall honey flow had just started in the extreme northern portion of the State. Over-all honey yields in this area were expected to be from 60 to 80 percent of normal. Ample moisture fell in the central part of the State to keep plants in good shape. Colonies continued to store ample amounts of nectar from second crop red clover, alfalfa, and wild flowers. Swarming proved to be quite a problem during the past period. Old crop honey reportedly moved good in five-pound jars in this part of the State. Favorable weather permitted an excellent nectar flow from second crop alfalfa in east-central Wisconsin. Most colonies stored at least an additional super of honey during the period. It was anticipated that yields would average about 200 pounds per colony in many yards. Buckwheat and goldenrod were in bloom but rain was needed. Very little new crop honey had been bought by packers. Retail honey sales showed some improvement.

Minnesota - Extracting had just started in the northwestern part of the State. Yields appeared to be rather spotted with some areas producing a normal crop, while others were much below normal. Extracting was in full swing in southeastern Minnesota and was about half completed. The crop was said to be somewhat below normal. Legumes had ample moisture for good growth prior to winter. Colonies varied in strength and it was expected that some might require feeding before winter arrives.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 11-Aug. 25)

New York - A considerable amount of rain fell in the western part of the State. Extracting was in progress and one beekeeper estimated that yields would be only about 25% of normal. A good demand prevailed for the newly extracted honey and prices proved favorable. Honey plants were in good shape in northern Jefferson County as numerous light showers provided ample soil moisture. The major honey flow was over but colonies continued to gather enough nectar to maintain their weight. The market for newly extracted honey advanced and supplies moved good and many producers had sold practically all of their stock. Extracting progressed favorably in the central part of the State and

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yields were reported to be rather variable. Little or no rain occurred during the past period but goldenrod looked good. However, bees had not started to work this source and were gathering light amounts of nectar from second cutting alfalfa at some points. Most colonies were considered to be in average condition but many were restless, probably due to the unfavorable weather conditions. Demand for honey proved good in this part of the State. Purple loosestrife and second cutting trefoil provided colonies a good nectar flow in southeastern New York during the past few weeks. Weather conditions permitted bees to freely work these sources and good amounts of nectar went into most hives.

New Jersey - Colonies made little or no gains in the northern part of the State during the past two weeks. Robbing was reported at some points. Fall honey plants looked good since ample moisture was available. Honey plants were also in good shape in central New Jersey. Very little honey has been extracted in this part of the State.

Vermont - The main honey flow had ended and good yields were reported. A good demand prevailed for the newly extracted honey.

Pennsylvania - Plenty of rain fell in the eastern portion of the State and honey plants looked good. However, the honey flow was ended for the time being. It was hoped that the flow would resume shortly since most hives were overloaded with bees. Many colonies were beginning to need additional stores and many swarms occurred during the past two weeks. Very little honey had been taken from the hives since yields were very poor at many points. Good rains also kept honey plants in fine shape in central Pennsylvania and bees were busy gathering a surplus of nectar from second crop red clover and alfalfa. The honey flow resumed in northern Pennsylvania following a heavy rain early in the period. It was felt that bees would be able to store a good crop of honey providing the weather continues favorable. Demand improved for extracted honey at the local retail level.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 12-Aug. 28)

Maryland - The early portion of the period proved rather dry in the Silver Spring area but heavy rains during the second week improved moisture conditions. Fall honey plants such as goldenrod and wild asters made good growth following the rains. Bur-marigold had started to bloom and red milkweed had just finished blooming. Some bees were being moved into the eastern part of the State where bur-marigold plants were more plentiful. Extracting was in progress but a large part of the crop remained in hives. Yields were considered larger than normal and most of it had been gathered from clover. Consumer demand was reported to be very satisfactory in this area. Extracting of honey progressed rather slowly in the Blue Ridge section and was estimated to be about 1/4 complete. Yields averaged about 45

pounds per standard deep super. Very little tulip honey showed up and most of the honey was good quality, light colored clover. The market held steady and a fair demand prevailed.

North Carolina - Wet weather and cool nights slowed bee activity in Davis County. Very few sources of nectar were available for bees to work. The sourwood flow proved rather disappointing and most of the nectar gathered from this source was mixed with other sources. Honey sold good during the past two weeks.

Kentucky - Honey plants were in excellent condition in west-central Kentucky following recent good rains. Prospects appeared good for a large fall honey flow since both bees and plants were in good shape. Unusually cool weather accompanied by frequent heavy showers brought the honey flow to a standstill in the north-central area of the State. Plants made excellent growth and should provide a good fall honey flow if the weather permits. Extracting progressed favorably and supplies showed good color and had excellent flavor. Honey sold very good but prices declined slightly.

Tennessee - Bees were in good shape in Decatur County and were working bitterweed. Goldenrod was just beginning to bloom. Good moisture conditions prevailed and a fair fall honey crop is expected. Cool, damp weather hindered bee activity in the southeastern section of the State. Some colonies were becoming low on stores while others were able to gather some nectar and pollen from goldenrod, lespedezia, soybeans, horsemint, partridge pea and bitterweed. Most fall honey plants looked good since ample moisture was available and aster was beginning to bud. Spanish needle had started blooming at some points but bees had not started to work this source.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Aug. 12-Aug. 28)

Georgia - Sourwood yielded poorly in north Georgia as rains damaged the crop at blossom time. A fair crop was expected from other summer honey plants. Goldenrod was in bloom earlier than normal. Colonies did fairly well working Mexican clover in central and southwest Georgia. Prospects for a fall honey crop throughout the State appeared fairly good providing the weather continues favorable.

Florida - Unusual dry weather prevailed in the Everglades and prospects for a good honey flow from fall flowers appeared very promising. In north-central Florida, late summer plants, particularly water loving plants, were beginning to yield nectar. The flow was expected to continue throughout September providing conditions proved favorable. Colonies busily worked these sources storing additional supplies. Bees also continued to store nectar from summer honey plants in the northwestern portion of the State. It was felt that most colonies had stored enough supplies to carry them through the winter. Good rains had fallen in the area and moisture conditions were in fine shape.

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Partridge pea provided the main source of nectar.

Alabama - Frequent showers and below normal temperatures prevailed over most of the State during the past period. Fall honey plants looked good in most areas. Some colonies recently suffered spray poison damage.

Mississippi - Extracting was about completed in the Jackson area except for some late summer and early fall supplies. Rain was needed to stimulate fall plant growth. Most colonies were able to maintain normal weight but goldenrod and fall asters were beginning to bloom and should provide a good source of nectar.

Louisiana - Frequent heavy showers and below normal temperatures slowed bee activity in the southeastern part of the State. Consequently, some colonies lost as much as ten pounds during the past period. Partridge pea provided bees a source of pollen. Demand proved good for bottled honey but poor for queen bees. In the Bunkie area, honey plants were in good shape and should provide a normal fall honey flow. However, some colonies were beginning to suffer from cotton spray poison. Some colonies were becoming extremely weak.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING JUNE 1961 -
BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Dominican Republic	58,633
Greece	14,343
Mexico	744,630
Sweden	463
Switzerland	540
West Germany	4,691
TOTAL	823,300
TOTAL DOLLARS	84,866

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING JUNE 1961 -
BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Afghanistan	2,800
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	29,859
Hong Kong	1,080
Japan	1,200
Lebanon	1,097
Liberia	840
Malaya	3,591
Netherlands	3,900
Chile	2,304
Philippine Republic	67,923
Saudi Arabia	4,800
Singapore	6,812
Angola	960
United Kingdom	68,400
Thailand	863
TOTAL	196,429
TOTAL DOLLARS	39,512

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR JUNE 1961 - BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	11,010
Brazil	60,956
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	21,579
Chile	13,516
Dominican Republic	17,233
Guatemala	10,066
Mexico	169,733
Ethiopia	11,036
Costa Rica	3,900
Belgium	18,088
Spain	2,251
TOTAL	339,368
TOTAL DOLLARS	158,351

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of August. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 99,880 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand fair to moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 228,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market steady. Comb honey demand slow, market dull. Midwest and Louisiana new crop White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 11,000 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers' and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	4.55

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply scarce. Demand fair. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 43,760 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
6, 3½-lb. jars	3.95-4.30
some	3.82
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few	5.07
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.40
few	3.08

LOS ANGELES: Packers wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.90
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.65
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90-5.00

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.65
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 360, Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 125, Wis. 150. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A fancy. Demand for all size containers slow. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals - cases England 5, France 3, Ireland 35, Italy 5, Spain 35 and Mexico 130 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market firm.

MEXICO Ex Dock warehouse tins	14½-15½
drums	13½-14
MIDWEST White Clover 60-lb. tins	16½-17
Buckwheat	18
Light Amber Clover, bakers honey	15½
FLA., White Orange drums	17½
tins	18
Light Amber bakers honey drums	14

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75
Buckwheat-	
24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails	7.75
Extra Light Amber-	
24, 5-oz. jars	2.85
24, 1-lb. tins	6.40
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
4, 5-lb. tins	5.27
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50
IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEEESWAX: Arrivals - bags Brazil 100, Dom. Rep. 169, El Salvador 35, Guatemala 50, Haiti 55, Morocco 54, Chile 220 bags and 91 cases, Mexico 27 bags and 31 bls., French Somaliland 100 blks, West Africa 278 blks. and 180 pkgs., Ethiopia 192 blks. Demand fair. Market slightly stronger with wide range in prices.

Africa	52-55
South America	51-58
Central America	50-55
Mexico	53-55
few	49
West Indies	49-51
few	47

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 59,020 lbs.; by boat from Argentina 9,750 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U. S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
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PHILADELPHIA: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

41,508 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

Bulk per lb. White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large buyers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.75
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 2,100 cans Central Calif.

Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered Calif. and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage and Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

- 12 -

Thursday, September 7, 1961

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 16

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-
12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95
12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according
to quality-
12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to
quality-
12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40
few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover-
12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according
to quality and quantity purchased, delivered
industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand good.
Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover 17
Light Amber 15
6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars 5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars 5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars 5.05
24, 8-oz. jars 3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars 3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply
moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White
Clover and Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless
otherwise stated-

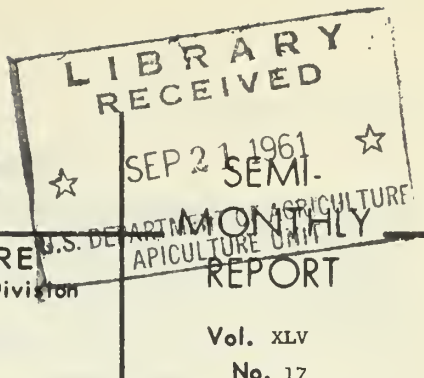
EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb. 16-17
Darker 14-14½
Customers furnish containers 13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars 12.50-13.70
Darker 11.40
12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75
12, 1-lb. jars 5.45
12, 24-oz. jars 6.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans 6.90
24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
24, 10-oz. jars 5.85
24, 8-oz. jars 4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.85
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
24, 1-lb. jars 7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups 3.35
12, 10-oz. cups 4.40

Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Tel. DUDley 8-2176

Fruit and Vegetable Division



Vol. XLV

No. 17

Tuesday, September 19, 1961

COOLER WEATHER STOPS FALL HONEY FLOW IN SOME AREAS

The arrival of cold weather stopped the fall nectar flow in several regions in the northern sector of the Nation. Dry weather hindered the flow in other areas while excessive rains slowed secretion at some points. However, a fairly good fall honey flow was still in progress in several states. Goldenrod and asters yielded favorably in some areas and some colonies continued to work late blooming alfalfa and clover. Rains aided legumes in some of the dry regions of the Intermountain and Plain States, putting them into a more favorable wintering condition. Honey plants in non-irrigated areas of California were in far below normal condition due to lack of rainfall.

The warmest weather of the summer season prevailed in parts of the Northeast during the first portion of the period. It was also unusually hot in the northern areas of the Plain States during the early portion but it was reversed a sharp cold snap on the weekend. Several North Dakota areas reported a temperature of 104 degrees at midweek. However, by the end of the week, Williston and Minot experienced their first snowfall of the season. Low temperatures in the 30's reached as far south as the Texas Panhandle. Beneficial rains accompanied the cold weather in the Intermountain States. Snow fell in the Rockies from Wyoming to New Mexico. Precipitation was very light in California. Hurricane Carla highlighted weather conditions during the latter half of the past period. The hurricane inflicted damage by high winds, excessive rainfall, high tides and inundation by sea water along the Texas coast. Hot weather continued in the east. Moderate to heavy rains hit Montana, North Dakota and the northern two-thirds of Minnesota. Parts of Idaho, Utah and Arizona also received rain.

Bees were kept inactive in many areas by unfavorable weather conditions. A few colonies were still making gains, working various fall blooming honey plants. Some were able to gather enough nectar and pollen for survival and for broodrearing. Still others were losing weight due to inactivity or lack of working sources. Colonies in some areas were said to be extremely strong with more than normal amounts of brood in evidence.

Extracting of the new crop of honey continued in most areas. Good progress had been made in some states while others had not reached the half-way point. In a few scattered areas, beekeepers were awaiting cold weather with hopes of preventing robbing activity. Honey in large lots again sold extremely slow in the heavy producing mid-section of the country. The market proved rather dull as many large buyers seemed to be in no hurry to secure supplies. In the Midwest, large lots of extracted white or better, alfalfa-clover sold in a range of 13-14¢ per pound. California white alfalfa realized 11¢.

Market activity on beeswax improved at some points. However, sales were still considered rather light and prices showed little variation from the past period. Domestic wax brought mostly 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. At New York City, imported wax from Africa brought 52-54¢, South American stock 51-58¢, few 49¢, Central American offerings 55-56¢, Mexican goods realized 53-56¢, few 51, and West Indies wax drew 48-52¢ per pound.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :
:	:	OF SALE :	:	:	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			IOWA		
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	12¢ f.o.b.		White Clover - Alfalfa (cans or drums)	13¢ del.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	12¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover	12¢ del.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ del.		White-Clover	13-14¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14¢ f.o.b.
	White-Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.	KANS.	White-Clover	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa		MICH.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.
		10-11¢ del.		Extra Light Amber-Clover	12¢ del.
OREG.	White-Vetch (drums)	15¢ del.		White-Clover	13¢ del.
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13¢ del.		Water White-Clover	14¢ del.
IDAHO	White-Clover - Alfalfa	12¢ del.	WIS.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	12¢ del.
	Water White-Clover	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ del.		White-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ del.
ARIZ.	White-Extra White-Mixed Flowers	12¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (cans exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ f.o.b.	MINN.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Cotton	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover - Basswood	14¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Cotton - Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ del.
	White-Extra White-Cotton	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.	ILL.	White-Clover (cans or drums)	13¢ f.o.b.
	White-Extra White-Cotton - Alfalfa	12¢ f.o.b.	N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	13¢ del.
N.DAK.	Mixed Flowers	14¢ f.o.b.	W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ del.
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	14¢ f.o.b.	FLA.	Amber-Tupelo	19¢ f.o.b.
	Water White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		Orange (cans or drums)	13¢ del.
LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ f.o.b.		Tupelo (drums)	23¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	SALES TO :
:	:	WHOLESALESALES TO RETAILERS CONSUMERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Berry	14¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
IOWA	White-Clover	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	-	-
KANS.	White-Clover	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
MICH.	Clover	-	17¢	-
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	-	16-20¢
MINN.	Basswood	-	-	14¢
	Clover	-	-	18¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	-	15¢
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood	14-15¢	-	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
	Clover	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13¢	14¢	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	20¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers	22¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Berry	20¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	20¢
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	21¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
	Extra White-Clover	-	-	27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	Amber-Clover	-	19¢	-
	White-Clover	18-24¢	20-25¢	24-25¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	21¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	Sales to		
STATE	: AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
		: (Generally Delivered)	: (Generally Delivered)	: (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

MINN.	Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	Clover	-	-	25¢
ILL.	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	23-24¢	25¢	27-30¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
TENN.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Berry	6.40	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	6.50
	White-Clover	7.35	8.00
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50
	Extra White-Clover	-	-
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72
WIS.	Amber-Clover	-	6.05
	White-Clover	5.00-6.00	5.40
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	6.60
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	7.20	6.72
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80
FLA.	Tupelo	9.25	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
COLO.	Vetch - Clover - Berry	6.80	-
TEXAS	White-Vetch - Clover	-	6.80
	White-Clover	7.60	8.20
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50
	Extra White-Clover	-	-
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40
WIS.	Amber-Clover	-	6.15
	White-Clover	5.35-5.80	5.65
MINN.	White-Clover-Basswood	-	6.70
ILL.	White-Clover	6.00	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	7.20	7.20
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	7.50	8.00
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25
TENN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	9.00
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80
FLA.	Tupelo	9.75	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Vetch - Clover - Berry	4.03	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch	-	3.90
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25
	Extra White-Clover	-	-
WIS.	White-Clover	3.30-3.40	3.60
ILL.	White-Clover	3.60	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	4.56	4.44
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00
FLA.	Tupelo	5.75	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.65	4.00

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Clover	6.80	-	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	Extra White-Clover	-	-	40¢
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 24-12-oz.	7.80	-	-
WIS.	White-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	8.40	47¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-oz. min.	-	9.35	49-55¢
N.Y.	Clover - Basswood 12½-oz.	8.00	9.50	-
	Clover 12-oz.	-	9.25	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	7.20-9.80	40-55¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	9.00	-	-
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 12-15-oz.	-	8.25	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
IOWA	White-Clover 24-10-oz.	-	7.68	39-42¢
ILL.	White-Clover 12-12-oz.	5.25	-	-
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OREG.	Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-	-
TEXAS	White-Vetch - Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	8.60	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
IOWA	Extra White-Clover 1-lb. jars	-	-	50¢
MINN.	White-Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
ILL.	White-Clover 12-2½-lb. cans	9.10	-	-
	12-12-oz. jars	3.35	-	-
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	8.20	-	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	9.60	-	-
N.C.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 2 3/4-lb. jars	-	-	.90-1.00
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2-lb. jars	-	9.00	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.O.B. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of September)

Weather for all California Districts: - Early in the period dry air associated with strong winds caused temperatures to range 2-8 degrees above normal along the central and south coast, and inland into the central valley. Elsewhere mean temperatures were mostly near or slightly below seasonal normals. Imperial Valley was 4 degrees below normal. Along the north coast, temperatures were 3 degrees cooler than the last week of August. Virtually no precipitation fell in the State during the first half of the month.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts: - Colonies generally are in good condition and have an adequate population with many young bees. Many colonies average about 6 frames of brood. Most colonies have plenty of pollen and a fair amount of honey. Some colonies in southern California are not very strong and pollen supplies are low. At scattered locations, some colonies could hold additional bees as the adult population is down due to the lack of a fall flow. Some colonies are reported to be too light to winter well.

Reports on the number of colonies to be wintered range from 25 percent below to 50 percent above that last year. Reports on the percent of colonies going into winter with young queens range from 25-90 percent.

For the most part colonies are not being moved. However, a few are being moved to tarweed for late stores or are being shifted to somewhat better pollen locations. Some colonies are being moved to winter locations early because of the lack of a fall flow. Some colonies were reported being moved to blue curls areas from alfalfa seed field locations. Also, a few colonies are being moved from Imperial Valley to San Diego County.

The honey flow is about over. Wild flowers are rather scarce due to the lack of rain. Most plant growth is stunted and very little nectar was secreted. Tarweed and blue curls are not expected to produce much this year. A little nectar is being gathered from late beans and melons. Eucalyptus trees along the central coast are budding now and look promising for next spring. Manzanita along the coast does not look as healthy as last year at this time. Generally, honey plants in non-irrigated areas are far below normal, and are quite dry.

Currently bees are working alfalfa, tarweed, thistle, ladino clover, blue curls, beans, melons, jack clover, wire weed, cotton, corn, spikeweed, alsike clover, trefoil, a little rabbit bush, very little buckwheat, broom weed, and tamarisk.

Reports of the average surplus honey yield range from 20-30 to as much as 60-70 pounds per colony, depending upon location and floral source.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings of alfalfa honey from central California and clover honey from the Midwest increased. Bulk purchases by handlers and dealers generally were light since inventories were ample. Domestic demand for packaged honey through retailers improved, while sales to other commercial users continued normal. Export

sales remain light although some increase in inquiry was noted. Export prices were unsettled because of wide ranges in offering quotations.

Northern and Central California - Honey trading was moderate through both retail and commercial handlers. The late summer central California crop was reported to be larger and of better quality than in 1960, although the total 1961 crop is expected to be light.

Some Idaho white or better alfalfa-clover honey is being purchased by local handlers. Quality was good, and trade reports indicate a sufficient supply of water white honey is available at competitive prices. Present inventories of bottlers and packers are fairly heavy.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Aug. 22-Sept. 8)

Washington - Extracting was in full progress in the Yakima Valley area. Yields from alfalfa and clovers were expected to be rather light since many colonies were damaged by spray poisoning during the peak nectar flow. Also some colonies were kept out of the alfalfa and clover fields at that time in order to prevent losses. Good yields were reported from mint. Most colonies were currently able to gather enough stores to maintain normal strength. Beekeepers planned to double up weak colonies before the winter arrives. Generally cool weather prevailed during the past two weeks and an occasional shower was reported. Colonies, west of the Cascades, were in fairly good shape as temperatures averaged about normal and very little precipitation occurred.

Oregon - Dry weather continued in the area west of the Cascades and honey plants were secreting little or no nectar. Most colonies were fairly inactive with very little broodrearing in progress. However, most were in fairly good shape but it was anticipated that a few might require feeding during the winter months. It was expected that the yield from the main honey crop would average below normal over the western portion of the State since dry weather hindered the nectar flow. Fireweed yielded very little surplus. A few light showers occurred but not enough to relieve the extreme dry conditions.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Aug. 22-Sept. 8)

Colorado - The honey flow had ended in southwestern Colorado as cold weather arrived. Snow fell in the mountain areas on September 2 and frost occurred in the lower elevations. Most bees were in pretty good shape and were expected to winter fairly well. Extracting was still in progress in this part of the State. Snow and cold weather also stopped the nectar flow in the western areas of the State. Yields from second cutting alfalfa proved very poor in many yards due to heavy insect infestation. Colonies in the northwestern part of the State gathered adequate supplies of pollen and nectar and this should put them into good shape for wintering. The early

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snow brought badly needed soil moisture. Honey sales were very slow and it was said that many buyers still had some 1960 crop honey on hand.

Utah - Fairly good honey yields were reported over most of the northern part of Utah. It was estimated that yields would average around 120 pounds per colony with some colonies producing up to 150 pounds. The honey showed good color and was excellent in flavor.

Montana - Extracting was about half over in the southwestern section of the State. The weather had turned cold and the first snow of the season occurred during the past two weeks. It was reported that colonies made good gains on second cutting alfalfa before the cold weather developed. Large lots of honey sold extremely slow and very little inquiry was reported.

ARIZONA: (Period Aug. 22-Sept. 8)

Yields of nectar from cotton proved variable throughout the State but over-all yields were expected to be about average. Numerous colonies were injured by insecticides when they worked the cotton crop. Consequently, this lowered yields in some areas.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 23-Sept. 9)

Northeast Texas - Hot, dry weather continued in the Dallas area and honey plants badly needed rain. All surplus honey was being extracted and yields were considered much below last year. The cotton honey flow had ended in the eastern portion of this area. Prospects appeared good for a fall honey flow in the Sulphur Springs area but was not considered as promising at other points. Rain was needed in these areas.

Southeast Texas - Fall honey plants were in rather poor condition in many areas due to recent dry weather. Colonies had been able to gather very little nectar from cotton and many had suffered rather heavy losses from insecticide poisoning. Rains kept bees from working floral sources in the Bay City area and prospects for a fall honey flow appeared very poor. Youpon, peppervine and horse-mint provided some surplus honey in the College Station area but yields were considered to be the shortest in several years.

South Texas - Bees were in good condition with strong forces and should go into the winter in good shape. A good demand prevailed for honey and the market held firm.

Oklahoma - Some rain fell in western Oklahoma but more was needed in order to put fall honey plants into good condition. Bees continued to gather a little nectar from cotton and sunflowers. However, this proved to be only enough for survival. Demand for honey proved fair.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Aug. 23-Sept. 9)

Iowa - Bees continued to work alfalfa and fall flowers in southwestern Iowa. About 1 inch of rain fell and temperatures averaged about normal. Much of the current honey crop had been removed and extracted. Several large lots of honey had been sold and retail sales proved very good during the past two weeks. Yields in the western part of the State were considered about 50 percent less than last years average. First year clover plants looked good since soil moisture proved ample. Favorable weather prevailed in the north central portions of the State during the past two weeks and rain brought needed moisture. A light nectar flow continued at a few points but there was no flow at others. Extracting was in full swing and good yields were reported at some points. However, conditions varied considerably during the season and some areas reported little or no surplus honey. European foulbrood also affected yields at some points. Honey sold fairly slow and this was partially attributed to current weather conditions. Good rains occurred in eastern Iowa and this was expected to put clovers in good shape for the winter.

Kansas - Honey yields were considered average or better throughout the southeastern part of the State. Good rains had fallen at proper intervals, keeping honey plants in good condition. However, a few scattered areas did not fare as well.

Nebraska - Cool, rainy weather slowed bee activity over much of eastern Nebraska. Ample rainfall put fall honey plants in excellent condition and a fairly good fall honey flow was in progress at some points. Smartweed yielded a fair flow in many areas. Bees were expected to gather enough nectar from the current flow to put them into good wintering condition. Extracting was still in progress and some large lots of honey had been sold. However, many large packers were still rather inactive in their buying operations. The market for beeswax showed some improvement.

North Dakota - Cool weather halted the honey flow throughout most of the State during the past period. Rain relieved dry moisture conditions at many points. However, plants were considered in average or above condition in much of the southeastern part of the State. Extracting was still in progress and it was estimated that yields west of the Missouri River would average about half of normal and about 1/2-3/4 of normal in some central areas. Yields averaged a little better than normal in the southeastern portion of the State but were considered slightly below in northeast North Dakota. The honey market held about steady but sales proved limited.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 25-Sept. 11)

Illinois - Generally dry weather prevailed in northern Illinois. Most colonies were inactive and gathered practically no surplus honey during the past period. It was feared that there would be no surplus fall honey in this part of the State. The fall honey flow had started in the central part of the State but it was interrupted by heavy rain late in the period. Consequently, it was feared that many colonies would require winter feeding unless the fall honey flow resumes. Heartsease, goldenrod and numerous other fall flowering plants provided bees a working source in the southern portion of the State. Colonies worked these honey plants heavily gathering good amounts of dark honey for winter stores. Colonies were considered much stronger than usual and many bees were using more space for broodrearing than they had before.

Ohio - The goldenrod honey flow began in the northeastern part of the State late in the period. It was hoped that yields from this source would prove liberal since colonies needed supplies for broodrearing. Yields throughout the State were expected to average around 100 pounds but there was much variation from area to area.

Michigan - Ample rainfall aided fall honey plants in the south and central portions of the State. Consequently, colonies were expected to store fairly good amounts of nectar from this source. The honey flow had started again on the Upper Peninsula and it was reported that one scale hive gained 55 pounds in 6 days as they worked second crop clover. Honey sales proved good in this part of the State. It was thought that the honey flow was over for the season in the eastern portion of the State since colonies had made no gains during the last ten days. One scale colony reportedly gained 142 pounds during the past season.

Wisconsin - Bees were in good shape in south-eastern Wisconsin. Extracting continued and most beekeepers reported a normal or better than average yield. Most of the newly extracted supplies were light in color. Very little buckwheat was gathered. A good steady rain fell at the end of the period, relieving dry soil moisture conditions in southern Wisconsin. The honey flow was said to have ended about August 25. Yields were considered excellent and the honey showed excellent color and was of good flavor. Colonies showed signs of heavy broodrearing and most colonies had large clusters of young bees. A considerable amount of swarming occurred near the end of the season and it was felt that most of these were probably supersedure swarms. Several good rains kept honey plants in good condition in south-western Wisconsin. However, honey plants had quit yielding nectar and scale hives showed a slight daily loss. Extracting progressed favorably but it was anticipated that yields would be a little less than in 1960. The honey had heavy body and was light colored. Sales of honey in local stores improved. Good rains aided honey plants in the western part of

the State and clovers looked very good. The honey flow was practically over but it was felt that most colonies had ample winter stores on hand. One beekeeper reported that his yields were about 1/3 less than last year. Honey in large lots moved slowly in this part of the State. Some northwestern areas received good rains and honey plants were looking good. However, other areas were still badly in need of rain. Extracting was still in progress and much of the honey was dark in color and heavy bodied with a good flavor. Yields proved variable from area to area. Good rains aided soil moisture conditions in the central portion of the State. Bees continued to store nectar from second crop clovers, alfalfa, goldenrod and various other fall blooming plants. Yields were considered to be variable throughout this part of the State.

Minnesota - Honey yields proved spotted in the northwestern portion of the State. Some beekeepers reported an average yield of 100 pounds per colony while others averaged about 1/2 this amount. It was felt that overall yields would average about 75 percent of normal. Buyers continued to show very little interest in newly extracted supplies. The honey flow was about over in the southern portion of the State but some colonies continued to gather a light amount of nectar from late blooming alfalfa. Extracting was well underway and it was doubtful that yields would be as much as the 1960 crop. The newly extracted honey was mostly white and of good quality. Bees appeared to be in reasonably good shape and had suffered very little spray poison damage during the past season. Inquiries for large lots of honey were extremely light and sales limited. A much needed rain put legumes in good condition in south-eastern Minnesota. Most extracting of new crop honey had been completed in this area with the exception of a few beekeepers who desire to wait until colder weather eliminates the robbing problem. A fairly good fall honey flow continued in the extreme northern portion of the State but cool weather kept bees inactive on many days. Most beekeepers in this portion of the State reported fairly good yields and quality of the newly extracted honey was reported to be good. Honey plants appeared to be in excellent shape with ample soil moisture.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 25-Sept. 11)

New York - Bees busily worked goldenrod and buckwheat in many western areas of the State but made only light gains. Overall crops yields were expected to be much less than during the previous year. Honey sold slowly and many large buyers seemed to be waiting until a market was established. Colonies were mostly in good shape for wintering. Fairly warm weather prevailed in northern Jefferson County and bees and honey plants were considered in good shape. A few colonies continued to make slight gains. Beekeepers had not completed extracting operations but it appeared that yields would average a little better than normal. Continued favorable weather aided bees in central

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17

New York as they worked fall flowering honey plants. Many colonies made fair gains as they worked goldenrod and aster. Extracting of the main crop was about complete in the Utica area and yields averaged about half as much as in 1960. Sales of honey proved slow and the market held about steady. Fall honey plants were in good shape in southeastern New York and purple loosestrife, goldenrod and aster were currently yielding some nectar. It was anticipated that fairly good yields would result from these plants, providing the weather permits. Colonies were said to be in very good shape and should winter in good condition. Extracting was in progress and the new supplies of honey were of excellent flavor but somewhat darker than normal. Crops yields were expected to average about normal.

New Jersey - Beekeepers in the northern portion of the State were optimistic about the current goldenrod honey flow. The flow began about two weeks earlier than normal and colonies were making good gains from this source. Aster plants were in good condition but had not started to bloom.

Pennsylvania - A good rain fell in southeastern Pennsylvania late in the period, improving the condition of fall honey plants. Consequently, it was anticipated that colonies would be able to gather some nectar during the next few weeks. Most were in good shape having made favorable gains from the clover flow which ended about August 1. Very little honey had been extracted at some points and yields were expected to be rather variable. Conditions proved favorable for a fall honey flow in central Pennsylvania. However, the flow to date has been below average due to the cool weather.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 28-Sept. 12)

Maryland - Hot weather accompanied by high humidity prevailed in the Silver Spring area throughout most of the period. About an inch of rain fell in this area but other nearby areas badly needed moisture. Goldenrod was in bloom but had not started to yield nectar. Aster was expected to be in bloom in a few days. Bur-marigold got off to a slow start but is now yielding nectar. Some colonies were beginning to store nectar in supers from this source. Honey moved very satisfactorily at consumer level.

Kentucky - Lots of rain fell in the western portion of the State, putting honey plants into excellent condition. Consequently, prospects appeared promising for a favorable fall honey flow. The mid-summer honey flow was considered a complete failure in parts of northern Henry County due to numerous factors. Fall honey plants looked good and some aster and smartweed were currently in bloom. Honey sales were considered good at retail level and at roadside stands.

Tennessee - Bees in Decatur County, were in good shape and were busy working the goldenrod and aster bloom. Some bitterweed was also still in

bloom. Beekeepers at some points were beginning to requeen colonies. It was hoped that the weather would remain dry in the Knoxville area in order that bees might be able to gather a fairly good fall honey flow. Extreme wet conditions prevented bees from gathering a sizeable crop in this area during the summer months. Bees were hardly making a living in the southeastern portion of the State. Requeening was in progress. Most spring honey had been sold.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 28-Sept. 12)

Georgia - Central Georgia bees were in good condition and were currently working goldenrod and aster. Colonies in the northern portion of the State were also in good shape. In south Georgia bees were making fairly good progress working goldenrod and Mexican clover. Honey prices held about steady.

Florida - Honey plants and colonies were in fairly good condition in the Homestead area. Scale colonies showed a slight gain during the past period. It was anticipated that a few light swarms might occur shortly. Colonies and plants were also in good shape in northern Florida. Partridge pea yielded very well and some surplus honey was being extracted. In the northwestern portion of the State colonies continued to gather pollen but sources of nectar were becoming rather scarce. Some swarming was taking place. A fairly good demand for honey was reported.

Mississippi - Frequent rains hindered bee activity along the Gulf Coast. Plants were in good condition and it was anticipated that a good fall flow might develop providing the weather permits. Sales to retailers were considered good in this part of the State.

Louisiana - Almost almost daily rains occurred in the Baton Rouge area and honey plants looked good but it was doubtful that a fall honey flow would develop unless dry weather prevails. Most colonies lost weight during the past two weeks but were still in fairly good shape. The honey crop over the entire State was reported to be much below normal. Continuous rains also hit most of the Pineville area partially as a result of hurricane Carla. Some colonies in the southern areas will probably require feeding before winter unless goldenrod produces a heavy crop. Stocks of dark honey had become scarce and most of it was in hands of packers. Orders for queen bees were reported to be heavier than normal for this time of the year. Prospects appeared good for a fall honey flow in the Bunkie area. Cool, strong north winds hindered bee activity during much of the period.

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CANADA HONEY CROP NEWS

from the

August 28 Issue of the Canada

Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Crop Market Report

Manitoba - Colonies remain in about the same condition as they were at this time last year, with 42,000 colonies in production. About 10 pounds less of honey on hives, with 125 pounds compared to last year's 135 pounds. The main honey flow is now over except for a few areas with alfalfa still blooming. The crop in northern Manitoba has generally been poor, whereas some areas in the south have had an about average crop. This year's crop is expected to be down about one million pounds from 1960, but will equal the 10-year average of 5.2 million pounds.

Saskatchewan - Colonies are in good condition, there are 34,000 producing colonies compared with 33,200 a year ago. Average quantity of honey on the hives is 100 pounds compared with 125 pounds last year. Deep rooted clover has yielded well despite the dry weather. Honey flow is now over and colonies are being killed.

Alberta - Condition of colonies remains similar to last year, with 57,000 colonies producing as against 53,000 in 1960. The average quantity of honey on hives at this time is 130 pounds which is the same as last year. Some honey is still coming in, but is not likely to last much longer. There is still good bloom in central and northern parts of the province, but weather usually cuts off mid-August flow, so no significant increase is expected and average yield should be approximately 135 pounds again this year. Quality of crop is excellent, as is flavour and moisture content.

SUMMARY OF 1961 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of July 31, 1961

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	\$ Amount	Pounds	\$ Amount	No.	Pounds
Arizona	1	14,630	1,609	14,630	1,609	-	-
Florida	14	427,735	54,061	427,735	54,061	-	-
Georgia	2	32,065	4,118	32,065	4,118	-	-
South Carolina	1	12,100	1,439	12,100	1,439	-	-
Texas	4	25,465	3,278	25,465	3,278	-	-
TOTAL	22	511,995	64,505	511,995	64,505	-	-
Comparative Totals:							
1960	16	474,925	45,682	474,925	45,682	-	-
1959	14	330,000	25,963	330,000	25,963	-	-
1958	21	469,227	47,490	469,227	47,504	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of September. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 70,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand fair to moderate. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 330,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand fair. Market about steady. Midwest and Louisiana new crop White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14-15
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 23,256 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply limited. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Receipts 64,728 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White-Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.30
few low as	3.82
6, 3-lb. jars few	3.95
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
few high as	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few low as	5.07
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
few low as	3.08

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market slightly weaker for Straight Flavors, others about steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight Flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10
SECTION COMB: White Clover-	
12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins Minn.

White Sweetclover 350, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 175, Iowa Sweetclover 260. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A fancy. Demand for all size containers fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per lb.-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals cases - France 91, England 24,

Germany 36, Sweden 80; drums - Argentina 100, Dom. Rep. 8, Guatemala 3 drums and 250 tins. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand fair to good. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	14½-15
drums	12½-14
ARGENTINE White Clover	16 3/4
MIDWESTERN White Clover 60-lb. tins	16½-17½
OHIO Bakers honey White Clover	16½
MIDWEST Bakers honey White Clover	15½
FLA. Light Amber drums	12 3/4
White Orange drums	17
tins	17½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails	7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	3.05
24, 8-oz. jars	4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.00
24, 1-lb. tins	6.90
4, 5-lb. tins	5.75
6, 5-lb. jars	7.20
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
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BEEWAX: Arrivals bags - Chile 341, Mexico 34,
Dom. Rep. 25 and West Africa 105 blks. Demand fair. Market about steady. Wide range in prices-

Africa	52-54
South America	51-58
few	49
Central America	55-56
Mexico	53-56
few	51
West Indies	48-52

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

6,850 lbs.; by boat from Puerto Rico 9,750 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Supply light. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

23,160 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady.

Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.75
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Central California

1,200 cans; by rail Idaho 1 car. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 17REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better Orange, Sage and Clover-	
12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans	13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans Light Amber or better per lb.	16-17
Darker	14-14½
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.50-13.70
Darker	11.40
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
some	6.55
12, 1-lb. jars	5.45
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 5-lb. jars or cans	6.90
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
some	6.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.85
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75-5.85
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.35
12, 10-oz. cups	4.40

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SEMI-MONTHLY
REPORT

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No. 18

Tuesday, October 3, 1961

COLONIES IN GOOD SHAPE FOR WINTERING

Bees appeared to be in reasonably good condition for wintering in most all sections of the country. Naturally there were exceptions at numerous points. In the Baton Rouge area of Louisiana some colonies were slowly losing weight. It was anticipated that winter feeding would prove necessary for many bees in Alabama unless the fall nectar flow improves soon. Some colonies in parts of eastern Tennessee had already required feeding. Most bees in California had a normal force of workers on hand and brood-rearing appeared to be normal. However, it was expected that some would have to be fed this winter.

Hurricane Carla and a cold front moving southward from Canada brought liberal rains to much of the mid-continent area and into the northeast during the first part of the period. The hurricane moved across Texas to the Great Lakes area dumping up to 16 inches of rain in some areas of Texas. Other areas along its pathway into Michigan received over five inches. The cold front rains dumped over two inches in much of the Dakotas and parts of eastern Montana. West of the Continental Divide, only light showers occurred. Below normal temperatures as far east as Ohio, prevailed over the northern portion of the country during the last week of the period. Moderate to heavy rainfall was reported in Montana and in parts of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. Fair amounts fell in some California areas. Snow occurred in the mountainous areas of the Intermountain States with the higher mountains in Montana already snow-capped. Hurricane Ester moving along off the eastern seaboard brought rain to much of the northeast.

The heavy rains that fell in many sectors of the country put honey plants into good condition. This was particularly true of legumes in some of the Intermountain and Plain States. It also caused broomweed, asters and goldenrod to bloom profusely in some areas. Ragweed and broomweed provided colonies an ample supply of pollen in parts of Louisiana. Heartsease and smartweed yielded light supplies of nectar in some areas of the Plain States. A record fall honey flow was in progress in western Missouri. Honey plants in some areas of Ohio, Alabama and Georgia did not fare as well due to lack of rainfall.

Beekeepers continued extracting operations at many points. However, the process had been completed in many sections. Reports of yields continued to show considerable variation from point to point. Reports from across the country seemed to indicate that the crop as a whole would average about the same as last years'. Sales of large lots of honey continued at a slow pace since buyers and packers apparently were in no hurry to purchase new supplies. Large lots of extracted, white or better, alfalfa-clover honey from the Midwest sold in a range of 13-14¢ per pound.

The market for domestic beeswax showed very little variation from the past period. Sales proved rather limited at generally steady prices. Domestic wax sold mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Occasional sales went at higher prices. In New York City, imported wax from Africa realized 52-55¢ per pound, South American offerings drew 53-55¢, few 49, Central American stock took 55¢, Mexican supplies sold at 53-55¢, few 51¢, West Indies goods brought 48-51¢ and Puerto Rican wax sold for 50¢.

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HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :		: PRICES & BASES :	
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :
:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL		OREG.	Extra White-Alfalfa-Clover 15¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover 13-14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½-12¢ del.		White-Clover (drums exchanged) 13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 3/4-11¢ del.	KANS.	White-Clover 13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
(cans returned)		WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa (cans exchanged) 13¢ f.o.b.
OREG. White-Mixed Flowers	13¢ del.	MINN.	Clover (drums) 14¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO White-Water White-Clover	12½¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 12¢ del.
White-Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.	OHIO	White-Clover (drums) 13½¢ f.o.b.
ARIZ. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover 14¢ f.o.b.
ARK. Light Amber-Soybean	11-14¢ del.	N.Y.	Amber-Clover 13¢ del.
S.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa	13½-14½¢ del.	HAWAII	Light Amber-Algaroba 8¢ f.o.b.
Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13½-14¢ del.		Extra Light Amber-White-Algaroba 9½¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11½¢ del.		
White-Clover	13-13½¢ del.		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>				
OREG.	White-Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
	Clover - Vetch	15¢	-	-
	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	16¢	16½¢
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	17¢	18 1/3¢
MONT.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	18¢	-
UTAH	Alfalfa	-	-	16 2/3¢
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	16¢
	Light Amber-Clover	12¢	15¢	16¢
MINN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	17¢
	Clover - Basswood	14¢	-	20¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	14½¢	-	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	11-12¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Mixed Flowers	-	-	22¢
	Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	23¢
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	21½¢	27¢
IDAHO	White-Alfalfa	-	21¢	-
MONT.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	-
UTAH	Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	23¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	21¢	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	20 1/3¢	-	-
S.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	20¢	23¢	25-27¢
IOWA	White-Clover	21¢	-	27¢
	Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	-
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Extra Light Amber-White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
	White-Clover	-	17-20¢	21-25¢

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STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAIL	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

WIS.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
	Light Amber-Clover	18¢	18¢	20¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	19¢	21¢	24¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	25¢	
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	24¢	24¢	30¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	50¢
TENN.	Cotton	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	6.30	-
	Clover - Vetch	6.40	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	6.40	-
MONT.	Alfalfa - Clover	6.80	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover Vetch	7.00	-
	Clover	7.35	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	69-75¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	5.00	-
	Mixed Flowers	6.80	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	5.50	-
IOWA	White-Clover	6.50	-
	Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	70¢
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	70¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	-
	Extra Light Amber-White-Clover	-	57¢
MINN.	Clover	-	69¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	69¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	7.20	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	70-85¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	85¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	-
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.35-6.75	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Jar	Per Jar
OREG.	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	6.60	-
	Clover - Vetch	6.66	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	6.70	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	7.30	-
	Clover	7.60	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	35-38¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	6.00	-
	Mixed Flowers	7.00	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	5.75	-
IOWA	White-Clover	6.50	-
	Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	37¢
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	40¢
MICH.	Clover	7.20	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	6.72	-
	Extra Light Amber-White Clover	5.25	31¢
MINN.	Clover	5.80	35¢
	Clover - Basswood	6.65	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.70	37¢
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	6.10	37¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	7.20	39-42¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	7.75	49-55¢
		8.00	45¢

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STATE :		TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	Sales to		
			WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			:(Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) :(Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		(Cont'd)	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
VA.	Mixed Flowers		-	7.20	37-65¢
TENN.	Cotton		-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00		10.80	45¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.50-7.00		-	-

<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Extra White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	5.04	-
	Clover - Vetch	4.02	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00	-
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15	-
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.20	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	3.60	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	4.25	-	25¢
	Extra White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	4.56	4.56	25-27¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	30-35¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.80-4.00	-	-

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

OREG.	Vetch - Clover	6.70	-	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	8.00	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover	-	7.10	-
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	60¢

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

OREG.	Alfalfa - Clover 12-oz.	7.80	9.60	-
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 11-oz.	-	9.00	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean 14-oz.	-	10.80	-
N.DAK.	White-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	9.60	45¢
IOWA	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	6.96	-	45¢
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	9.60	9.60	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40	47¢
	Extra Light Amber-White-Clover 12-13-oz.	8.50	9.50	50-55¢
	Clover - Basswood 13-oz.	-	-	35¢
MINN.	Clover 12-13-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
	Clover - Basswood 12-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	50¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 12-15-oz.	-	-	75¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers 12-15-oz.	-	8.00-10.00	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

IOWA	White-Clover 10-12-oz.	7.44	-	39-40¢
OHIO	White-Clover 14-oz.	9.60	-	50¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 12-oz. plastic	10.80	13.20	75-85¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

OREG.	Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	9.00	-	-
	Clover - Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	40¢
TEXAS	Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.30	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-

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STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	:	Sales to		
			WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)</u>					
IOWA	Clover - Alfalfa	24-1-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.10
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
		24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover	24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	50¢
VT.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	12-2½-lb. jars	-	12.00	1.50-1.60
VA.	Mixed Flowers	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.40	40-45¢
		12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.60	.95-1.00
TENN.	Mixed Flowers	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
	Cotton	5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesaler or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 18CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of September)

Weather for all California Districts - Rains on September 16 worked as far south as Salinas and Merced, with most points in the area receiving 1/10 to 1/2 inch. Amounts were heavier in the northern mountains and in the Sierras, with totals reaching 3/4 inch or more. A few light scattered showers fell in the Los Angeles area on September 21. By September 22, most stations north of the Tehachapi Mountains are reporting somewhat more precipitation since July 1 than is normal for this time of year. Temperatures dropped 5-10 degrees from the previous week over much of the State, but there was little temperature change along the immediate coast. Temperatures during the week ending September 22 were near or slightly below normal along the coast and generally 5-10 degrees below normal over the interior valleys. Near the end of the month, temperatures continued near to slightly below normal over much of the State.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - For the most part colonies are in good condition with sufficient honey and pollen stores. Some colonies will have to be fed later in the winter. Colonies have a normal number of bees and broodrearing is normal. An occasional report from the southern San Joaquin Valley indicates colony weight stays about the same from day to day and that these colonies have about 3 frames of brood. Some queens are still laying while in some sections of the State broodrearing has been curtailed. In parts of southern California some colonies are normal for this time of year but more than the usual number of colonies are weak due to the lack of nectar and pollen in the foothills. Several reports from the southern California area indicate that colonies left on wild honey plant ranges may starve unless fed.

Reports on the number of colonies to be wintered range from 25% below to as much as 50% above last year. Reports on the percentage of colonies going into winter with young queens ranges from a low of 10% to a high of 70%, mostly 30-50%.

Very little movement of colonies was reported though there was some movement to winter locations, to almond orchards, some shifting from alfalfa to cotton and spikeweed, and from late cotton to pasture and stubble land.

No major native honey plants are left to work due to the lack of moisture, though there is a little star thistle and sweetclover. The excessive hot weather this summer and the lack of moisture have affected plant growth and contributed to the below normal conditions. Occasional reports indicate spikeweed is too dry to be much good; and cotton and jack clover are good in spots; and that the weather is getting too cool for alfalfa. In San Bernardino County most wild honey plants are dormant and very dry. Some alfalfa and tamarisk still are blooming. Many eucalyptus trees grown for windbreaks have died due to the lack of moisture.

Over the State bees are working thistle, tarweed, oak honey dew, aorghums, tarweed, blue curls, golden fleece, cedar, wild sunflower, cotton,

spikeweed, wire weed, jack clover, cotton, goldenrod, scattered wild flowers, alfalfa, rabbit brush, tamarisk, and brush groundsel.

Reports on the average surplus honey yield range from none to around 70 pounds per colony depending upon location, with several reports indicating 25 to 45 pounds.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings of California honey were lighter than in the first half of the month as various lots were withheld for speculation. Dealers reported plentiful supplies of clover honey from the Intermountain and Midwestern states were available. Bulk purchases by dealers and handlers were light with inventories being reported as ample for current trading. An occasional handler objected to the increased use by beekeepers of used cans, and the wide range in the condition of cans for a food product. Some arrivals at buyer's destination have not been satisfactory.

Sales of packaged honey through retail outlets and sales of bulk honey to commercial users were moderate. Export trading continued light, with sales by some exporters less than last season to the same date. Foreign buyers were reported to be more selective of lots than in previous years.

Northern and Central California - The supply of good quality honey was limited. Inventories of bottlers and handlers were ample, with some purchases being made sporadically as needed, in mostly small lots. The total 1961 honey crop appears to be slightly larger than a year ago, according to occasional trade indications.

The San Francisco Bay area chain store strike slowed down retail movement to some degrees, although movement still is considered slower than a year ago. Demand through commercial users was moderate and while possibly was lighter than last year in some quarters, it was little above average in other quarters for this time of year. Demand for export varied, and ranged from nil to good. Wholesale list prices were unchanged, but manufacturers' grade honey prices were expected to be increased, possibly 1¢ per pound over a year ago.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 8-22)

Washington - Most bees west of the Cascade Mountain range were able to make flights as temperatures averaged slightly above normal early in the period and only slightly below towards the end. Some frost occurred in the lowland areas and occasional showers fell throughout the section. Most colonies appeared to be in good shape. Very little extracting has been done in this part of the State. On the other hand, extracting was well along in the Yakima Valley area of the State. Most newly extracted honey was being handled by cooperatives. Generally cool weather and some frost prevailed during the period and most flowering plants had stopped blooming. However, most bees enjoyed almost daily flights and most were in good shape. Some colonies that had been weakened by spray poisoning were being doubled-up for wintering. Beekeepers at some points had made no

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winter preparations since they were waiting until extracting had been completed.

Oregon - The main honey flow ended in the eastern portion of the State near the beginning of the period. Moisture was needed and fall honey plants were producing very little nectar. Cooler weather slowed bee active west of the Cascade Mountain range and most were generally dormant. Some colonies were being moved from fireweed locations to wintering areas. Fireweed yielded little or no surplus but did provide enough for winter stores in many instances.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 8-22)

Colorado - The honey flow had ended in southwestern Colorado. Rain fell during much of the last week of the period and some snow occurred in the mountain areas. Most bees were thought to be in good shape but extracting had not been completed. Rather stormy weather prevailed in the western portion of the State during much of the period. A considerable amount of rain fell and soil moisture conditions were considered good. No frost had been reported to date in the Grand Junction area. Most extracting had been completed and yields were considered about normal for the first time in four years. Some brood chambers appeared to be a little light in stores.

Utah - Stormy weather brought up to two inches of precipitation to much of northern Utah during the past period greatly improving soil moisture conditions. This was expected to put clovers into good shape for next year. Most of the third crop of alfalfa had been cut and frost damaged most tender plants early in the period. Rabbit brush, sunflower and sage brush continued to provide bees a working source in a few areas. Most extracting had been completed and beekeepers generally reported better yields than last year. Buyers of large lots of honey were still fairly inactive. Most appeared to be in no hurry to buy supplies.

Idaho - Honey packed in pails sold extremely well in the eastern portion of the State during the past period.

Montana - Bees were considered to be in very good shape for going into the winter in the southwest portion of the State. Most had plenty of young bees and stores on hand. Good rains aided soil moisture conditions early in the period. Buyers appeared to be in no hurry to purchase supplies in this section of the State. Rain also aided honey plants in the extreme western part of the State.

Wyoming - The past two weeks proved wet and cold in the northern and northwestern portion of the State. Above normal amounts of rain fell at some points, causing floods to occur. One beekeeper lost part of a yard of bees by flash floods. The honey flow was over and most extracting had been finished. Colonies were considered to be in above average strength for this time of the year.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 8-22)

Temperatures had been averaging several degrees below normal and this along with frequent showers affected the cotton honey flow. Some beekeepers reported a fair yield from this source while others received only about a half crop. Losses again proved rather heavy from insecticide spray poisoning. It was felt that some cotton fields had not yielded nectar as freely this year as in the past despite what seemed to be normal weather conditions.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Hurricane Carla dumped up to 4½ inches of rain in the Dallas area, aiding soil moisture conditions. The rain improved condition of broomweed and asters and both were beginning to bloom. Broomweed was currently yielding pollen freely and asters had begun to yield a very light supply. Neither of these plants were expected to provide any surplus nectar. Winds from the hurricane reached a speed of 50 miles per hour in gusts in the area around Dallas but no damage was reported. Honey continued to sell rather slowly but was expected to move better as soon as cold weather arrives. Ideal weather conditions prevailed in the eastern portion of this section. Ample moisture was available and the aster honey flow had just started and prospects looked good. The cotton honey flow had ended and yields were estimated at 30 pounds per colony.

Southeast Texas - The recent hurricane caused only minor wind damage in the central portion of this area. Six inches of rain fell in the College Station area, helping to revive fall honey plants. Supplies of pollen proved ample and broodrearing was expected to expand rather rapidly. This should enable colonies to rebuild forces rapidly. Many colonies had been weakened by cotton spray poisoning. Asters were beginning to look better and it was anticipated that this source might soon provide a source of nectar.

South Texas - Bees in this part of the State apparently came through the hurricane in good shape. One beekeeper lost one colony which was crushed by a falling tree. A little over two inches of rain fell in the Kingsville area and this was expected to cause broomweeds to bloom shortly.

Arkansas - Cool, dry weather prevailed in the northeastern portion of the State. The honey flow had ended and about average yields were reported.

Oklahoma - A fairly good fall honey flow was in progress in the central portion of the State. However, many colonies had been weakened by cotton spray poisoning and were unable to fully work the various fall flowering plants. Dry, warm weather kept honey plants from blooming freely in the western part of the State. Soil moisture conditions were said to be too dry for seeding of alfalfa. Most colonies were still in fairly good

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condition. A good demand prevailed for honey at retail level.

New Mexico - The honey flow was about over in the middle Rio Grande Valley area. Yields were said to have averaged about 50% of normal. Good demand for honey was reported.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 9-23)

Iowa - A cold rainy spell stopped the honey flow in southwestern Iowa during the early part of the period. Soil moisture and honey plant conditions were considered excellent following recent good rains. Extracting was almost finished. Large lots of honey sold slowly but retail and consumer sales proved good. Prices held steady. Bees were considered to be in good shape for wintering in the western portion of the State. Recent honey yields were said to have about equalled 1959 yields and were better than in 1960. Beekeepers were busy preparing bees for wintering in the northern part of the State. Most colonies appeared to be in fairly good shape. Beekeepers were also busy completing extracting operations. Light honey found a fairly good demand in this part of the State. The weather proved generally cool and rainy in eastern Iowa during much of the past two weeks but no frost had been reported.

Kansas - Above normal amounts of rain had fallen in southeastern Kansas during the past two weeks. Most bees had gathered enough stores from smartweed to carry them through the winter.

Missouri - A record fall honey flow occurred in the western part of the State during the past period. Bees stored liberal amounts of nectar from heartsease, goldenrod, Spanish needle, boneset, aster and various other honey plants. Frequent rains had put clovers into excellent condition for next year. It was estimated that some colonies had stored over 100 pounds of honey since the middle of August. Honey sold at a fairly good pace in this region.

Nebraska - Heavy amounts of rain had fallen throughout eastern Nebraska and most honey plants were in good condition for the winter. The late flow of nectar from alfalfa proved light because of the cool, rainy weather. Many alfalfa fields showed heavy growth and some late blooms were visible but were not expected to be of much help unless the weather stays warm. Bees gathered some heartsease nectar at a few points. Most colonies were in good shape for the winter with ample supplies of nectar and pollen on hand. Many beekeepers were busy preparing colonies for wintering and some had begun to strip hives. Extracting of the newly gathered honey crop continued and buyer activity appeared to be rather spotty. The newly extracted honey was said to be of excellent color and flavor.

North Dakota - Weather conditions proved very wet and cool in the southeastern part of the State. However, most colonies were still in good condition

and extracting was still in progress.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 11-25)

Illinois - Asters were in bloom in parts of northern Illinois and some beeyards were beginning to give off a slight aster smell. However, it was thought that colonies were gathering only enough to maintain weight. Heartsease failed to yield and it was felt that bees would be able to gather very little additional nectar this season. One scale colony showed a gain of 225 pounds during the past season.

Ohio - The clover honey crop was said to be about 90 percent extracted in the west central portion of the State. Yields proved spotted and over-all considered somewhat smaller than last year. Average yields were expected to be about 50 pounds per colony. Prospects looked fairly good for a fall honey flow from aster. However, rainfall was badly needed. Bees were in good shape for going into the winter as most colonies had plenty of stores on hand. Extracted honey moved good through nearby super markets. Chunk and comb honey also sold good. Goldenrod produced a fair crop of honey in northeastern Ohio. Colonies were currently gathering nectar from asters. Buckwheat yielded very little in this part of the State this season. It was reported that some beekeepers were selling their bees in this part of the State.

Michigan - Recent heavy rains put honey plants into good condition in the southern part of the State and improved prospects for a fall honey flow from goldenrod and aster. No frost had occurred in the area to date and good weather permitted bees to fly freely. Yields from the summer honey flow averaged about 50% of last year. This was attributed to the cool, dry summer. Honey sold good at the retail level. Extracting was about half finished in the eastern part of the State and yields were proving to be rather disappointing. It was expected that the average yield would be about 60 pounds per colony. The honey flow had ended on the Upper Peninsula and beekeepers were busy preparing colonies for the winter.

Wisconsin - Colonies were considered to be in good condition for the winter in southeastern Wisconsin. However, it was anticipated that some might require feeding. Very little buckwheat honey was gathered in this part of the State. The honey market held about steady but sales eased off slightly in retail stores. Heavy rains fell at the beginning of the period in the southern portion of the State. This aided condition of honey plants and most were in extremely good shape for this time of the year. Honey continued to sell rather slowly. Cloudy and rainy weather with below normal temperatures prevailed over much of southwestern Wisconsin, keeping bees rather inactive. Extracting was nearly over and yields were expected to be a little lighter than last year. Honey continued to move fairly good at the local level. In the western

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part of the State, it was estimated that the honey crop averaged about 75% of normal. The first heavy frost of the season hit parts of northwestern Wisconsin late in the period. Extracting was expected to be finished in a few days. Many colonies had ample winter stores on hand but it was felt that others would soon require feeding. Newly seeded legumes appeared to be progressing favorably. The honey flow came to an end in the central part of the State but extracting was still in progress. Average yield per hive was estimated at about 80 pounds. The honey was light in color and heavy bodied with a good flavor. Most colonies were in good shape for the winter in this portion of the State. In east central Wisconsin the main honey flow was over and variable yields were reported. Extremely good yields were reported at some points while extremely poor yields were reported at others.

Minnesota - Moisture conditions were considered good in the southeastern part of the State. Consequently, honey plants appeared to be in good shape. Condition of colonies varied from yard to yard. It was feared that some colonies would have to be fed while others were in good enough shape to go through the winter on their own. A recent crop survey in this portion of the State indicated that the yields from the main flow would be below those of last year. This was attributed to the late spring and the early cut-off of the fall honey flow. Demand for honey proved good and sales were above normal during the period.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 11-25)

New York - The fall honey flow progressed favorably in the western portion of the State. Heavy rains occurred in Erie County but dry weather prevailed in Monroe, Ontario and Yates Counties. In Jefferson County, goldenrod again failed to yield a surplus. This was the third successive year without a flow from this source. Ideal fall weather prevailed in the central portion of the State, permitting bees to work various fall honey plants. Yields proved rather light from these plants but most colonies gathered enough nectar to provide good winter stores. Most colonies were in good shape but it was feared that a few might require feeding prior to severe winter weather. Extracting was generally completed and over-all yields were estimated to be about 50% of last years crop. Newly extracted supplies sold fairly good. Bees and honey plants were considered to be in about 90% of normal condition in southeastern New York. The goldenrod honey flow was about half over and colonies had already gathered a fair amount of nectar from this source. Asters were beginning to bloom and should provide bees a fair amount of nectar providing the weather proves favorable. The honey market held firm in this part of the State.

Vermont - Honey plants had quit yielding and most surplus honey had been extracted. Yields were said to have averaged about 15% more than last year. Bees appeared to be in good shape but many will require feeding for good wintering.

New Jersey - Aster plants showed many blooms in northern New Jersey but bees were still working goldenrod. The stronger colonies had already gathered enough for winter stores and it was anticipated that they would gather enough surplus to be extracted. Goldenrod also yielded good in the central part of the State and asters were still in bloom. Colonies were in excellent condition for the winter. Most beekeepers extracted more honey this year than they did last year.

Pennsylvania - Bees were busy working fall honey plants in eastern Pennsylvania during the past two weeks. Brood frames were rapidly filling up with honey for wintering. The honey crop was said to have averaged about 50% of normal in this area. Honey plants were in good shape with ample soil moisture. Sales of extracted honey to retail stores proved fair.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 12-28)

Maryland - The fall honey flow had not materialized in the Silver Spring area due to the lack of soil moisture. One scale hive managed to maintain its weight but was not able to show any gain. Aster was not in full bloom but it was felt that there was sufficient bloom to provide a good honey flow if moisture conditions improved.

Virginia - Rainfall was badly needed in most sections of southern and southwestern Virginia. The fall honey flow proved rather light due to a lack of moisture. Bees were in fairly good shape.

Kentucky - Honey plants were in excellent shape in the west central portion of Kentucky and asters were providing a good fall honey flow at some points. The main honey flow this year produced a large crop and the newly extracted supplies sold good. In the Pleasureville area, honey sales proved good at roadside and in retail stores. Fall flowers were rather scarce in many areas. Asters were in full bloom and bees were also working goldenrod for pollen. Colonies were considered to be in only fair condition for this time of the year.

Tennessee - A good fall honey flow was in progress in the western part of the State. The late summer honey flow proved extremely light in eastern Tennessee. Some colonies recently required feeding. Lespedeza produced a moderate honey flow which started some queens to laying and they now have a good amount of brood and young bees. The aster honey flow was also in progress. Beekeepers were hoping that colonies would be able to gather enough for winter stores. Over-all honey yields were considered rather poor at some points. It was reported that bees stored a fair crop early in the summer but consumed much of it during the dry weather. Also some was said to have aoured in the comb.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 18SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 12-28)

Georgia - The fall honey flow was practically at a standstill throughout the State due to the unusual dry weather. Many honey plants failed to bloom due to the lack of soil moisture. Consequently, bees were barely able to gather enough supplies to maintain weight. However, most were still in pretty good shape.

Alabama - Rainfall was needed in many sections of the State. Fall honey plants yielded very lightly due to the dry weather. It was anticipated that many bees would require winter feeding unless the fall nectar flow improves.

Mississippi - Weather and plant conditions proved favorable for stores of pollen and nectar for wintering in Jackson area. Goldenrod and aster were in full bloom. Colonies were expected to go into winter quarters in good condition.

Louisiana - Colonies continued to lose weight in the Baton Rouge area as broodrearing was maintained. Weather proved mostly favorable for bee activity and they were able to gather pollen from ragweed, smartweed and morning glory. It was feared that some colonies might be short on winter stores unless a fall honey flow develops soon.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 18REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of September. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some market are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 25,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate and improving. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 257,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market steady. Midwest and Louisiana new crop White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14-15
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases good weight per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 26,142 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Market unavailable.

DETROIT: Arrivals 53,472 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.30
few low as	3.82
6, 3-lb. jars few	3.95
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
few high as	5.85
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.25
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few low as	5.07
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
few low as	3.08

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 18REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White sweetclover Minn. 600, Iowa 200, Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 300. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand good for small containers, others fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per lb.-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals Germany 75 cases, So. Africa 15 cases and Greece 125 boxes. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market continued about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	14½-15
drums	12½-14½
very few sales	12½
MIDWEST White Clover 60-lb. tins	16½-17½
Bakers honey-White Clover	15½
OHIO Light Amber	16½
FLA. Extra Light Amber	14½
White Orange drums	17
tins	17½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails	7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	3.05
24, 8-oz. jars	4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.00
24, 1-lb. tins	6.90
4, 5-lb. tins	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
6, 5-lb. jars	7.20

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BEEWAX: Arrivals Brazil 262 bags and Morocco

64 bags. Demand fair. Market firm.

Africa	52-55
South America	53-55
few	49
Mexico	53-55
few	51
Central America	55
West Indies	48-51
Puerto Rico	50

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 85,744 lbs., Haiti via New York City 59,800 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate and improving. Market firm. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

23,400 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better

	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Central California 3,000 cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 18REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according	
to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to	
quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better	
Orange, Sage and Clover-	
12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according	
to quality and quantity purchased, delivered	
industrial users 60-lb. cans	13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moder-
ate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-EXTRACTED:

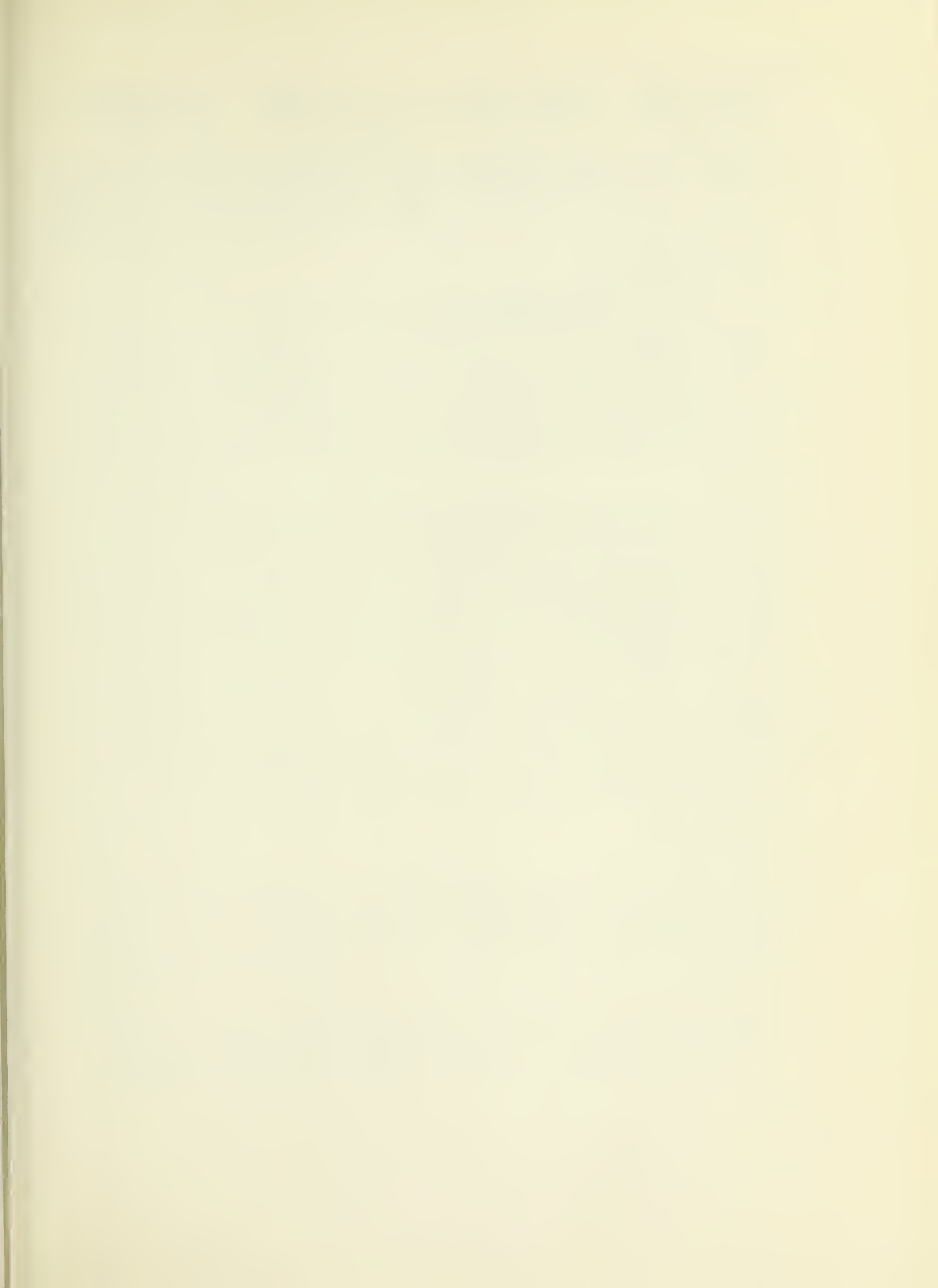
60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moder-
ate. Demand moderate. Market about steady.
White Clover or Alfalfa; Light Amber or better
unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. Light Amber or better	16-17
	14-14½
Darker	13½
Customers furnish containers	13.00-13.70
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	12.15
some	11.50
darker	10.20
12, 4-lb. cans	7.30-7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.30-6.55
some	5.45
12, 1-lb. jars	6.30
12, 24-oz. jars	6.90
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.60-7.90
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-6.70
some	6.60
24, 12-oz. jars	5.85
24, 10-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	5.75
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans	7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.60
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars	4.00
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	5.75
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.35-5.50
24, 10-oz. cups	4.40
12, 20-oz. cups	3.55
24, 6½-oz. cups	





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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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Fruit and Vegetable Division

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No. 19

OCT 19 1961



Tuesday, October 17, 1961

COLDER WEATHER SPEEDS WINTER PREPARATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The arrival of cold weather at many points throughout the Country prompted beekeepers to speed up winter preparations. Snow in several areas had already caused some difficulty in reaching yards. Most colonies were still considered in favorable condition for wintering. Some were still able to work various falls flowering honey plants, gathering light amounts of pollen and some nectar. This helped to increase winter stores and prolong broodrearing in a few areas. Feeding proved necessary in some areas in order to put colonies in good wintering condition. Bears damaged some colonies in the northern counties of New York. Some apiaries in Texas were reported to have been completely destroyed by hurricane Carla.

Abnormally cool weather prevailed over the Nation, with the exception of parts of the extreme east and south portions, as three successive cold fronts moved in from the northwest. Temperatures fell to near zero at some points in the Intermountain States and freezing was reported in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles. Precipitation was extremely light in the western portion of the Country and rather spotty east of the Plain States. Up to three inches fell in parts of New England as hurricane Ester did a reverse and came inland. Snow fell in some Intermountain and Plain States. From one to seven inches were reported in the vicinity of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Typical autumn weather with sunny days and cool nights hovered over much of the Nation during most of the latter portion of the past period. In the Far West, fair and mild weather was interrupted the latter part of the week by a cold front which brought much colder weather and scattered rainfall. Also up to two feet of snow fell in parts of Wyoming and light amounts fell at high elevations in Arizona.

Additional soil moisture from rains and some snow aided honey plants in various areas. Prospects improved considerably in some of the Intermountain and Plain States and clovers and other legumes were expected to winter favorably. Goldenrod and asters continued to bloom in many of the southern areas of the country, providing colonies with some pollen and a light to moderate amount of nectar. Broomweed also provided bees a good working source in northeast Texas as rains continued to aid fall honey plants. Some light swarming was reported to have occurred in the northwestern part of Florida.

Most of the new crop honey had been extracted. However, some producers still had sizeable amounts to be extracted. Sales of newly extracted supplies averaged only fair throughout the Country. Large lots moved reasonably well at a few scattered points but it appeared that many buyers had already purchased enough for their needs while others were in no hurry to buy. Also some producers were holding supplies in anticipation of a higher market. Large lots of Midwestern, white or better, alfalfa-clover extracted honey was being sold in a range of 12½-14¢ per pound, mostly 13-13½¢. Florida tupelo realized 23¢.

Domestic beeswax moved slightly better during the past period. However, only moderate supplies were offered. Domestic wax continued to sell mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Occasional sales were made at higher prices. In New York City, imported wax from Africa brought 51-55¢, South American supplies 54-57¢, some 49-53¢, Mexico stock 55-56¢, some 51-53¢ and West Indies offerings realized 49-51¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	PRICES & BASES : OF SALE
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			ARIZ.	White-Alfalfa - Cotton	12¢ f.o.b.
White-Bean		11¢ del.		Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11-11½¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			ARK.	White-Light Amber-Soybean	12-14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		11-12¢ f.o.b.	N.DAK.	Water White-Clover - Alfalfa	
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa				(drums returned)	13 7/8¢ f.o.b.
		10-11¢ del.		Clover (drums)	12½¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Alfalfa		9½¢ del.		White-Clover	12½¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa		10½-10 3/4¢ del.	NEBR.	White-Clover	13½-14¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Casara		11½¢ f.o.b.	WIS.	White-Clover	12½¢ del.
IMPERIAL VALLEY			MINN.	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton		10 1/3¢ f.ob.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
(cans exchanged)				White-Clover	12½¢ del.
IDAHO	White-Clover	13½¢ del.		White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Clover		14¢ del.	OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover - Alfalfa		12½¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover (drums)	13½¢ f.o.b.
Extra White-Water White-Clover - Alfalfa			N.Y.	Amber-Clover	12¢ del.
		13½¢ f.o.b.	FLA.	Tupelo (drums)	23¢ f.o.b.
MONT.	Water White-Clover	15½¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Clover (drums exchanged)	
NEV.	Alfalfa - Clover	10-13¢ f.o.b.			10½¢ f.o.b.
WYO.	Clover - Alfalfa	13½¢ f.o.b.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	
ARIZ.	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa Cotton				10-10½¢ f.o.b.
		11-11½¢ f.o.b.		White Clover (cans or drums)	12¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	10-10½¢ f.o.b.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	WHOLESALESALES	SALES TO RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Alfalfa	-	-	17¢
	Vetch - Clover	13¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17¢	18 1/3¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Cotton	10¢	-	-
IOWA	Clover	-	16¢	-
KANS.	Alfalfa	-	-	16 2/3¢
WIS.	Mixed Flowers	14¢	14½¢	-
MINN.	Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	17¢	18-20¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	16¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	16¢
	White-Clover	15¢	-	-
TENN.	Aster - Goldenrod	-	-	25¢
MISS.	Amber-Cotton	11¢	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	White-Alfalfa	-	22¢	25¢
	Vetch - Clover	20¢	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21½¢	27¢
NEV.	Alfalfa - Clover	16¢	21¢	-
TEXAS	White-Vetch - Clover	23¢	-	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	Mixed Flowers	19¢	20¢	-
	Clover	-	21¢	-
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	-
KANS.	Alfalfa	-	20½¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	----- WHOLESALERS ----- :	----- RETAILERS ----- :	----- CONSUMERS ----- :
:	:	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Local Sales) :

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Clover	18¢	19¢	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	22½-29¢	37¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	26¢	34¢
W.VA.	Clover	-	-	25¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	-	56 2/3¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. White-Alfalfa	-	6.60	-
	6.30	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
NEV. Alfalfa - Clover	6.51	6.85	-
TEXAS White-Vetch - Clover	7.00	-	-
	7.35	8.00	-
ARK. White-Light Amber-Soybean	-	7.00	69¢
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA Mixed Flowers	5.50	5.75	-
	-	5.75	-
NEBR. Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	-
KANS. Alfalfa -	-	6.00	-
MINN. Clover	-	6.25-6.60	69¢
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	65¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	7.00	7.50	-
FLA. Tupelo	7.85	8.25	89¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.50-6.75	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover	6.54	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS White-Vetch - Clover	7.30	-	-
	7.60	8.20	-
ARK. White-Light Amber-Soybean	-	7.00	39¢
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA Mixed Flowers	5.75	6.00	-
	-	6.25	-
NEBR. Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
KANS. Alfalfa	6.75	-	-
MICH. Clover	-	6.72	-
MINN. Buckwheat	-	7.00	39¢
	-	6.65-6.70	37¢
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Clover	-	-	40¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68-8.00	45¢
	0	6.96	40¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	6.75	7.00	30¢
W.VA. Mixed Flowers	-	7.68	-
KY. Aster - Goldenrod	-	8.00	-
FLA. Tupelo	8.10	8.50	49¢
ALA. Mixed Flowers	6.75-7.25	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Vetch - Clover	4.00	-	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
NEV. Clover - Alfalfa	4.28	4.50	-
TEXAS White-Vetch - Clover	4.15	-	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	Sales to	
			WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS
			: (Generally Delivered)	: (Generally Delivered)
				: (Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS (Cont'd)</u>				
IOWA	Mixed Flowers	3.75	4.00	-
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	Mixed Flowers	-	4.56	25¢
FLA.	Tupelo	5.50	5.90	28¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.70-4.00	-	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Clover	6.50	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
IOWA	White-Clover 24-11-oz.	5.00	5.25	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Clover 12-oz.	7.50	-	-
COLO.	Clover - Alfalfa 10-oz.	7.00	-	-
	White-Alfalfa - Clover 12-oz.	6.70	9.60	-
ARK.	White-Light Amber-Soybean 13-16-oz.	-	8.40	45¢
IOWA	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.00	49¢
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	9.60	-
WIS.	Mixed Flowers 12-13-oz.	-	-	35¢
MINN.	Clover 12-15-oz.	-	9.00	55¢
	Clover - Basswood 12-15-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	Amber-Mixed Flowers 11-oz.	6.00	-	35¢
	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.00	-	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	-	10.32	55¢
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 14-oz.	-	8.40	-
	Clover 14-oz.	-	-	32½¢
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 2½-lb.	-	-	1.60
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
IOWA	Clover 12-oz. plastic box	-	-	38¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
OREG.	Vetch - Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.90	-	-
TEXAS	White-Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.30	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60	-
KANS.	Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	6-5-lb. jars	-	6.90	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.00	-
MINN.	Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	11.00	1.35
	Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
	24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	-
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	-	8.40	-
	Clover 1½-lb. jars	-	-	40¢
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	60¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
KY.	Vetch 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of October)

Weather for all California Districts - Weather was clear and dry most of the period. Light rain fell in the extreme north and north coast section. The first week of October maximum temperatures remained near the mid 90s in the central valley area. Fog increased along the coast and weather there showed little change or was slightly cooler than in the previous period. North winds were prevalent October 7-8, and caused slight damage in inland areas.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions in California ranged from below normal with feeding necessary, to good with adequate stores. Occasional reports from the San Joaquin Valley indicate most colonies are in good condition for winter, and better than normal. Clusters are large with mostly young bees. Brood-rearing is normal and some queens are still laying. Most colonies have plenty of honey and pollen. Reports from Monterey County and parts of Southern California indicate colonies are below normal condition, with some feeding necessary.

Most reports indicate the number of colonies to be wintered is near the same as that last year but within a range of 90% to 120% of last year. However, some reports for the Southern California area indicate the number of colonies to be wintered ranges from 10 to as much as 40% below last year. Reports on the number of colonies going into winter with young queens ranges from 15-20% to as high as 75-80%.

Some colonies are being moved to winter locations, and some are being moved into Southern California from out of State.

Very few honey plants are left for bees to work due to the lack of moisture and nectar is rather scarce. In the Southern California desert areas, cotton and alfalfa are the current main sources but the number of blooms are rapidly falling off. Bees are working some tarweed, mustard, rosin weed, golden fleece, cedar, blue curls, sunflowers, corn miscellaneous scattered fall blooming plants, some off blooms, a little alfalfa, rabbit brush, eucalyptus, and some tamarisk in the desert area.

For the season, average surplus honey yields from alfalfa range from about 40 to 80 pounds per colony; lima beans 30 pounds, and miscellaneous flowers none to 30 pounds per colony, depending upon location and whether the bees were used for pollination or straight honey production.

Southern California - Beekeeper offerings of various sized lots of Arizona, Imperial Valley, and Central California alfalfa increased. Available supplies of Intermountain states clover honey continued plentiful. Bulk dealers and handlers reported ample inventories, and were limiting purchases to desirable lots in good quality containers. Some offerings by beekeepers were rejected for being in cans of poor condition.

Domestic sales through retail outlets and movement to other commercial users were normal. Ex-

porters have increased offering quotations, but sales and shipments to date have remained light.

Northern and Central California - Both retail and commercial honey trading was fairly good. Bottlers and handlers inventories were ample. Most purchases from beekeepers were in small to moderate size lots and were mostly of alfalfa mixture and some Intermountain clover. Export movement continued light. Wholesale list prices were unchanged.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

Washington - Beekeepers were about through with extracting operations in the Yakima Valley. Warm weather during the past two weeks allowed bees to make good cleansing flights almost every day. Colonies were considered in good shape for wintering. However, some that were injured by spray poisoning during the past season will have to be doubled-up for the winter. A good demand prevailed for beeswax and the market held firm. Extracting was also about finished in the area west of the Cascade mountains. The newly extracted honey moved fairly good on a steady market. Weather conditions were considered about normal during the early portion of the period but it was rather cloudy, rainy and windy during the latter half. Bees were in fairly good shape for going into the winter.

Oregon - Extreme drought conditions continued in the northeastern portion of the State. The fall nectar flow from desert plants was considered a failure. However, it was thought that most bees had enough stores on hand for wintering. Most colonies had been requeened and should be able to build up favorably next spring. Honey sold good locally in this part of the State. Rain fall was also needed in Washington County. However, honey plants were still in fairly good shape but the lack of moisture kept farmers from planting vetch. Bees were able to gather some pollen from various weeds. Most colonies were considered to be in about normal condition with ample supplies of nectar and pollen on hand.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

Colorado - Temperatures dipped below the freezing mark on most nights in southwestern Colorado. This cooler weather restricted bee activity. Beekeepers had not finished extracting the new crop of honey but it was anticipated that yields would average about 60 pounds per colony. Record breaking cold, wet weather prevailed in the western portion of the State, retarding bee activity. It was anticipated that some colonies would be going into the winter in below normal condition due to a lack of suitable flying weather.

Utah - Over an inch of rain fell in parts of northern Utah during the past two weeks. It was reported that colonies consumed about 4 pounds of stores per week in some localities. Most colonies

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were in good condition for wintering but it was anticipated that some would require feeding before spring arrives. Honey packers were reported to have brought about all of the honey that they can store at the present time. The market averaged lower at the close of the period.

Nevada - Most of the new crop honey had been extracted in the Churchill County area. Sales of honey showed considerable improvement during the past two weeks. Most bees were said to be rather strong with ample supplies on hand. They were able to gather pollen and a very small amount of nectar from late blooming rabbit brush. Generally warm weather prevailed during most of the period but a brisk cold front moved across the State on the last day of the period.

Montana - Typical Indian summer weather occurred in the southwestern part of the State during much of the past two weeks. Good rains during the past month had improved moisture conditions and prospects for next years honey crop. Most beekeepers had completed extracting of the new crop. Bees had heavy stores on hand and were expected to winter in fairly good shape.

Wyoming - A good deal of extracting was still in progress in the northeastern part of the State. Yields were expected to average about normal as colonies gathered fairly liberal amounts of nectar late in the season. The early season honey flow was dark in color but the later flow was water-white and of good body. About 2½ inches of rain fell during the month of September greatly aiding condition of young legumes. This amount was about double of normal rainfall.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

Northeast Texas - About 3 inches of rain fell in the Dallas area near the middle of the period and light rain fell again near the end of the period. This additional moisture combined with moderate temperatures caused broomweed and aster to bloom freely. Bees were busy working these sources and were gathering a fair supply of nectar and pollen. The flow was heavy enough to permit bees to still maintain a broodnest. Broodrearing was considered above normal for this time of the year and colonies were exceptionally heavy with brood. This along with a good reserve of pollen and nectar and plenty of young bees should set up ideal wintering conditions. Extracting had been completed and yields were said to have averaged about 50 percent of last years crop. Honey moved at a fair pace during the past two weeks. Most other areas had ample soil moisture and aster and goldenrod were in full bloom. Bees were in good condition and were working hard gathering a fairly good nectar flow from the current plant blooms. Yields from the main honey flow averaged about 30 pounds per colony in some areas and about 2/3 of normal in other areas.

Southeast Texas - Hurricane Carla severely damaged some apiaries in Matagora County. One beekeeper reported a loss of about 30 percent with three apiaries wiped out entirely. Hives, benches, shape boards were completely blown away. Salt water and battering winds destroyed most fall blooming honey plants. It was expected that surviving colonies would require heavy feeding this winter. This combined with a considerable summer loss from cotton spray poisoning proved very discouraging to some beekeepers and they were offering bees for sale.

Oklahoma - Honey plants were in fair to good condition in north central Oklahoma and colonies were still gathering some dark nectar from various blooming plants. They were also able to gather a light amount of nectar from various wild flowers in the southwestern portion of the State. Rainfall had been ample and most honey plants were in good shape. However, below normal moisture condition during most of the summer months had resulted in light honey yields. Rain was falling in the western part of the State on the last day of the period. Most young clover plants had survived the dry summer weather and the current rainfall was expected to put them into good shape for next season. Colonies were in good shape with plenty of stores on hand for wintering. A fair demand for honey was reported.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

Iowa - Most of the new crop honey had been extracted in the central part of the State and yields were estimated at about 60 pounds per colony. It was reported that European foulbrood had cut yields rather severely in some areas. Producers found it necessary to reduce prices on honey in small containers in order to meet competition during the past period. The first half of the period proved wet and cold in southwestern Iowa but the latter portion was dry and excellent for working in beeyards. Most producers had completed extracting operations and some reported yields of around 120 pounds per colony. Honey moved good at retail levels but only fair at wholesale level and prices held about steady. Soil moisture conditions were considered better than normal but honey plants had stopped yielding nectar after about the middle of September. Practically all honey had been extracted in the northern portion of the State. One beekeeper estimated yields at about 100 pounds per colony. Bees were considered to be ready for wintering with ample supplies on hand.

Nebraska - The fall honey flow had practically ended in the extreme southeastern portion of the State. However, alfalfa and a few other plants were still blooming since there had not been a killing frost or freeze to date. Some beekeepers still had not completed extracting operations. The newly extracted honey sold well at retail level and prices averaged about the same as during the same period last year. Elsewhere in the eastern portion of the State some frost was reported. The

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cooler weather accompanied by some rainfall kept bees from taking advantage of the smartweed honey flow during the latter part of the flow from this source. Bees were being prepared for wintering and most should go into the winter in good shape. Good moisture conditions prevailed and honey plants were also expected to winter favorably.

South Dakota - Freezing weather brought the fall nectar flow to an end throughout most of the State. Colonies were thought to be in good condition with ample supplies on hand for wintering.

North Dakota - September rains improved moisture conditions in the western part of the State and brightened the outlook for next years honey crop. Excellent moisture conditions prevailed in the Fargo area and honey plants appeared to be in very good shape. Bees in this area appeared to be in about average condition. Wholesale honey prices were considered rather disappointing in this area.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

Illinois - Pleasant fall weather occurred in the northern portion of the State permitting bees to work various fall honey plants. Rains revived vegetation and clovers were considered to be in fine shape. One scale colony was said to have gained 5 pounds a day working white asters. Most colonies were considered to be strong and in good shape for wintering.

Ohio - Demand for newly extracted honey was considered good in the northeastern portion of the State. Most producers had completed extracting operations and yields averaged around 60 percent of normal. Colonies had ample supplies on hand and should winter in fine shape. Extracting had been completed throughout the northwest and western parts of the State. The new honey was said to be of good grade and flavor but yields averaged about thirty percent less than last year. Large lots of honey sold slowly since many packers had already purchased enough for current needs. Also producers showed resistance to current offering prices. However, movement to local retail outlets proved good as did the demand for comb and chunk honey. Broodrearing in colonies was slowly coming to a halt with the arrival of cooler weather. Most bees were in generally good shape with plenty of good clover stores on hand for the winter. It was thought that bees would be able to store a small amount of aster honey in the next few days if the weather permits.

Michigan - Beekeepers on the Upper Peninsula had finished extracting. The newly extracted honey was reported to have been of good white heavy body and the finest grade in many years. Most colonies gathered an average of about 80 pounds of surplus honey during the past season.

Wisconsin - About normal temperatures prevailed in southwestern Wisconsin during the past two weeks. However, the sky was overcast on most days and bees

remained quiet. There were no working sources available for them. Broodrearing was about over and most colonies were thought to be relatively strong and were not expected to need little if any feeding this winter or coming spring. Honey sold good in local stores. The first nine days of the period was unseasonably cold in the central portion of the State and about three inches of rain fell. All tender plants had been frozen and others were ripe. The latter part of the period was much warmer. Extracting operations had been completed and honey sales proved good locally. Bees appeared to be in excellent shape for wintering since hives were full of food and large clusters of bees were visible. Cold weather restricted bee activity in the extreme northwestern portion of the State. Honey sales were also considered poor in this area during the past two weeks.

Minnesota - A snow storm on September 30 brought additional moisture to the southeastern portion of the State. It was felt that this probably stimulated beekeepers into speeding up winter preparation of colonies. Most were thought to be ready for wintering except for the final wrapping. It was estimated that about 30 percent of the colonies in some yards required feeding. Also some yards will probably be gassed due to a lack of stores. Extracting had been completed in this area. Beekeepers had also finished extracting in the south central portion of the State. Crop yields were estimated to be about the same as last year. However, color of the newly extracted honey was not considered quite as good as last year but it was said to be a little heavier bodied. Legumes enjoyed ample soil moisture in this section of the State and were in the best condition in several years. Honey sold fairly good but prices apparently varied considerably.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

New York - The fall honey flow proved disappointing in most areas of western New York. Late rains put honey plants in good condition for the winter. Colonies were mostly in good shape with ample stores on hand for wintering. The honey market was considered somewhat unsettled and some producers were dissatisfied with current prices. Warm weather continued in northern Jefferson County and bees were still busy with broodrearing. A good rain fell on October 1 and 2 improving condition of honey plants. Colonies were in pretty good shape but some were requiring feeding in order to build up strength for the winter. Bears were causing trouble in some apiaries and in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties. It was reported that several had been shot and one 400 pound bear was shot in one apiary after having done \$500.00 worth of damage. The fall honey crop from goldenrod and buckwheat was considered almost a complete failure in central New York. However, there were a few lowland areas where colonies did gather fair amounts from these sources. Yields from the fall honey plants reportedly averaged about 25 pounds per colony in the Tompkins County area. It was

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anticipated that many colonies would require heavy feeding before spring arrives. Warm weather prevailed throughout the central portion of the State during most of the past two weeks. However, a steady light to moderate rain fell in the area around Auburn on three straight days. Some asters were in bloom but bees did not appear to be gathering much nectar from this source.

Vermont - Warm, dry weather prevailed throughout most of the State. Winter feeding was in progress and colony conditions were considered good. The honey market held steady but supplies moved slowly.

New Jersey - It appeared that bees were shaping up broodnests in the northern part of the State. They were also confining queens to the lower stories with the incoming aster nectar. A few beekeepers reported enough surplus fall honey to require some extracting.

Pennsylvania - Cool weather slowed the fall honey flow in the eastern portion of the State. Practically all supers had been removed and yields were considered to be about 50 percent less than normal in some yards. Some colonies were light weight and will probably require feeding. Some small beekeepers found it necessary to buy additional honey in order to take care of their regular customers. Numerous showers aided moisture conditions in the northern portion of the State and clover conditions improved. However, more rain is needed before winter develops since the subsoil is very dry. Bees were in good condition for the winter after having gathered a fairly good honey crop during the past season.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 28-Oct. 12)

Maryland - Honey sold fairly good at wholesale and retail level in the Blue Ridge mountain section. Some asters were in bloom and colonies were able to maintain their weight but were unable to gather any surplus. Bees appeared to be in good condition for wintering. Rain was badly needed in the Silver Spring area where dry, warm weather prevailed during most of the past period. A light drizzle occurred in this area on October 2 and 3 and brought enough soil moisture to promote nectar secretion in wild asters. Following this light rain one scale hive gained 33 pounds in ten days. This helped to improve winter stores in light weight colonies and may possibly eliminate the necessity of feeding. Honey sales to local consumers and at roadside stands continued very satisfactory.

North Carolina - Temperatures proved about normal in the Davie County area. Bees were able to work aster and goldenrod during the warmer parts of the days. The smell of aster honey was reported to be very noticeable in the beeyards during the late afternoons. Additional soil moisture was needed.

West Virginia - Despite dry weather conditions, wild asters continued to yield light amounts of nectar in the eastern panhandle region. Bees were also able to obtain plentiful supplies of pollen from several sources.

Kentucky - Extremely dry weather during the past six weeks curtailed the fall honey flow in parts of north central Kentucky. In the Cynthia area, bees had ample stores on hand for wintering following the excellent summer clover honey flow. Honey sales had been good in this part of the State and one beekeeper had about sold out. Sales of extracted honey at roadside stands were also good in northern Henry County. Asters were in full bloom and it appeared that colonies might possibly gather as much as 20-30 pounds of surplus honey providing the weather remains favorable. Only a very light frost occurred in this area to date.

Tennessee - Some goldenrod was still in bloom in the western part of the State. However, it was reported that asters were just beginning to bloom and it was anticipated that colonies would be able to gather ample winter stores from this source. Colonies were in good shape. Demand for honey was also good. A good slow rain occurred in the southeastern portion of the State early in the period. Since that time the weather has been sunny with cool nights and a heavy nectar flow was in progress from asters. This permitted bees to prepare themselves nicely for the winter as they replenished stores. However, it was expected that about half the bees in the upper half of eastern Tennessee would have to be fed if they are to survive the winter. It was reported that several beekeepers were offering to sell their colonies. Light frost occurred in the lower areas once during the past period and heavy frost and a low of 33 degrees occurred in the mountains.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 28-Oct. 12)

Georgia - Little or no rain occurred during the past two weeks. The days proved warm and the nights were generally cool.

Alabama - Bees gathered a small amount of nectar from goldenrod and a few other fall blooming honey plants. Some colonies were said to be very weak due to recent insecticide poisoning.

Florida - Recent rains greatly aided condition of honey plants in the Homestead area. Condition of colonies improved as the honey plants perked up following the rainfall. Dry weather conditions prevailed in the Lake County area. However, it was reported that smartweed was yielding fairly well throughout most of the State. A few other wild honey plants were also providing a fair amount of fall nectar. Many colonies were light weight in the Washington County area but they were still able to gather nectar from goldenrod and a few other plants. Rain was needed to prolong the nectar flow from these plants in order to permit bees an opportunity to gather enough stores for

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winter. Bees in other areas of northwestern Florida appeared to be in good shape. Some swarming was even reported. Colonies continued to gather heavy amounts of pollen. Extracting had been completed in this area.

Mississippi - A very good fall honey flow was in progress along the Gulf Coast region. It was anticipated that colonies would be able to gather ample supplies for winter stores if the weather remains good. Honey sold very good at about the same prices as last year.

Louisiana - Good weather prevailed in the Baton Rouge area during most of the past two weeks. A good rain occurred aiding fall honey plants. Bees were beginning to work blooms on smartweed, bonset, goldenrod, aster and wild morning glory. Some colonies had already gathered a considerable amount of pollen and a small amount of nectar. It was felt that they would be able to gather enough for winter stores during the next weeks providing the weather permits. Broodrearing was considered about normal in colonies that had young queens. Honey sales were about normal during the past two weeks. The weather proved a little cooler in the Bunkie area. However, bees continued to gather pollen and a little nectar from various fall honey plants.

HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
By Statistical Reporting Service
October 6, 1961

The 1961 honey crop is now estimated at 275,979,000 pounds - 6 percent more than the 260,128,000 pounds produced in 1960 and 13 percent more than the 1955-59 average production. Honey production in 1961 was a record large crop, exceeding the previous record of 1952 by about 1 percent. Production per colony averaged 50.0 pounds, compared with 47.9 last year and the 1955-59 average of 45.5 pounds. On September 15, beekeepers had about 104 million pounds of honey on hand for sale. This was 38 percent of the estimated 1961 production.

Honey production was above last year in all regions of the country except in the North Atlantic and South Central which were down 14 and 3 percent, respectively, from 1960. Increases from last year were 29 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in each the South Atlantic and Western regions.

In the North Atlantic States and in Ohio, the cool, wet spring and early summer restricted bee activity. However, weather conditions during the remainder of season were favorable for honey production. In the East North Central region honey production was well above average as the season was particularly favorable for nectar flow. Yield per colony was the highest of record in Wisconsin and the highest since 1941 in Illinois. In Iowa and southern Minnesota a good crop of excellent quality honey was obtained. In northern Minnesota, northwestern South Dakota, eastern Montana and in North Dakota nectar plants were hurt by drought conditions which prevailed during the main season. A good nectar flow was received in Nebraska from sweetclover. Weather conditions in the southern part of the Appalachian Mountain area were unfavorable for honey production. The citrus flow in Florida was poor this year as the blooms were short lived due to hot weather. However, in north and west Florida conditions were favorable for plant growth and nectar flow. Yield per colony in Georgia was a record high. In Texas a poor flow was obtained from cotton. A very good yield was obtained in Idaho despite the fact that honey plants in southern Idaho were hurt by a shortage of moisture. In southern California the honey crop was very poor due to drought conditions. Honey produced in California from sage and buckwheat was the poorest in several years.

The ten leading honey producing States in 1961 (in order of production) were: Minnesota, California, Florida, Wisconsin, Texas, Iowa, Ohio, South Dakota, Idaho and New York. These States accounted for about 57 percent of the Nation's crop.

Yields per colony increased from 73.3 pounds last year to 91.2 in the West North Central region, from 38.5 to 38.6 in the South Atlantic, and from 49.0 to 50.3 in the West. Production per colony decreased from 1960 yield of 44.0 to 38.2 in the North Atlantic, from 56.8 to 55.7 in the East North Central and from 31.0 to 29.9 in the South Central regions.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers on September 15 totaled 104,457,000 pounds, compared with 93,575,000 pounds a year earlier. These stocks amounted to 38 percent of production. By regions, stocks as a percent of production were 38 percent in the North Atlantic, 49 percent in the East North Central, about 34 percent in the West North Central, 28 percent in the South Atlantic, 22 percent in the South Central, and 46 percent in the Western States.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19

1961 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and division	Colonies of bees		Yield per colony		Honey production		Honey for sale in
	1960	1961 1/	1960	1961 1/	1960	1961 1/	producer's hand on September 15, 1961
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds
Maine	6	6	21	23	126	138	43
New Hampshire	8	8	32	29	256	232	63
Vermont	11	11	44	55	484	605	254
Massachusetts	18	16	16	17	288	272	82
Rhode Island	2	2	19	20	38	40	12
Connecticut	14	12	16	17	224	204	82
New York	191	193	64	49	12,224	9,457	3,783
New Jersey	34	33	33	40	1,122	1,320	686
Pennsylvania	152	150	29	28	4,408	4,200	1,260
North Atlantic	436	431	44.0	38.2	19,170	16,468	6,265
Ohio	273	281	42	44	11,466	12,364	4,946
Indiana	182	187	52	38	9,464	7,106	2,842
Illinois	151	159	48	49	7,248	7,791	4,753
Michigan	138	144	70	62	9,660	8,928	3,839
Wisconsin	182	197	81	90	14,742	17,730	10,106
East North Central	926	968	56.8	55.7	52,580	53,919	26,486
Minnesota	262	278	102	103	26,724	28,634	11,167
Iowa	148	141	60	90	8,880	12,690	5,076
Missouri	131	134	22	29	2,882	3,886	1,010
North Dakota	33	35	94	97	3,102	3,395	985
South Dakota	67	74	110	160	7,370	11,840	2,131
Nebraska	65	72	64	115	4,160	8,280	3,560
Kansas	44	43	42	49	1,848	2,107	506
West North Central	750	777	73.3	91.2	54,966	70,832	24,435
Delaware	3	4	27	33	81	132	59
Maryland	30	31	27	35	810	1,085	488
Virginia	129	129	25	30	3,225	3,870	1,432
West Virginia	109	98	21	18	2,289	1,764	353
North Carolina	186	197	27	19	5,022	3,743	936
South Carolina	55	57	24	23	1,320	1,311	288
Georgia	207	215	30	33	6,210	7,095	1,419
Florida	277	283	70	71	19,390	20,093	6,028
South Atlantic	996	1,014	38.5	38.6	38,347	39,093	11,003
Kentucky	114	104	16	24	1,824	2,496	649
Tennessee	152	157	17	21	2,584	3,297	791
Alabama	193	197	22	17	4,246	3,349	770
Mississippi	80	84	32	30	2,560	2,520	756
Arkansas	85	83	22	24	1,870	1,992	319
Louisiana	93	101	32	31	2,976	3,131	1,065
Oklahoma	51	52	45	30	2,295	1,560	312
Texas	274	274	51	48	13,974	13,152	2,367
South Central	1,042	1,052	31.0	29.9	32,329	31,497	7,029
Montana	83	81	71	66	5,893	5,346	3,315
Idaho	201	201	40	54	8,040	10,854	5,753
Wyoming	38	37	60	92	2,280	3,404	1,702
Colorado	65	65	47	73	3,055	4,745	2,372
New Mexico	11	10	48	70	528	700	280
Arizona	104	106	74	70	7,696	7,420	22,226
Utah	52	52	34	54	1,768	2,808	1,404
Nevada	9	9	46	87	414	783	509
Washington	100	100	44	45	4,400	4,500	1,530
Oregon	53	56	30	33	1,590	1,848	573
California	564	558	48	39	27,072	21,762	9,575
Western	1,280	1,275	49.0	50.3	62,736	64,170	29,239
United States	5,430	5,517	47.9	50.0	260,128	275,979	104,457

1/ Preliminary.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakera, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of October. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 70,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand moderate to good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 250,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand fair. Market steady. Midwest and Louisiana new crop White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14-15
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases-	
14-16-oz. per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 7,000 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply limited. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 69,040 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fair. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.30
few low as	3.82
6, 3-lb. jars few	3.95
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
few high as	5.85
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.10-3.25
few lower	
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few low as	5.07
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
few low as	3.08

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 350, N.Dak. 200, Wis. 125; Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 250. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for small size containers good, large fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80

60-lb. tins, price per pound-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals Argentina 100 drums, Mexico 55 drums and Greece 15 cases. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand moderate. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	15
drums	13½-14
few	11½-12

MIDWESTERN White Clover 60-lb. tins	16½-17
drums	15

Bakers honey White Clover 15-16

FLA. Light Amber	14½-15½
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White Orange drums	17
tins	17½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails	7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	3.05
24, 8-oz. jars	4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.00
24, 1-lb. tins	6.90
4, 5-lb. tins	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
6, 5-lb. jars	7.20

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars

24, 1-lb. jars	6.50
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BEEWAX: Arrivals - bags Guatemala 39, Chile

374, Mexico 106, Turkey 50, Dom. Rep. 25;

Eritrea 191 blks and West Africa 47 blks.

Market slightly stronger for Mexico and South America, others about steady.

Africa	51-55
South America	54-57
some	49-53
Mexico	55-56
some	51-53
West Indies	49-51

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic

41,222 lbs. Sales to wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

10,700 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White-Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Fireweed and Mixed Flowers; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.75
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	14-15

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Central California

806 cans, Intermountain States 900 cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
Plastic squeeze bottles	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSSAN FRANCISCO: (Cont'd)

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better Orange, Sage and Clover-	
12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans	
	13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	
24, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover or Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. Light Amber or better	16-17
Darker	14-14½
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	13.00-13.70
some	12.15
darker	11.50
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
some	6.30-6.55
12, 1-lb. jars	5.45
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
some	6.50-6.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans	
12, 2-lb. jars	5.75
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars	
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	6.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.00
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	
24, 10-oz. cups	5.75
12, 20-oz. cups	5.35-5.50
24, 6½-oz. cups	4.40
	3.55

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 19SUMMARY OF 1961 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
As of September 30, 1961

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	\$ Amount	Pounds	\$ Amount	No.	Pounds
Arizona	4	135,630	13,929	102,630	10,540	-	-
California	1	5,500	522	None	None	-	-
Florida	25	673,200	84,464	669,570	84,009	-	-
Georgia	3	53,240	6,638	53,240	6,638	-	-
Idaho	1	181,500	21,780	181,500	21,780	-	-
Minnesota	1	57,200	7,378	57,200	7,378	-	-
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,029	9,900	1,029	-	-
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	18,755	2,132	-	-
Texas	4	25,465	3,278	25,465	3,278	-	-
Washington	1	129,855	14,947	129,855	14,947	-	-
TOTALS	43	1,290,245	156,097	1,248,115	151,731	-	-
<u>Comparative Totals:</u>							
1960	25	723,085	66,867	682,990	63,510	-	-
1959	28	740,685	58,802	693,760	55,284	-	-
1958	67	2,111,157	206,828	2,033,057	199,171	-	-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Honey Market News

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Vol. XLV
No. 20

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION
RECEIVED

NOV 7 1961

Friday, November 3, 1961

HONEY MARKET PROVES DULL

The market for extracted honey proved extremely dull throughout most of the country. Sales proved very light as many buyers continued to hold off awaiting further developments in the marketing situation. Also some producers withheld supplies from the market, hoping for better prices at a later date. Large lots of Midwestern, white or better, alfalfa-clover extracted honey sold mostly at 12½-13½¢ per pound. Imperial Valley cotton honey realized 10½¢ and Arkansas soybean honey brought 12¢ per pound.

Goldenrod, aster and a few other late fall honey plants were still providing bees a working source at some points. Dry weather and low temperatures brought the flow from these plants to an end in numerous areas. Extreme drought conditions continued in the southeast, restricting secretion of nectar from plants. Most floral plants were dormant in California. Broomweed was still providing some pollen in northeast Texas. Various wild flowers provided bees a working source in Arizona.

The cooler weather ended or slowed the fall honey flow in many of the more southern areas. However, bees continued to gather a light amount of nectar and some pollen in numerous areas. This permitted colonies at various points to gain strength, possibly enough to carry them through the winter without their requiring additional feed. Broodrearing continued in some areas. In one area of Louisiana, colonies made good recovery following the end of the cotton spray program. Some California colonies were in good shape while others were lighter than normal with less than usual amounts of young bees. Winter preparations continued in many States and appeared to be on schedule most everywhere.

A cold front brought moderate to heavy precipitation to the northeast and light to moderate amounts along the Atlantic Coast during the first week of the past period. Following the front, abnormally cold, windy weather persisted through the weekend. New England reported the earliest snowfall in 27 years. Little or no precipitation fell in most southern areas and drought conditions continued in much of the southeast. Moderate to heavy rains fell in a belt extending from southern Texas to the upper Mississippi Valley. Heavy snow drifting occurred in Wyoming and temperatures rose to high levels along the southern California coast. Dry, sunny weather with warm days and cool nights continued to prevail in the southeast during the latter portion of the period. Soil moisture was much below normal in South Carolina, Georgia and in portions of Florida. The central area of Virginia received nearly 12 inches of rain while the remainder of the State got from 2 to 9 inches. Nicholas County, West Virginia was hit by a 23 inch snowfall. Precipitation in the west proved light. Temperatures also averaged well below normal in the Pacific Northwest and in parts of the Plain States.

Very little activity occurred in the market for domestic beeswax. Some producers reported very little demand present for current offerings. Domestic wax again brought mostly 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Scattered sales brought higher prices. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold mostly at 52-53¢ per pound, South American stock realized mostly 55-57¢, Mexican offerings drew mostly 53-55¢, Central American goods brought 53-56¢ and Puerto Rican supplies took 50-53¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 20

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	PRICES & BASES :
:	:	OF SALE :	:	:	OF SALE :
<u>CALIFORNIA CENTRAL</u>			<u>ARIZ.</u> Light Amber-Extra Light Alfalfa -		
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Bean	12 3/4¢ del.		Cotton11-11 1/2¢ f.o.b.	
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	11 3/4¢ del.		White-Alfalfa - Cotton	12 5/6¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 3/4-11¢ del.	<u>ARK.</u>	White-Light Amber-Soybean (drums)	12¢ del.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	10-10 1/4¢ f.o.b.	<u>IOWA</u>	White-Clover (drums)	13 1/2¢ del.
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-		<u>NEBR.</u>	Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
	Alfalfa Mixture	11¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover	13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa Mixture	10¢ del.	<u>KANS.</u>	Light Amber-Clover	13¢ del.
<u>IMPERIAL VALLEY</u>			<u>WIS.</u>	White-Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.
	Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		(cans exchanged)	
	Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		Light Amber-Clover	11-12¢ f.o.b.
	Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	10 1/2¢ del.		White-Clover	12 1/2¢ del.
<u>OREG.</u>	Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ f.o.b.		Clover	13¢ del.
	Extra Light Amber-Vetch - Fireweed		<u>MINN.</u>	White-Clover	12 1/2¢ del.
		16¢ f.o.b.		Clover - Basswood	13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
<u>COLO.</u>	White-Clover	11¢ f.o.b.		(drums returned)	
<u>IDAHO</u>	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11 1/2¢ del.
<u>MONT.</u>	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.	<u>N.Y.</u>	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	14¢ del.
<u>UTAH</u>	White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.	<u>FLA.</u>	Smartweed (drums)	11¢ f.o.b.
	Clover - Alfalfa	13¢ f.o.b.	<u>LA.</u>	Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover - Vetch (drums)	12 1/2¢ f.o.b.
				White-Clover (cans and drums)	12¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	SALES TO	CONSUMERS
:	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALESALES TO	RETAILERS
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

<u>OREG.</u>	Clover - Vetch	13¢	-	-
<u>COLO.</u>	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17¢	18 1/3¢
<u>N.DAK.</u>	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	18¢
<u>IOWA</u>	White-Clover	15 1/2¢	-	-
<u>NEBR.</u>	Clover - Alfalfa	13¢	-	-
<u>KANS.</u>	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	13¢	-	-
<u>MO.</u>	Clover - Smartweed	10¢	-	-
<u>MICH.</u>	Clover	-	-	17¢
<u>WIS.</u>	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	15¢
	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
<u>MINN.</u>	Buckwheat	14¢	-	20¢
	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
<u>OHIO</u>	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	12 1/2¢	-
<u>PA.</u>	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	16¢	-
<u>FLA.</u>	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	19¢	-
<u>N.Y.</u>	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

<u>OREG.</u>	Clover - Vetch	20¢	-	-
<u>COLO.</u>	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21 1/2¢	27¢
<u>ARK.</u>	White-Light Amber-Soybean	-	22¢	28¢
<u>OKLA.</u>	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
<u>N.DAK.</u>	Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
<u>IOWA</u>	White-Clover	-	21¢	-
<u>NEBR.</u>	Clover - Alfalfa	-	20¢	-
<u>KANS.</u>	Light Amber Clover - Alfalfa	-	25¢	26-27¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	28¢
<u>MICH.</u>	Clover	-	-	25¢

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STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

WIS.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	19¢	20¢	24¢
	White-Clover	-	21¢	25¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	20¢	25¢
ILL.	White-Clover	-	18¢	21¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	29¢	37¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Cotton	-	-	25¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.40	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
ARK.	White-Light Amber-Soybean	-	7.20	75¢
OKLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.20	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.80	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
N.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.50	5.85	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	5.89	-
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	-
KANS.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	63¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	58¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.40	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.00	63¢
	White-Clover	-	6.60	69¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.80	85¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	6.75	7.00	80¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.45	75¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	Clover - Vetch	6.78	-	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
ARK.	White-Light Amber-Soybean	-	7.20	39¢
OKLA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.00	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.00	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
N.DAK.	Clover - Alfalfa	5.75	6.10	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.26	-
NEBR.	Clover - Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
KANS.	Light Amber-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	35¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	28¢
WIS.	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	5.35	5.80	33¢
MINN.	Buckwheat	7.00	-	39¢
	White-Clover	-	6.70	37-39¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	6.30	35¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75	45-55¢
PA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	8.00	45¢
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	7.00	7.50	42¢
VA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	38¢
TENN.	Cotton	-	-	33 1/3¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.95	40¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS			
: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to	
: AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
:		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Clover - Vetch		4.22	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover		-	4.00
OKLA. Amber-Mixed Flowers		-	4.20
Clover - Alfalfa		-	4.20
N.DAK. Clover-Alfalfa		3.60	3.90
KANS. Light Amber-Alfalfa - Clover		-	6.00
MICH. Clover		-	-
WIS. White-Clover - Alfalfa		3.25	3.60
PA. Light Amber-Clover		-	4.80
MISS. Light Amber-Clover		-	-
LA. White-Clover - Vetch		3.65	4.00
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>			
OREG. Clover - Vetch		6.80	-
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover		-	7.20
TEXAS Clover 24-10-oz.		5.85	6.45
N.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa		-	7.10
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa		-	-
MINN. Clover - Basswood		-	6.48
VT. Light Amber-Clover		-	8.40
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>			
COLO. White-Alfalfa - Clover 12-oz.		-	9.60
N.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa 13-15-oz.		9.60	10.08
NEBR. Clover - Alfalfa 14-oz.		-	-
KANS. Clover - Alfalfa 13-15-oz.		-	7.20
WIS. White-Clover 12-15-oz.		8.50	9.60
Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.		-	8.40
Clover 12-15-oz.		-	7.68
OHIO Amber-Mixed Flowers 11-oz.		-	6.00
PA. Light Amber-Clover 12-15-oz.		-	9.80
TENN. Cotton 14-oz.		-	8.00
MINN. Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-15-oz.		-	9.35
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>			
MONT. White-Clover 24-16-oz.		9.60	-
KANS. Light Amber-Clover 4-lb.		-	-
VT. Light Amber-Clover 2-lb. plastic box		-	-
VA. Light Amber-Clover 12-11-oz.		-	4.00
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>			
OREG. Clover - Vetch 24-1-lb. jars		8.90	-
TEXAS Clover 12-1-lb. jars		4.75	4.25
NEBR. Clover - Alfalfa 24-1-lb. jars		-	9.60
MINN. Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars		-	10.20
24-12-oz. jars		-	9.35
VA. Light Amber-Clover 12-1-lb. jars		-	4.00
TENN. Cotton 5-lb. jars		-	-
Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars		-	-
2-lb. jars		-	-
3-lb. jars		-	-
MISS. Light Amber-Clover 3-lb. jars		-	-
10-lb. cans		-	-
LA. White-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars		8.10	9.00

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 20CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of October)

Weather for all California Districts - At mid-October temperatures were much above normal over California except along the north coast where temperatures were near seasonal normals. New record high temperatures were established for so late in the season at several points. Mean temperatures dropped sharply from the high levels and by the last week of the month were 1-4 degrees below normal over much of the State. For the week ending October 27 temperatures were 6-14 degrees below the previous week except along the north coast and in the Imperial Valley where lesser departures from normal were reported. Frosts occurred at scattered points in the central interior regions. Rain, with snow at high elevations, fell in northern California, with over 2 inches being recorded at Eureka, declining to a trace at Bakersfield. Near the end of the month moderate to strong winds occurred, causing widespread damage in parts of central California.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Colony conditions are mixed in California. Most reports indicate colonies are in good condition and are heavy in bees while some reports indicate colonies are going into winter with lighter than usual stores and a smaller than normal number of bees per colony. Occasional indications are that bees have ample honey to carry them over the winter and that most hives have good clusters, averaging about 8 frames per colony.

Indications on the number of colonies to be wintered range from as much as 50% below last year to as much as 40% above last year. Reports on the percent of colonies going into winter with young queens range widely, from 10% to 80%, mostly 50-80%.

While most colonies are not being moved, some are being moved to winter locations. Honey plant conditions are reported to be below normal and very dry. Most floral sources are dormant at the present time. Along the south coastal area eucalyptus is reported to be very sparse and in poor condition. Eucalyptus is expected to bloom about December.

Occasional reports on the average surplus honey yields indicate 30 pounds per colony from alfalfa; 20 pounds per colony from star thistle; 25 pounds from clover and mixed flowers; 10 pounds from lima bean; and 2 pounds per colony from trefoil and cedar.

Southern California - Ample supplies of light amber alfalfa honey continued to be available from the beekeepers in Arizona, Imperial Valley and Central California. Plentiful supplies of Intermountain clover also were readily available. Bulk purchases by handlers generally were limited to anticipated needs. Movement of packaged honey through retail outlets and in bulk through other commercial channels was normal. Export trading and shipments continued very light.

Northern and Central California - A light volume of purchasing was reported by bottlers and packers during the last half of October. Beekeeper offerings were limited to mostly light amber alfalfa

mixtures, light quantities of orange, and practically no sage. Producers were asking 3/4-1¢ per pound higher prices than during the first half of the month.

Demand for honey was moderate through retail outlets and was fairly good to commercial users. Export trading was very light. Bottlers' and packers' inventories were fairly heavy.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Washington - Night temperatures in the Yakima Valley ranged from 26 to 32 while daylight readings ran from 55-60 degrees. Colonies seemed to be in good shape for wintering but clusters were reported to be smaller than usual. Bees were able to make almost daily cleansing flights. Extracting had been completed in most apiaries and nearly all of the newly extracted honey was being handled by cooperatives. Demand proved good for beeswax in this part of the State and prices held steady. Extracted honey found a fairly good demand and a generally steady market in the area to the west of the Cascade Mountains. Nearly all honey had been extracted. Bees were said to be in fairly good condition and were able to fly at will early in the period. However, rainy weather and below normal temperatures restricted activity to some extent during the last week of the period.

Oregon - The first snowfall of the season occurred at high elevations while mild temperatures prevailed in most valley areas. Heavy amounts of rain fell throughout most of the State late in the period and most fall honey plants were looking good. Bees worked wild mustard, dandelion and some sweetclover on favorable days in the southwestern portion of the State. Colonies in the particular portion of the State were in fine shape for this winter with plenty of pollen and honey on hand. Most also had young queens and large clusters of bees. The market for extracted honey held firm at most country points but very little was actually being offered.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Colorado - Yard work had been completed for all practical purposes in the southeastern part of Colorado. Bees were going into winter in good condition since a fairly late flow of good quality honey provided plenty of stores. All honey had been harvested and the turnout was somewhat less than in previous years but still averaged about 60 pounds per colony. Quality was considered excellent. There had been little or no inquiry for bulk honey to date. Warm days and cool nights prevailed in the southwestern sector of the State and bees showed good condition. Most had plenty of stores on hand for wintering. Extracting operations had been completed. A rather severe frost occurred in the Grand Junction area during the period. Colonies in this area appeared to be stronger than usual and most had ample pollen on

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hand but were short of honey.

Utah - Six to eight inches of snow fell in the northern section of Utah during the past period. Most colonies were ready for the colder weather. Practically all extracting operations had been completed and beekeepers were beginning to busy themselves with packing procedures. Very little bulk honey moved from producers hands and it was estimated that about 75 percent of the crop remained to be sold. It appeared that most packers had ample supplies on hand for immediate needs and had no desire to buy additional stocks at current prevailing prices. Honey sales at the local retail level proved only fair.

Montana - A soil moisture shortage continued in the northeastern portion of the State. It was reported that colonies being wintered had neither the number of bees or amount of stores that is desired. Consequently, there was doubt of their outcome next spring. Most extracting had been completed and in some areas the crop was only about half as large as last year. Very little bulk honey had been sold in most areas since producers were holding for better prices. Inquires from packers proved extremely light. Colder weather restricted colony activity in the southwestern sector of the State.

ARIZONA: (Period - Last half of October)

Colonies in some valley areas continued to gather a little nectar from late cotton fields on warm days. They were also able to obtain some pollen from various weeds and wild flowers. However, the nectar flow was over for all practical purposes and most extracting had been completed. One beekeeper reported yields from cotton to have been lower than average due to bee losses as they work the fields and were killed by insecticides. Many colonies were still weak from damages suffered at that time.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Little or no rain fell in the western portion of this area. However, sub-soil moisture was still ample but additional rain would probably prove beneficial for newly planted fields of vetch. It appeared that increased acreage of vetch was being seeded in this region than in past years. Colonies were in good shape for wintering. Aster continued to yield good supplies for stores. Broomweed also provided good amounts of pollen. Broodnests were reported to be plugged with honey, up to the brood. Broodrearing continued at an above average pace for this time of the year and should produce a good force of young bees for wintering. Extracting was finished and the total crop averaged about 60 percent of last years'. Honey sales had not shown an noticeable improvement since the arrival of cooler weather. Colonies in the eastern section of this region were in better than normal condition for wintering. Additional rainfall would help to improve condition of honey plants.

Southeast Texas - Many colonies in the Brazos Valley area appeared to be recovering satisfactorily from damage incurred by cotton spray poisoning during the summer months. They were currently gathering nectar and pollen from asters and other fall flowers. Scale hives showed only moderate gains but broodrearing was considered quite active with most colonies building up good forces of young bees and reserve stores for the winter.

Oklahoma - Good moisture conditions prevailed in the central area of the State and most honey plants were considered to be in fairly good shape. A good late fall honey flow in this area permitted bees to gather liberal amounts of pollen and nectar stores for wintering. Consequently, most colonies were expected to winter in fairly good shape. Bees continued to work fall honey plants in the western portion of the State, gathering pollen and nectar for winter stores. Little or no frost had hit this sector but was expected to shortly. Generally, colonies were considered ready for wintering. A good demand was reported for extracted honey in the Grimes area.

PLAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Kansas - In the northeastern portion of Kansas, colonies were expected to go into the winter with ample stores and should fare satisfactorily unless unforeseen difficulties develop. Ample soil moisture was also present and this improved the outlook for next years honey crop since honey plants looked good. It was anticipated that acreage of clover would be less next year. Yields from the past honey crop varied from colony to colony and from yard to yard. Some colonies had as much as 130 pounds surplus while others had as little as 30 pounds. Color of the newly extracted honey ranged from dark to light yellow but the flavor was considered to be mild. Generally mild weather prevailed in southeastern Kansas during most of the period. Some light rain fell in the early part of the period. The first frost of the season occurred on October 20 but it killed only very tender plants. Bees worked wild aster up until about the middle of the period. Young sweetclover plants looked good and enjoyed adequate soil moisture for wintering properly.

Missouri - Bees gathered liberal amounts of nectar from aster during the past period, consequently, brood chambers are well filled for the winter and colonies have large clusters of bees. The first frost hit the western portion of the State on October 20 but was not severe enough to stop the aster honey flow. Daytime temperatures averaged in the seventies.

Iowa - Above normal temperatures prevailed in the southwestern area of the State and moderate amounts of rain fell. Precipitation for the year in this area was said to be about nine inches above normal. Therefore, honey plants were in good shape. Some honey remained to be extracted before making final winter preparation of colonies. Honey

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sold good at retail and consumer level but rather slow in bulk lots. Most extracting had been finished in the other western areas. Colonies were being put into winter quarters and were in excellent shape. Clover prospects for next year appeared good. The recently extracted crop produced very good yields of excellent quality honey. A large part of the crop was handled under contract but some other producers were with-holding offerings, awaiting a better market. Buyers were also inactive and were reportedly buying only when approached with a bargain. A considerable amount of rain had fallen in eastern Iowa and freezing weather had occurred on several occasions. However, a few scattered plants were still in bloom. Recent honey yields in northern Iowa averaged 106 pounds per colony at one point. Extracting had been completed and hives had been wrapped for wintering. Honey plant enjoyed ample soil moisture and were expected to winter satisfactorily.

Nebraska - Dry, cool weather prevailed over the eastern portion of the State late in the period, following a rather lengthy spell of rain. The rainy weather cut the flow of nectar from smartweed rather short in some areas. However, most colonies were able to gather enough stores for proper wintering. There were, of course, some exceptions where they were going into the winter rather light weight and short of ample supplies. The ample rains put fall legumes in fine condition and the bi-annuals looked good. Most honey had been extracted and a very good crop was reported. Offerings sold very well at retail markets and prices held about steady. However, bulk honey sold very slowly. Beeswax also moved extremely slow.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 11-25)

Illinois - A considerable amount of rain fell in northern Illinois during the past two weeks. Consequently, bees were unable to gather any stores from the few remaining sources available. Nearly all extracting had been completed and one beekeeper had already finished cleaning of equipment. Sales of the newly extracted honey proved about normal. A good fall honey bloom occurred in the southern portion of the State but they yielded very little nectar. No killing frost had hit this area to date. The over-all honey crop proved a little less than anticipated and sales were better than normal at some points.

Ohio - The fall honey flow proved disappointing in the northeastern sector of the State. One beekeeper reported the poorest honey season in many years. Poor weather conditions during the golden-rod and aster blooming season kept bees from fully utilizing these sources. However, most colonies were thought to be going into the winter in reasonably good shape.

Michigan - Unusually good weather aided bee activity in the southern area of the State. It was felt that most colonies were in good wintering

condition. Colonies had been packed for the winter in the eastern areas and most were considered to be heavy in weight with ample supplies on hand. Yields from the past crop averaged about 73 pounds per colony at one point. On the Upper Peninsula, good weather continued and winter packing operations had been completed. Honey sold good in this area.

Wisconsin - Broodrearing had almost ceased in the majority of colonies in the south portion of Wisconsin, even in colonies with young queens. This was thought to be due to a lack of pollen. Some rain fell on October 19 at various points and most honey plants had ample moisture available. Very little activity was reported on the honey market at the present time. Some extracting remained to be done in the western area of the State. Honey plants were thought to be in good shape but some bees needed feeding in some yards. In east central Wisconsin, rather mild weather with considerable sunshine aided yard work in many apiaries. A few producers still had some extracting to do while others were busy preparing their colonies for wintering. Condition of colonies proved somewhat variable. Some were heavy, requiring little or no attention, while others needed feed. Several showers occurred during the period. The countryside provided a lush, green appearance. The new seedings of clover were in excellent shape. Bulk sales of extracted honey by producers to packers proved very slow. However, retail sales were considered good.

Minnesota - Most colonies in southeastern Minnesota had been winter packed or have been prepared for the final wrap. The majority of the bees were in good shape but it was feared that some might require feeding early next spring. Moisture conditions were said to be ideal and a severe frost had killed the few hardy plants which survived the previous frosts.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 11-25)

New York - Bees were considered ready for the winter at most points since they had plenty of stores on hand. Extracting was about finished and one beekeeper reportedly got only 24 pounds surplus honey per colony. Buckwheat and fall flowers yielded very poorly. Some producers didn't extract enough to take care of their regular customers. Honey sold very slowly in western New York. Conditions were about normal in northern Jefferson County and most colonies were going into the winter properly prepared. However, some additional soil moisture could be used. Mild, dry weather permitted beekeepers to finish extracting operations and to pack colonies for the winter. Most bees in the vicinity of Clayville required a rather heavy amount of feeding since the fall honey flow ran short. However, such colonies are expected to winter good since they apparently have gained their normal strength back. Honey sold at a fair pace during the past two weeks. No killing frosts had occurred in Ulster County to date. Colonies in this section appeared to be in fairly good

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condition and should winter without trouble. Yields from the past season honey flow averaged around 70 pounds per colony.

Vermont - Honey sold slowly following the end of tourist season. Warm, dry weather prevailed, permitting beekeepers an opportunity to make winter preparations.

New Hampshire - The over-all honey crop averaged about 20 percent above normal. However, the fall flow ran below normal. Consequently, it was feared that beekeepers who removed honey early in the season might not have left sufficient stores for colonies to winter properly.

New Jersey - Most honey had been removed from hives in the northern portion of the State and it was being extracted. The newly extracted supplies were amber colored and of good quality. Yields were reported to be heavier than last year.

Pennsylvania - Cool, dry weather prevailed over the eastern portion of the State and rain was needed since water supplies were rather low. The fall honey flow had about ended but a few bees still flew on warm days. Colonies were in fairly good shape for wintering but a few needed feeding. All supers had been removed and local honey sales proved only fair. Yields were said to have averaged only about 45-50 percent of normal.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 12-Oct. 27)

Maryland - Broodrearing had been resumed by colonies in the Blue Ridge Mountain section. Bees were gathering some supplies from aster on warm days. It was expected that colonies would be able to go through the winter in this area without requiring feed. Good quality honey moved fairly good at roadside stands and repeat orders were experienced. The fall honey flow proved practically nil in the Cumberland Valley area and it was thought that some bees would have to be fed early next spring. About normal weather conditions prevailed in the Silver Springs area during the past period. The first frost of the season occurred on the last night of the past period. The fall honey flow from aster had ended but some plants were still in bloom. The low temperatures had ended the nectar secretion. Nearly three inches of rain fell during the past two weeks. One scale hive gained only 43 pounds during the aster flow. Honey continued to sell at a satisfactory pace.

Virginia - Colonies were in good condition and ready for the winter in parts of Loudon County. Very little cold weather had been experienced in this area and a fairly good rain fell on October 21, aiding soil moisture conditions and honey plants.

Kentucky - Good rains put honey plants in western Kentucky into the best shape in years. Bees were also in very good shape for wintering. Fall flowers continued to bloom in the north and central

part of the State. However, the honey flow had ended and there was very little surplus to take off. Some rain fell on the 20th and 21st. Honey sold good at roadside stands and at retail stores.

Tennessee - A few aster blooms were still in evidence in the western areas of the State but the flow from this source had about ended. Rain was badly needed in Decatur County. However, colonies had been able to gather enough nectar and pollen from aster to carry them through the winter. Most colonies were in very good shape. Honey moved good in this county and most producers were reported to have sold out. Some aster honey was still coming into hives in southeastern Tennessee also. However, the flow had about ended. It was thought that most colonies had gathered enough to carry them through the winter. It was feared that about 25 percent of the colonies would require feeding.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 12-28)

Georgia - A rather severe drought continued over the State and it was expected that October would turn out to be the driest such month on record. Despite the dry weather conditions, bees had stored up fairly good supplies in all sections of the State. All flows were ended in north Georgia by heavy frosts last week. Bees worked some goldenrod in central and south Georgia. A few other flowers were in bloom in the southern areas but present workings proved very skimpy. No feeding had been reported in the State.

Florida - A good fall honey flow from goldenrod and sunflower was in progress along the Lower West Coast area. Bees in this area were in better than average condition for this time of the season. Extremely dry weather prevailed in the far northwestern part of the State. Bees managed to gather a little pollen and nectar from various sources during the past two weeks. However, very little honey had been produced in this area since back in the spring. Most extracting had been completed and most offerings had been sold since a good demand was prevalent.

Mississippi - Aster continued to yield fair amounts of nectar and pollen in the Delta area of northwestern Mississippi. Colonies were in good shape for wintering and some extracting was still being done. Very dry weather conditions prevailed throughout the State. Fall flowering plants had almost quit blooming in many areas. The lack of soil moisture was also affecting the planting and growth of clovers and grazing crops. Demand for honey held up very well in the Jackson area during the past two weeks.

Louisiana - The fall honey flow had almost ended in the Baton Rouge area. However, bees were still able to obtain a little pollen from goldenrod, aster, boneset and smartweed. Colonies lost a little weight during the past period. Dry, warm weather prevailed and the ground was beginning to get dry. (Continued on Page 11)

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 20REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of October. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 120,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 274,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand good. Market for bulk firm to slightly stronger, for bottle steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½-15
Light Amber	14-14½
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
13-15-oz. per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 17,572 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply light. Demand moderate. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 88,969 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.30
few lower	
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few high as	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
few lower	
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
few lower	
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	2.95-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesaler list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover-according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 20REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 250, Wis. 200; Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 175. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy. Demand for small containers good, large fair. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins, price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals-cases France 31, Greece 100, Australia 45 and Ireland 30. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 14½
drums 13½-13 3/4
ARG. White Clover drums 14½-15½

MIDWEST Water White Clover 60-lb.-
drums and tins 17
some drums 15 3/4

FLA. Bakers Honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15½
steel pails 16

TEXAS Extra Light Amber 60-lb. tins 14½

FLA. White Orange drums and tins 17½

OHIO Bakers Honey Light Amber 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-
24, 8-oz. jars 4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars 7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins 7.50-7.75

Buckwheat-
24, 1-lb. jars 8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails 7.80

Extra Light Amber-
24, 5-oz. jars 3.05
24, 8-oz. jars 4.20
24, 1-lb. jars 7.00
12, 2-lb. jars 6.75
6, 5-lb. jars 7.20
24, 1-lb. tins 6.90
4, 5-lb. tins 5.75

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00
24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BEESSWAX: Arrivals-bags Chile 292, Dom. Rep. 162, Sudan 197, Brazil 160 and Morocco 63. Demand good. Market about steady with slightly stronger tendency.

Africa	52-53
few	48-51
South America	55-57
few	51-52
Mexico	53-55
some	51

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)BEESSWAX:

Central America	53-56
West Indies	49-51
some	54-56
Puerto Rico	50-53
Florida	55

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 107,254 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate and improving. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 45,969 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand fair. Market steady. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed; Light Amber or better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.50-4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	13-15

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 20REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand good.

Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and demand moderate. Market about steady. Brokers' sales to retailers. White Clover, Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. Light Amber or better	16-17
Darker	14-14½
Customers furnish container	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	13.00-13.70
some	12.15
Darker	11.50
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
12, 1-lb. jars	5.45
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	4.00
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups	5.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.35-5.50
12, 20-oz. cups	4.40
24, 6½-oz. cups	3.55

SAN FRANCISCO: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans few	7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars	6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	5.81-6.06
poorer	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars	3.49
12, 8-oz. jars	2.39
24, 8-oz. jars	4.65-4.70
Plastic squeeze bottles	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.48
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars	5.60-5.81
few	4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few	4.95
12, 1-lb. jars	2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars	3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few	2.25
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-	
12, 8-oz. cups	2.33-2.37
White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	3.30-3.40
few	2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few	5.85
VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans	13-14

Louisiana - Continued from Page 8

Bees showed improvement in the Bunkie area, particularly since the poisoning of cotton had ended for the season. Some gained about 18 pounds and good clusters of bees were visible. In the Pineville area, bees made a living by gathering honeydew early each day from striped oak. Some colonies are expected to require feeding before spring arrives. Honey sales were about normal in this area and only a small quantity of honey remains in hands of producers. Sales of queen bees had finally come to an end in this region.

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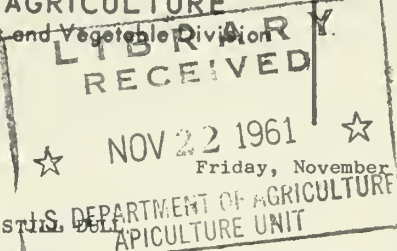
SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Fruit and Vegetable Division



Vol. XLV

No. 21

HONEY MARKET STUDY

Marketing of the newly extracted honey crop continued at a very slow pace in the heavy producing mid-section of the Nation. Packers were reported to be buying mostly on an immediate needs basis. Many producers were considering the possibility of placing their stock under loan. Beekeepers in a few scattered areas of the East and South reported supplies exhausted with continued frequent inquiries. In the Midwest, large lots of white or better, clover-alfalfa extracted honey realized mostly 13-13½¢ per pound. Florida tupelo brought 20-23¢, while Texas cotton and clover mixture took 13¢.

Cold weather or drought conditions ended the fall honey flow in practically all areas of the country. There were of course, a few exceptions. Aster continued to yield some supplies in some of the more southern areas of the Nation. However, very dry weather conditions continued across the South, restricting nectar secretion of fall honey plants. The lack of soil moisture in the Southeastern States was expected to materially affect the honey flow in that part of the country during the next season. Frost and freezing temperatures halted the fall nectar flow in other sections. Honey plants in many areas of California were dormant due to a lack of moisture. Eucalyptus and manzanita were especially hurt by the dry weather.

Colonies for the most part were ready for wintering. However, preparations were still in progress in some areas. Feeding was necessary at some points since colonies had gathered little or no fall honey. Some bees had been left short of stores following the main honey flow since owners had anticipated they would be able to gather enough during the fall flow to carry them through the winter. A few cases of American foul-brood were discovered in Utah as colonies were being readied for the winter. A small amount of broodrearing continued in some of the warmer areas of the country.

It was unusually cold in the West and extremely warm in the East during the first week of the past period. Temperatures in the Far West averaged below normal all week and dipped to the zero level in points in the Rockies. Precipitation proved moderate to heavy in the Plains States; light in the West and along the East Coast. Much of the precipitation in the Far West fell in the form of snow. Cold fronts with precipitation moved across the eastern portion during the latter week of the period. Freezing extended almost to the Gulf coast in the Mississippi Valley. Icy weather covered all parts of the Northeast, much of Georgia and the northwestern interior sections of Florida. Snow fell in the mountainous and northern sections of the Nation.

Demand for domestic beeswax showed some improvement at a few points across the country. However, market activity as a whole was still considered on the slow side. Prices still averaged in the same general range of 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. However, scattered sales ranged as high as 50¢ in Wisconsin and Illinois. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold at 52-53¢ per pound, Central American supplies brought 53-56¢, South American stock 55-57¢, Mexican goods realized 53-55¢ and West Indies offerings took 49-50¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.					
STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES	STATE	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/	PRICES & BASES
:	:	:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			S.DAK.	Clover (drums)	13-13½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ del.			Clover	13-14¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Orange	18¢ del.	IOWA	Amber-Clover		10-11¢ del.
Dark Amber-Avocado	12¢ del.		White-Clover		12½-14¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL		NEBR.	White-Clover		13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
White-Extra White-Orange	17½¢ del.	WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa		
White-Lima Bean	14¢ del.		(cans exchanged)		13¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Extra White Bean			White-Clover		15¢ del.
(according to color)	12-14¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers		11-12¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.		White-Clover		13-13½¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Alfalfa	9¢ del.		Amber-Mixed Flowers		13¢ del.
Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	9-11¢ del.	MINN.	White-Clover (drums)		13½-14¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Mixed Flowers	9¢ del.		White-Clover		13¢ f.o.b.
OREG. Amber Mixed Flowers	10-12¢ f.o.b.	ILL.	White-Clover (drums)		13¢ f.o.b.
White-Extra Light Amber-Vetch	15¢ del.		Amber-Heartsease (drums)		11¢ del.
COLO. Extra White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover		15¢ del.
IDAHO White-Clover	12 3/4¢ f.o.b.	N.Y.	Clover		14¢ del.
MONT. Extra White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		Clover		14½¢ f.o.b.
NEV. White-Clover	15¢ del.	VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers		12½¢ del.
ARIZ. Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton			White-Clover		14¢ f.o.b.
(cans returned)	11¢ f.o.b.	GA.	Amber-Gallberry (drums)		12½¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	10½-11½¢ f.o.b.	FLA.	Extra Light Amber-Tupelo (drums)		23¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-White-Alfalfa - Cotton			Mixed Flowers (drums)		10½¢ f.o.b.
	11 2/5-11 2/3¢ f.o.b.		Light Amber-Tupelo (drums)		20¢ del.
TEXAS Clover - Cotton	13¢ f.o.b.	ALA.	Extra Light Amber-Clover (drums)		13¢ del.
ARK. Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.	LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)		10¢ f.o.b.
			White-Clover (cans or drums)		12¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>				
OREG.	Vetch	-	-	20¢
TEXAS	Clover - Cotton	-	-	18¢
N.DAK.	Clover	14¢	-	18¢
NEBR.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	18 1/3¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	16¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	14¢
MINN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	18¢	-	-
	White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3-20¢
OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod	-	-	12½¢
IND.	White-Clover	-	-	16¢
ILL.	White-Clover	18¢	-	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
MD.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	28¢	28¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	15¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG.	Vetch	-	-	22¢
IDAHO	White-Clover	-	17¢	-
TEXAS	Clover - Cotton	-	-	27¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	23¢	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR,	:	Sales to	
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	WHOLESALE	RETAILERS
:	:	:	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.DAK.	Clover	20¢	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
NEBR.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	27¢
MICH.	Clover	-	25¢	-
WIS.	Mixed Flowers	-	19½¢	-
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	16¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	19¢	20¢	24¢
MINN.	Clover	24¢	-	-
IND.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
ILL.	White-Clover	21¢	26¢	-
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	24¢	24¢	27-30¢
	Clover	-	-	30¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
MD.	White-Clover	-	-	28¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	30¢	-	40¢
	White-Clover	27¢	-	-
TENN.	Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
FLA.	Tupelo	-	-	32¢
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	27¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS Clover	7.35	8.00	-
Clover - Cotton	-	6.50	65¢
Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.00	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
White-Clover	-	6.80	-
N.DAK. Clover	5.85	-	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	70¢
NEBR. Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	6.00	-
WIS. Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.40	57¢
Mixed Flowers	-	5.95	-
MINN. White-Clover	5.00	6.60	69¢
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	65-85¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
MD. Light Amber-Clover	6.75	6.90-7.25	58-79¢
KY. Clover	8.00	10.80	-
Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	75¢
FLA. Tupelo	7.50	8.00	-
MISS. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.45	69¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS Clover	7.60	8.20	-
Clover - Cotton	-	7.00	35¢
Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	7.20	-
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
White-Clover	-	7.00	-
N.DAK. Clover	6.10	-	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
MICH. Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS. Clover - Alfalfa	5.35	5.80	33¢
MINN. Mixed Flowers	-	6.30	-
White-Clover	5.50	6.70	39¢
ILL. White-Clover	6.30	6.72	-
N.Y. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	39-42¢
Clover	-	7.00	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD. White-Clover	-	8.00	-
Light Amber-Clover	7.00	7.50	42¢
VA. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.92	45¢
TENN. Clover	-	8.00	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/		Sales in : : WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS : (Generally Delivered) : (Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)		
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS (Cont'd)		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
KY.	Clover	8.00	10.80	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.75	35¢
FLA.	Tupelo	7.85	8.35	-
MISS.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.95	38¢
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Clover - Cotton	-	4.00	40¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.10	-
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20	-
N.DAK.	Clover	3.70	-	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
NEBR.	Light Amber-Clover - Alfalfa	-	3.60	-
MICH.	Clover	-	4.40	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
MINN.	Clover	3.40	-	-
ILL.	White-Clover	3.60	-	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.56	27-29¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	-
FLA.	Tupelo	4.65	5.00	-
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS				
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
N.DAK.	Clover	7.20	-	-
MINN.	Clover	6.20	-	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	10.10	56-59¢
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS				
N.DAK.	Clover 13-15-oz.	9.60	-	-
	Clover - Alfalfa 12-15-oz.	-	-	50¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40	47¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 13-oz.	-	-	35¢
	Clover 12-15-oz.	9.60	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	Light Amber-Goldenrod 11-oz.	-	6.00	-
N.Y.	Clover 14-oz.	9.50	-	-
	Mixed Flowers 14-15-oz.	-	10.80	65¢
	16-oz.	-	12.00	75¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 13-oz.	-	9.00-10.00	-
	White-Clover 12-oz.	8.00	-	-
	Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	7.00	8.00	-
TENN.	Clover 13-15-oz.	-	8.00	-
WRAPPED, CUT COMB				
IOWA	Amber-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	7.44	39-40¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 24-13-oz.	-	8.00	-
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK				
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
	Vetch - Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
MINN.	Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
ILL.	White-Clover 12-12-oz. jars	3.35	-	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	9.10	-	-
MD.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	10.50	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	11.25	-
	6-5-lb. cans	-	9.60	-
N.C.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 2½-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
TENN.	Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.35
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.60	-
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.40	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	:	Sales to		
			WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)</u>					
KY.	Mixed Flowers	12-2½-lb. jars	9.00	12.00	-
		12-2-lb. jars	7.25	9.60	-
		24-1-lb. jars	7.50	10.80	-
MISS.	Mixed Flowers	5-lb. jars	-	-	2.00
		3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
		10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50
GA.	Mixed Flowers	12-2½-lb. jars	7.25	-	-
		Gallberry	7.95	-	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to store for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of November)

Weather for all California Districts - During the first half of November temperatures over the State ranged from slightly below normal to slightly above. Early in the month temperatures were two to seven degrees below normal with light frost being experienced at many points in the northern two-thirds of the State. Near mid-month mean temperatures were 1-4 degrees above normal in most areas except at high elevations and along the north coast where temperatures were slightly below normal. Light frost continued to be reported from many northern California points. Little or no precipitation was recorded in California though scattered amounts were received in sections of the north coast and traces were received at inland areas in the northern portion of the State. Near the Mexican border, showers brought .03 inches of precipitation to the Imperial area. Strong, gusty northeasterly winds swept across southern California on November 5 accompanied by blowing sand and dust in many locations. North and northeast winds occurred in northern and central California areas in the early part of the month. Strong winds occurred again in southern California and north winds prevailed in the central valley on November 12.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Bees that were left with an adequate supply of pollen and honey are going into winter in good condition. Bees are clustered for winter and are not flying much as there is very little to work. Some bees in the foothill areas are broodless and are dormant but get a flight several days each week. In the southern San Joaquin Valley, the late increases are going into winter very short on feed and must be fed very soon. Other colonies in this section appear to be in average condition for this time of year. In southern California and along the south coastal area, colonies are below normal in honey and pollen stores. Broodrearing is about normal along the coast but below normal in some of the other areas. Southern California colony conditions are mixed. Some are very heavy with bees while others are in fair to poor condition. Many southern California beekeepers are requeening at this time. In many instances, bees have stopped broodrearing because of the shortage of food. The supply of honey for wintering is low in some instances.

Reports on the number of colonies to be wintered range from as much as 50 percent below last year to as much as 50 percent above last year with no trend indicated. Reports on the number of colonies going into winter with young queens range from 10 percent to 70 percent, depending upon the individual conditions. Bees are being moved into southern California from out of State locations, such as Colorado and Utah. Some others are being moved to almond and eucalyptus locations, or to the central coastal area for the winter.

Honey plants are dormant due to the lack of moisture. Some eucalyptus is drying up and manzanita does not look good. In the foothill sections cedar is dormant earlier than normal. In southern

California sections honey plants have been dwarfed and retarded in growth due to the lack of rainfall.

In central and northern California area, bees have no plants to work. In southern California areas bees were working eucalyptus, mustard, some lemon and a few miscellaneous plants. In desert areas, bees are working the cotton and alfalfa bloom that is left. Around Riverside there is a very limited amount of wild tobacco and sunflowers that bees are working.

Based on only occasional reports, the average surplus honey yield was 30-35 pounds per colony from alfalfa; 20 pounds per colony from star thistle; and an occasional report of 10 pounds per colony total yield from eucalyptus, orange and alfalfa.

Southern California - Beekeepers supplies of alfalfa honey available in California were limited, except for those lots being withheld for speculation. Plentiful supplies of clover honey from the Intermountain States continued to be available. Trading in bulk honey was fairly slow, with most buyers reporting having ample inventories for current sales. Domestic movement to retail outlets and to other commercial users remained normal. Export trading decreased and current shipments were light.

Northern and Central California - Producers supplies were limited to mostly darker colored honey from mixed sources in central California and to white clover honey from the Intermountain States. An occasional report from trade members indicates production in the north central valley was normal to slightly above normal though quality of some lots was considered below normal. Color of some lots was darker than normal. Bottled and packers inventories continued heavy with purchases being limited to specific needs.

Trading was fairly slow through retail channels and was seasonally normal to commercial users. Export movement was practically nil.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Washington - Most honey had been extracted in the area west of the Cascade mountains. The newly extracted honey sold slowly and it was feared that prices would decline by the end of the year. Most bees were going into the winter in good shape and most had been able to make cleansing flights during the past two weeks. The early portion of the period was rather rainy with normal temperatures. Clear weather with cool nights occurred during the middle portion of the period. Supplies of honey were considered heavier than usual in the Yakima Valley. Demand was very light and supplies moved slowly. About average weather conditions prevailed and bees were able to make cleansing flights on most days. Colonies that were injured by insecticide poisoning during the late summer months were in poor shape for wintering while others were in good condition.

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Oregon - Temperatures and precipitation proved about normal throughout the State. However, high winds prevailed on some days. Bees had an opportunity to make short flights both east and west of the Cascade mountains on several occasions. A few dandelions were still in bloom providing the only floral source available. The market for extracted honey held steady at country points but very few large lots were sold.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Colorado - Poor weather conditions prevailed in the southwestern part of the State during much of the past period. Snow and high winds occurred on several days and it was cloudy on most other days.

Utah - Rain and snow provided good amounts of soil moisture in the northern portion of the State during the past period. Most bees had been packed for the winter and were in fairly good shape. Some were extremely heavy while a few others were considered light weight and will require spring feeding. A few cases of American foulbrood were discovered in the Bear River Valley. Practically no demand was reported for large lots of honey but supplies moved at a fair pace at retail level.

Montana - Nearly all bees had been packed for the winter in the southwestern section of the State and most colonies were in good shape. Temperatures fell to near zero on most nights during the past period. Consequently, bees were inactive most of the time.

Idaho - Heavy rains and some snow fell in the eastern portion of the State putting soil moisture into very good shape. Consequently, the crop outlook for next season improved considerably.

Wyoming - Heavy snows occurred in the south central portion of the State during the past period. However, most bees had already been prepared for wintering and nearly all were in good shape. The heavy precipitation was expected to improve conditions for the coming season. Very little bulk honey had been sold but local retail sales were considered good.

ARIZONA (Period - First half November)

Cool weather kept bees generally inactive in many sections of the State. Dry weather continued in the desert areas and rain was badly needed for honey plants. Heavy amounts of snow fell in the mountain areas late in the period and it was anticipated that this would greatly aid in replenishing reservoir water.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Northeast Texas - Much colder weather developed in the Dallas area but only light amounts of rain fell. A good rain was needed to aid newly planted vetch. Bees were rather inactive but broomweed and

aster were still in bloom. Broodrearing had declined but most colonies were in good shape for wintering with plenty of young bees and ample stores on hand. Honey movement picked up sharply in this area in the last two weeks. In the eastern portion of the area nearly all colonies were in good shape with plenty of supplies on hand for wintering. Fall treatment of colonies for prevention of foulbrood had been completed. Entrance reducers had been installed and bees had clustered for the winter as night temperatures dropped near the freezing mark.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - A fairly good fall honey flow occurred and was still in progress at the end of the period. Some shower activity hindered bees as they worked the various floral sources. Honey sold at a normal pace at retail levels in this area. It was felt that most colonies were in good shape for winter with plenty of honey and pollen on hand.

Oklahoma - The first freeze of the season occurred in the central part of the State about the middle of the period. Clovers still looked good but rainfall was needed. Bees in the southwestern part of the State were considered to be in fair condition for the winter months. Ample moisture was available and the first frost and light freeze of the season occurred on November 3. Bees were in good condition in the western section of the State and experienced flights on almost every day. About 2½ inches of rain fell, greatly aiding soil moisture conditions and improving young clover. Demand for honey proved fair in this area.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Iowa - Temperatures averaged below normal and a considerable amount of precipitation occurred in the southwestern part of the State. Condition of bees, moisture conditions and honey plants were considered good. Honey moved well at retail and consumer level but slow in bulk lots. Prices held steady and some honey was being stored under loan. Retail honey sales perked up in the western area of the State with the arrival of colder weather. Sales of bulk honey was considered only fair as buyers bought only for immediate needs. Prices held about steady but many producers were considering storing their honey under price support loans. Beekeepers were busy with yard work, hoping to have most colonies wrapped before severe weather develops. Some colonies were to be wintered in caves. Clovers were in good condition for the winter. A fairly good market for beeswax prevailed in this part of the State. Nearly all hives had been wrapped in the northern part of the State. Several good rains and one snow occurred during the past two weeks. It was reported that colony yields during the past season averaged about 106 pounds.

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Nebraska - Rain followed by freezing temperatures and cold winds occurred over most of the State during the period. Some snow flurries were reported but no large amounts of snow fell except in the western portion of the State. Producers were busy preparing bees for the winter. It was found that many colonies were light weight since the early honey flow ended prematurely and second and third cuttings of alfalfa yielded poorly. Some beekeepers destroyed light weight colonies and were ordering package bees for replacements. In the southern portion of the State a good yield was obtained from heartsease and this was expected to greatly aid beekeepers in this part of the State. This good yield left colonies well supplied with good winter stores and also provided some for extracting purposes. The movement of honey from producer to packer proved very slow. Consequently, many beekeepers were considering the possibility of placing their supplies under loan. However, the honey produced this year was considered to be excellent quality and it was felt that most producers would have little or no trouble moving their supplies before next spring.

North Dakota - Bees were in good shape in the southeastern section of the State. Most had ample stores on hand and large clusters of bees. Some beekeepers had not completed packing operations but were expected to be through in about a week. Recent rains put honey plants in above normal conditions for this time of the year. Honey sold at a normal pace at retail level in this area.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

Illinois - Ample rainfall put honey plants into excellent condition for the winter. Bees were also ready for the winter and most were considered to be in good shape with heavy stores and plenty of bees. The fall honey flow proved extremely light in the central portion of the State. Consequently, many bees had to be fed before being packed for the winter. Many were short of pollen and honey stores. Additional rainfall occurred and should put clovers in good shape.

Indiana - Colonies gathered only light amounts of nectar from asters during the fall months. Consequently, it was feared that many bees would be short of winter stores. Honey plants appeared to be in favorable condition for wintering in the central and eastern portions of the State.

Ohio - Honey plants were in about normal condition in northeastern Ohio. Extracted honey moved very good at retail level. Most bees were thought to be in good shape and should winter without difficulty.

Michigan - Beekeepers in the south central part of the State had finished feeding and packing colonies and the prevailing cold weather kept bees generally inactive. Colonies had been packed and readied for wintering on the Upper Peninsula and most were expected to fare favorably. There had

been no snowfall to date in this part of the State.

Wisconsin - Heavy rains occurred in east central Wisconsin and honey plants were expected to go into the winter dormancy period in excellent shape. Colonies were quiet during the past two weeks as low temperatures prevailed and the sun came out on only a few days. Some producers were still extracting honey but the majority had finished and were busy preparing colonies for the winter. Honey moved fairly well, particularly at retail level. Bees were able to make short flights late in the period in the Spencer area. They were able to obtain some pollen from dandelion blooms. Night temperatures generally averaged below freezing and one inch of ground frost was reported. Honey moved good in 5-pound jars to consumers. It was also reported that beekeepers in many areas of the State feel doubtful that their 1961 honey production would be as large as their 1960 crop.

Minnesota - Unusual temperatures prevailed in the southeastern portion of the State, ranging from freezing to a record high of 62 degrees on the last day of the period. Bees experienced a good cleansing flight during this warm day and should be in fine condition for the coming winter months. Some moisture fell during the period and legumes currently enjoy ample water supplies. Some colonies in the southern portion of the State required feeding before being wrapped for wintering. This was also true for bees that were to be wintered in cellars. However, some colonies were considered to be in excellent condition and should go through the winter with little trouble. Legumes appeared to be in good shape and prospects for next season appeared promising.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

New York - Unseasonably warm weather prevailed in the western portion of the State. Little or no precipitation occurred. Bees were in good shape and honey sold at a normal pace. It was anticipated that supplies of extracted honey would be depleted before the next crop arrives. In northern Jefferson County, weather conditions proved ideal for working in bee yards. Packing operations were well underway and colonies generally appeared to be in good shape with an ample supply of good light honey on hand. Recent warm weather and the light fall honey flow made it necessary for many beekeepers to feed colonies before beginning wrapping operations in central New York. Most producers had completed extracting and current honey sales were considered about normal at slightly higher prices. Heavy feeding of colonies proved necessary in the southeastern section of the State. Rainfall was badly needed in order to improve condition of honey plants. Demand for extracted honey was considered moderate and the market held steady.

Vermont - The retail market for honey was considered only fair but one beekeeper reported a good demand for honey by mail order. Very little bee

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work was in progress since many beekeepers had gone deer hunting.

Pennsylvania - Bees were very active during the early part of the period in eastern Pennsylvania but cooler weather restricted activity during the latter part. Honey sold good at the local retail stores but beekeepers stocks were considered below normal in this part of the State. Honey continued to sell good in the northern part of the State. Frequent showers occurred in this part of the State but a good soaking rain was needed to replenish sub-soil moisture.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 12)

Maryland - Colonies in the Blue Ridge section made good flights on warm afternoons during the first portion of the period. Cold weather restricted activity during the latter portion and broodrearing dropped off. Most bees appeared to be in reasonably good shape for wintering. In the Silver Spring area, temperatures and other weather factors were about normal for the season. Frost occurred on three different occasions and the temperatures dipped below the freezing mark on a couple of nights. However, on some days, the temperature rose to the 80 degree mark. About 1/2 inch of rain fell during the period. Bees had ceased all field activity since flowers had stopped blooming. Generally colonies were in safe condition for wintering. Bees in Montgomery County were in very good shape following the good aster honey flow. Some colonies in Charles County were considered to be in poorer condition since there was no fall honey flow in that area. Consumer demand for honey continued fairly good in most areas.

Virginia - Some badly needed rain fell in the Blue Ridge mountain areas and the additional moisture should help put honey plants into better condition. It was anticipated that some colonies would require feeding in this part of the State.

North Carolina - Rather cool and dry weather prevailed over most of the State during the past two weeks. However, the weather turned cooler late in the period and several heavy frosts occurred. Bees enjoyed numerous good flights but found little or nothing to work. It was felt that most colonies were in top shape for wintering in the central part of the State.

South Carolina - Colonies were considered to be in extremely poor condition in many areas of the State. This was mainly attributed to the lack of working sources during the past few weeks. Drought conditions continued throughout the State and honey plants were in very poor condition. It was anticipated that the dry weather conditions would affect the honey flow next season.

West Virginia - The first killing frost of the season occurred early in the period but this was about two weeks later than normal. By the

end of the period temperatures were dropping into the 20's on most nights. Heavily populated colonies with heavy stores on hand showed some brood activity. Other colonies had discontinued brood-rearing. The fall honey flow proved light and all honey packing had been completed. Generally colonies were considered to be in good shape for the winter unless they had been left without sufficient stores.

Kentucky - Honey sold good in the north central part of the State and at some points sales at wholesale level were considered excellent. Extracting of the fall crop was over and yields proved very light. Much needed rain fell during the period aiding honey plants. All nectar sources had dried up or frozen and bees were quiet. Beekeepers were busy with winter preparations. Unseasonably warm weather prevailed in the west central area of the State until about the middle of the period when cooler weather arrived. Both bees and honey plants were in good condition.

Tennessee - The drought had been broken in the western part of the State as good rains occurred during the past period. The moisture was too late to aid the fall honey flow but it should improve prospects for next season. Some bees were heavy with stores while others were light weight and will require feeding. One heavy frost occurred late in the period killing fall asters. The honey flow had completely ceased in the eastern portion of the State. However, bees did gather some pollen on warmer days. It was felt that very few colonies were over stocked with winter stores and most had very little and would soon require feed. Broodrearing had diminished as queens had quit laying. Clusters were considered small but were made up mostly of young bees raised on the recent light honey flow. Recent weather had been mild and rather dry and this provided bees ample time to fully ripen the aster honey. Consequently, it was anticipated that nosema would not cause much trouble during the winter months.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 28-Nov. 12)

Georgia - The weather continued very dry throughout most of the State until the last days of the period when scattered light rains occurred. Bees were mostly dormant but were considered to be in very good condition for this time of the year despite the drought. A few bees in south Georgia were able to work some late clover and sea myrtle. A few colonies in east Georgia required feeding but not nearly as much as in past seasons. Honey moved at a fairly good pace throughout the State. Inquiries for large lots increased but supplies were said to be rather light.

Florida - Dry weather conditions continued in southern Florida. Colonies were only in fair condition and some lost weight during the past period. Colonies in the Sebring area were in better shape

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and had ample stores on hand for wintering. Rain was also needed in the citrus growing area. Colonies were able to gather pollen and some nectar from various plants in northwestern Florida despite variable weather conditions. A frost occurred on October 30 killing some honey plants. Practically all supplies of honey had been depleted. One light rain occurred early in the period and was the first in this area in over six weeks.

Alabama - Very dry weather continued over most of the State but bees continued to gather some fall honey from asters. Most colonies were in fair shape with ample winter stores.

Mississippi - Bees in the Delta area were going into the winter with plenty of feed and good clusters. They continued to work aster on favorable days during the past period. However, a killing frost occurred in most areas of the State on November 9 stopping the nectar and pollen flow from late blooming honey plants. Most colonies in other areas of the State had ample food supplies on hand for the winter. However, some colonies were below normal in population particularly in colonies that experienced late swarming or were

not requeened this year. The honey market was said to be holding up good especially on retail sales. Small producers were about sold out. The 1961 production was considered about normal in the Jackson area but possibly not as good in other areas of the State.

Louisiana - Some scale colonies lost a little weight during the past period. Most bees were considered to be in fair shape in the Baton Rouge area but it was felt that some would possibly require winter feeding. Clear, cool weather prevailed during the latter portion of the period. Bees flew on many days and gathered supplies from late blooming aster and some smartweed. Brood-rearing was about over and only a few combs of brood could be found in most colonies. It was reported that some drone bees were found in some hives.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first part of November. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 135,800 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 238,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Market for bulk slightly weaker, demand fair. Market for bottled steady, demand good. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½
Light Amber	14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
13-15-oz. per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 29,454 lbs. Demand fair.

Market steady. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Demand moderate. Supply light. Market steady. Prices to retailers. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	18
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.79
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25-6.68
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25-3.48
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05-3.28
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 62,136 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	2.95-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover-according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage -

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars.	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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MINNEAPOLIS: Prices paid producer delivered

Minneapolis basis via truck White Sweet Clover Minn. 350, North Dakota 250. Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 175. Demand all containers fair. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U. S. Grade A Fancy.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSMINNEAPOLIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals-cases Sweden 80, New Zealand 30, South Africa 20, Germany 177, Greece 75; drums-Haiti 83, Mexico 205. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market firm.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	14½
drums	13½-13 3/4
ARG. White Clover drums	14½
N.Y. Buckwheat	18
MIDWEST White Clover 60-lb. drums & tins	17
FLA. Bakers Honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins	15½
Steel pails	16
White Orange drums & tins	17½
EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-	
24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Buckwheat-

24, 1-lb. jars	8.05
6, 5-lb. tins and pails	7.80

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	3.05
24, 8-oz. jars	4.20
24, 1-lb. jars	7.00
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
6, 5-lb. jars	7.20
24, 1-lb. tins	6.90
4, 5-lb. tins	5.75

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars	4.00
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50

BEESSWAX: Arrivals-bags Honduras 8, Dom. Rep. 82, West Africa 314, Chile 92, Turkey 50, East Africa 80, Brazil 162 bags and 63 pkgs., Haiti 24 bags and 15 bbls., Mexico 469 bags and 37 bbls., Fr. Somaliland 85 bags and 174 bbls. Demand good. Market about steady.

Africa	52-53
Central America	53-56
South America	55-57
some	52
Mexico	53-55
some	51
West Indies	49-50
Florida	55
New York	55

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 55,230 lbs., by boat from Puerto Rico 39,000.

Sales by wholesalers. Demand moderate. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 40,202 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and large retail outlets: Demand moderate. Market about steady.

White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand fair. Supply moderate. Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed and Mixed Flowers; Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90-7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.70-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.50-4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker	13-15

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand good. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals 392 cans Central California, 700 cans Intermountain States. Packers' whole-sale list prices, delivered California and near-by States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

12, 8-oz. jars 2.39

24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles

12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-5.60

12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35

24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to

quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according

to quality and quantity purchased, delivered

industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply moderate. Demand fair. Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. Light Amber or better

16-17

Darker 14-14½

Customers furnish containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 13.00-13.70

some 12.15

Darker 11.50

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

12, 1-lb. jars 5.45

12, 24-oz. jars 6.30

6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.90

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45-4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars 5.75

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 4.00

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75

24, 10-oz. cups 5.35-5.50

12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 21IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U. S. DURING AUG. 1961BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	133,226
Australia	792
Belgium	369
Cuba	13,190
France	384
Greece	4,107
Ireland	480
Mexico	604,608
Netherlands	1,330
United Kingdom	1,825
West Germany	2,446
 TOTAL	 762,757
TOTAL DOLLARS	75,472

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR AUGUST 1961 - BYCOUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Angola	48,888
Brazil	11,000
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	18,511
Chile	68,701
Dominican Republic	30,534
Haiti	6,537
Mexico	33,554
Morocco	11,441
Mozambique	7,568
Portuguese West Africa	5,200
West Germany	15,432
Ethiopia	122,393
 TOTAL	 379,759
TOTAL DOLLARS	178,136

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING AUGUST 1961BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	<u>Pounds</u>
Australia	13,310
Belgium	107,297
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	120,893
France	5,881
Hong Kong	4,200
Iran	960
Japan	6,360
Malaya	1,200
Netherlands	2,291
Peru	720
Singapore	3,454
Sweden	12,000
Switzerland	99,600
United Kingdom	34,832
Vietnam	2,208
West Germany	453,369
Bahamas	1,038
Pakistine	3,600
 TOTAL	 873,213
TOTAL DOLLARS	122,434

BRIEF REVIEW OF MARKETING HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1960

HONEY PRICES TO PRODUCERS: Prices paid to producers for large lots of bulk extracted honey averaged higher over most of the country in 1960.

The table below shows producers' sales per pound, either f.o.b. shipping point or delivered to nearby bottlers, as of the middle of December.

	1960	1959	1958
California			
Orange, White or better	-	-	.12-.15
Alfalfa, Lt. Amber, extra Lt. Amber	.10	.10	.10-.12
Sage, extra Lt. Amber, White	.16	-	.12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pacific Northwest			
Clover, Alfalfa, Mixed Flowers			
Lt. Amber, extra Lt. Amber	.14-.15	.13	-
Intermountain States			
Clover, White or better	.14-.15	.10-.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	.10-.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.8-.10	.9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Plains States			
Clover, White or better	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.12-.13	.12-.13 $\frac{1}{4}$
East Central and North Central States			
Clover, White	.13-.14	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.14	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.13
Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.13	.11-.12	.11
Southeastern States			
Clover, Orange, Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.13	.9-.10	.9-.11

HONEY PRICES ON WHOLESALE MARKETS: Prices for honey in the wholesale markets in 60-lb. containers generally were higher, and in most cases were higher than the prior 3 year period. Prices to producers and sales of large containers in wholesale markets also averaged a little higher. Prices on smaller containers followed the same general pattern. Movement of smaller containers at the retail level was generally reported as satisfactory.

Wholesale prices the middle of December 1960, as compared with the past two years, shown in the table below:

	1960	1959	1958
For 60-lb. or larger containers-			
New York City - Domestic			
Clover, Lt. Amber or better	.15-.16	.14-.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.16
Mixed Flowers, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.14	.12-.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.14
Philadelphia			
Clover, Lt. Amber, White	-	-	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago			
Clover, White	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.15	.13-.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13-.14
Various Flowers, Lt. Amber	.14	.12-.13	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis			
Clover, White	.20	.20	.20
Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	.18	.18	.18
St. Louis			
Clover, White	.16	.17-.18	.18
Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	.15	.15-.16	.16

The tables below show wholesale prices the middle of December 1960 with comparisons to the past two years for the same period:

12-5 Pound Jars or Cans, Cased, All Flavors and Colors Extracted-

	1960	1959	1958
Boston	15.50	13.50-14.40	13.50-13.90
Chicago	11.80	11.20	11.20
Cincinnati	13.00-13.90	13.00-13.90	13.00-13.90
Denver	12.70-13.36	13.00	12.00-12.40
Detroit	-	-	12.00-12.60
Los Angeles	15.00-15.80	15.50-15.80	10.90-14.40
Minneapolis	11.80	11.00	12.50
New York	14.50-15.50	14.40	13.90-14.90
Philadelphia	15.30	12.00-14.40	13.90
Pittsburgh	13.90	13.90	13.90
Portland	13.70-14.00	12.25-12.50	12.25-12.50

BRIEF REVIEW OF MARKETING HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 196012-5 Pound Jars or Cans, Cased, All Flavors and Colors Extracted: (Cont'd)

	1960	1959	1958
St. Louis	12.70-13.80	11.80-13.90	12.00-13.90
San Francisco	14.70-15.76	11.70-15.66	9.50-11.60
Seattle	12.15-13.70	12.80	11.25-12.50

24-1 Pound Jars, Cases, All Flavors and Colors Extracted-

Boston	7.65	6.95-7.20	6.55-7.00
Chicago	6.45	6.45	5.30-6.45
Cincinnati	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.60-7.00
Denver	6.50-6.96	7.10	6.10
Detroit	5.30-5.65	5.15-5.45	5.30-6.25
Los Angeles	8.80	6.70-8.30	6.30-7.60
Minneapolis	5.80	5.50	6.30
New York City	7.25-7.75	6.50-7.20	6.50-7.05
Philadelphia	7.70	-	5.90-6.95
Pittsburgh	8.20	6.95	6.95
Portland	9.20	6.75-6.95	6.75-6.85
St. Louis	6.65-6.95	6.00-6.95	5.90-6.95
San Francisco	8.26-8.34	5.30-8.30	5.60-7.40
Seattle	7.60-7.90	6.95-7.25	6.70-6.95

HONEY PRODUCTION: Total honey production during the 1960 season amounted to some 260,128,000 pounds or about 5 percent more than the 247,523,000 pounds produced during 1959 according to the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. The 1960 production was around 9 percent higher than the 1954-58 average production. This was the third largest crop in the 21 years of record, with production about 4 percent less than the 1952 crop and 2 percent less than in 1958 which was the second largest crop. Last year's production increase resulted mostly from greater production per colony since the number of colonies held about the same as in 1959. Last year there were 5,430,000 colonies compared to 5,438,000 in 1959. Yield per colony averaged 47.9 pounds in 1960, compared to 45.5 pounds in 1959 and the 1954-58 average of 44.4 pounds. Producers reported some 57 million pounds of honey on hand for sale at mid-December 1960, 22 percent of the yearly production, compared to 63 million pounds on hand a year earlier.

Most of the increased honey production in 1960 resulted from an increase of 21 percent in the Western region, 28 percent in the South Atlantic, 13 percent in the South Central, and 10 percent in the North Atlantic States. However, these increases were partially offset by a 13 percent decline in production in the West North Central region and a 7 percent drop in the East North Central. Much of the production change in each region was a result of yield changes since the number of colonies showed little change.

In 1960, the ten leading honey States, which accounted for 59 percent of the total crop were California, Minnesota, Florida, Wisconsin, Texas, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa. These States also produced the most honey in 1959 but in a different order. In 1960, California's yield per colony was double that of 1959 but was still below normal average. Texas reported the second highest yield on record while New York had the highest since 1945. Florida had the highest production per colony on record.

AVERAGE PRICES: Producers were paid higher prices for their offerings in 1960 than in 1959. They received an average of 17.8 cents per pound for all honey sold in 1960, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This was some 5 percent more than the 17.0 cents received during the previous year. Demand proved fairly good for good grades of honey during most of the year and price increases were general. Extracted honey in wholesale lots brought an average of 14.4 cents per pound in 1960 compared to 13.7 in 1959. Retail lots of extracted honey averaged 26.4 cents per pound last year compared to 25.1 in 1959. Chunk honey wholesaled at 28.0 in 1960 against 26.8 cents per pound in 1959. Retail price for comb honey averaged 38.6 last year compared to 36.6 cents during the previous year.

CRUDE BEESWAX: Production of beeswax totaled some 4,728,000 pounds in 1960 or 7 percent more than the production of 4,417,000 pounds in 1959. Last years production was about 8 percent above the 1954-58 average according to the Crop Reporting Board. Domestic wax prices were generally unchanged from the previous year and averaged 43.9 cents per pound.

BRIEF REVIEW OF MARKETING HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1960CRUDE BEESWAX: (Cont'd)

Imported beeswax brought into New York City from Central and South America sold a little lower in 1960 while supplies from Africa held about steady. At mid-December, prices on large lots for three comparative years at this city are as follows:

	1960	1959	1958
South America	56-58	57-59	55-57
Central America	54-56	55-57	53-56
Africa	51-54	51-53	53-55

BEESWAX IMPORTS: Once again larger amounts of beeswax were brought into the United States. Imports in 1960 totaled some 4,811,280 pounds compared to 4,759,489 pounds in 1959 and 4,065,961 pounds in 1958. April proved to be the heaviest month of arrival when some 486,712 pounds were unloaded. Cuba provided 81,421 pounds of the April arrivals. However, Mexico provided the largest over-all amounts as they shipped some 626,353 pounds into this country. Cuba did provide the second largest amount with 601,567 pounds and Ethiopia was third with 599,658 pounds.

HONEY EXPORTS: The amount of honey exported from the United States continued to show a decrease in 1960. Only 9,393,531 pounds were exported compared to 12,507,099 pounds in 1959 and 22,409,142 pounds in 1958 according to statistics provided by the Census Bureau. Exports proved to be heaviest during the last two months of the year when 870,039 pounds were shipped out in December and 761,485 pounds in November. West Germany was again the best customer for U.S. honey as they bought approximately half of the total amount exported. The amount they bought totaled some 4,751,899 pounds. Canada was the next largest customer for U.S. honey as they took in some 1,941,516 pounds. However, the Canadian total was much below their 1959 purchases when they bought 4,063,630 pounds.

HONEY IMPORTS: Much larger amounts of honey were imported into the United States during 1960 than in 1959. Last year some 12,363,464 pounds were brought into this country compared to 4,508,879 pounds in 1959 and 3,946,830 pounds in 1958. The greatest amount was unloaded during the month of November 1960 when 1,849,332 pounds arrived. The largest portion of the imported honey entered the country through the New York customs district. Argentina shipped the most honey into the U.S. with their total amounting to about 7,043,108 pounds. Mexico furnished the second largest amount of 4,488,697 pounds.

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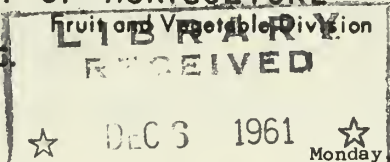
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SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

Vol. XLV

No. 22



December 4, 1961

PRECIPITATION AIDED HONEY PLANTS APICULTURE UNIT

Good rains and some heavy snow aided honey plants in many areas during the past period. This was particularly true in some California areas. Rainfall to-date was said to be above normal in northern California while soil moisture conditions have been much improved in some southern areas. Variable amounts of precipitation improved the outlook for the next season in many areas of the Intermountain States. Dry weather hindered the fall honey flow in parts of south Texas. Clovers enjoyed ample soil moisture in most areas of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Gallberry and palmetto continued to furnish bees a working source in southern Georgia.

During the first week of the past period, temperatures averaged about 15 degrees below normal in parts of the Plains States and in the Intermountain States. Frost damaged vegetable crops in some interior valleys of California. It was unusually warm in the Southeastern States. Precipitation occurred over much of the east and south central areas of the Nation. Abnormally cold weather prevailed in the Pacific Northwest and along the South Atlantic Coastal States. It was unseasonably mild elsewhere. A storm dumped four to ten inches of snow in New England. A heavy snowstorm also hit the Pacific Northwest. In Washington, the heaviest snowfall occurred on the eastern side of the Cascades where depths up to 24 inches were reported. Heavy snow closed some highways in the Eugene and Medfords areas and around Klamath Falls in Oregon. Light snow fell in many other sectors of the Country.

Bees experienced good cleansing flights in many of the northern areas and it was felt that most colonies were still in good condition. In Minnesota, one beekeeper reported that his bees made a good flight just before being placed into cellars for wintering. Many midwestern beekeepers had finished winter packing of their colonies. Bees were kept inactive in many States by cold weather. In southern California, some colonies appeared to be in poor shape as they were short on stores. Some out-of-state bees had been moved to winter locations in this area. Many colonies were still considered light weight in South Carolina.

The newly extracted honey crop continued to move at a rather slow pace as the holiday season approached. Some producers seemed content to wait until after the holidays and then attempt to sell their supplies at more favorable prices. Many packers continued to buy only for immediate needs. Very little export trading occurred on the West Coast and foreign buyers reportedly were offered Mexican and South American honey at lower prices. In the Midwestern section of the United States, large lots of white or better, clover-alfalfa extracted honey was quoted at 12½-14¢, mostly 13-13½¢ per pound. California white orange honey brought 16-17¢ while Mississippi cotton and soybean mixture realized 11-12½¢ per pound.

The market for domestic beeswax showed very little change. Prices held about steady and movement was considered only fair at most points. Most wax was quoted at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Numerous scattered sales brought more money. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold mostly at 53¢ per pound; Central American supplies were quoted at 53-55¢; South American at 56¢; Mexican stock realized 53-56¢ and West Indies wax continued to sell at 49-50¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.					
:	:	PRICES & BASES :	:	:	PRICES & BASES
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE
:	:	:	:	:	:
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			IOWA	Clover (tank truck)	13 3/10¢ f.o.b.
White-Orange	16¢ del.		WIS.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 1/2¢ del.			Light Amber-Dandelion	12¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL				White-Clover	14¢ del.
White-Orange	17¢ del.			Clover - Alfalfa (drums exchanged)	13¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11 1/2¢ del.		MINN.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	11¢ del.			White-Alfalfa	12 1/2¢ del.
White-Bean	13 1/2-14¢ del.			White-Clover	12 1/2-14¢ del.
Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.		OHIO	White-Clover	14¢ del.
OREG. Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	12¢ f.o.b.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11 1/2¢ f.o.b.
Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans)	13¢ f.o.b.		N.Y.	Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.
COLO. White-Clover (cans or drums)	14¢ f.o.b.			Extra Light Amber-Clover	14 1/2¢ f.o.b.
MONT. White-Clover	14¢ del.		GA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers (drums)	12 1/2¢ del.
White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.		FLA.	Mixed Flowers (drums exchanged)	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.
ARK. Light Amber-Soybean	14¢ f.o.b.		MISS.	Cotton - Soybean	11¢ f.o.b.
N.DAK. White-Clover	12 1/2¢ del.			Cotton - Soybean (drums)	11-12 1/2¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Clover - Alfalfa	12 3/4-13 1/4¢ f.o.b.		LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)	10¢ f.o.b.
Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover (cans or drums)	11 1/2¢ f.o.b.
White-Clover (cans or drums)	14¢ f.o.b.				
NEBR. Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.				
White-Clover	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALEERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.</u>				
COLO.	White-Clover	17¢	18¢	19¢
	Water White-White-Alfalfa	12 1/2¢	-	-
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	17 1/4¢	18 1/2¢
N.MEX.	Clover	-	-	21¢
IOWA	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	-	20¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	-
MINN.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	17¢
	White-Clover	-	-	18-20¢
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
PA.	Buckwheat	-	-	20¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	17 1/2¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	White-Clover	21¢	24¢	26¢
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21 1/2¢	27¢
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	22¢	-
ARK.	Light Amber-Soybean	-	-	25-27¢
OKLA.	Mixed Flowers	-	18¢	-
N.MEX.	Clover	-	21 2/3¢	-
IOWA	Clover	21 1/3¢	-	28¢
NEBR.	White-Clover	-	20¢	-
KANS.	Clover	-	-	27¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	18 1/2¢	20¢	24¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	27¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27-30¢	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE :	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	:	-----	Sales to	:	-----
:	:	:	WHOLESALERS	:	RETAILERS	:
:	:	:	(Generally Delivered)	:	(Generally Delivered)	:
:	:	:		:		(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	23½¢	27¢	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	30¢
	Clover - Basswood	-	-	30¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	27¢	-
TENN.	Cotton - Clover	-	-	25¢
KY.	Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢
GA.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	21 2/3¢	-	-
LA.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Mixed Flowers	6.40	-	-
COLO. White-Clover	6.70	7.00	70¢
		6.40	69¢
IDAHO Clover	-	-	63¢
TEXAS Mesquite - Clover	-	7.20	-
		7.00	-
	7.35	8.00	-
OKLA. Clover	-	6.80	-
		5.00	-
N.MEX. Clover	-	6.80	-
IOWA Clover	5.89	-	-
NEBR. White-Clover	-	6.00	-
WIS. Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.40	59¢
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	6.25	-
OHIO White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	65¢
		7.20	-
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY. Clover	8.00	10.80	90¢
MISS. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	75¢
LA. White-Clover	-	6.50	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

	Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG. Mixed Flowers	6.66	-	-
COLO. White-Clover	7.05	7.35	39¢
		6.70	37¢
TEXAS Mesquite - Clover	-	7.20	-
		7.30	-
	7.60	8.20	-
ARK. Light Amber-Soybean	-	6.48-7.00	35-40¢
OKLA. Clover	-	7.00	-
		6.00	-
N.MEX. Clover	-	7.00	-
IOWA Clover	6.04	-	-
NEBR. White-Clover	-	7.20	-
KANS. Clover	-	-	33-35¢
WIS. Clover - Alfalfa	5.40	5.80	31¢
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	6.65	-
		6.70	39¢
OHIO White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	40¢
		7.68	-
VT. Light Amber-Clover	-	7.75	45-55¢
PA. Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
TENN. Cotton - Clover	-	8.00	33 1/3¢
KY. Clover	8.00	10.80	45¢
GA. Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	6.50	-	-
MISS. Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
LA. White-Clover	-	7.00	-

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS					
STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to			
		: WHOLESALERS	: RETAILERS	: CONSUMERS	
					: (Generally Delivered)
EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS					
		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar	
OREG.	Mixed Flowers	4.10	-	-	
COLO.	White-Clover	4.20	4.50		23¢
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	4.00		22¢
TEXAS	Mesquite - Clover	-	4.50		
	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch	-	4.15		
OKLA.	Clover	-	4.20		
N.MEX.	Clover	-	3.90		
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60		20¢
N.Y.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.44		
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56		
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00		30-35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80		27¢
KY.	Clover	4.20	6.00		25¢
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-		25¢
CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS					
OREG.	Mixed Flowers	6.66	-		
COLO.	White-Clover	7.20	7.50		
	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20		39¢
IDAHO	Clover	-	-		39¢
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45		
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96		
VT.	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.40		55-60¢
SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS					
COLO.	White-Clover - Alfalfa 11-oz.	-	9.00		47¢
	12-oz.	-	9.60		49¢
N.MEX.	Clover 12-oz.	-	10.50		
KANS.	Clover 12-14-oz.	8.40	-		45¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40		47¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-13-oz.	-	9.00		55¢
	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	-	9.35		49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 13-oz.	9.60	-		
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-13-oz.	-	9.80		55¢
VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-oz.	8.00	-		
TENN.	Cotton - Clover 13-15-oz.	-	8.00		33 1/3¢
WRAPPED, CUT COMB					
COLO.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. plastic trays	9.60	10.00		60¢
VT.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz. plastic	-	-		69-79¢
BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK					
OREG.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	8.80	-		
COLO.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	7.80	-		
TEXAS	Extra Light Amber-Clover - Vetch				
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20		
	24-1-lb. jars	-	8.30		
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10		
NEBR.	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.60		
MINN.	White-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	9.35		49-55¢
	White-Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20		1.05
	Clover - Basswood 12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.50		1.25
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-		
VT.	Light Amber-Clover 12-2½-lb. jars	-	12.00		1.50
W.VA.	Mixed Flowers 24-1-lb. jars	7.30	8.40		
	12-2½-lb. jars	8.40	10.20		
TENN.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-		1.25
	Clover - Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-		1.50

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STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		: WHOLESALERS :(Generally Delivered)	: RETAILERS :(Generally Delivered)	: CONSUMERS :(Local Sales)

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK (Cont'd)

GA.	Gallberry 12-2 -lb. jars	7.45	-	-
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
	Amber-Mixed Flowers 10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50
LA.	White-Clover 9-lb. cans	-	-	2.75

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of November).

Weather for all California Districts - During the latter half of November precipitation was widespread over the State. Rainfall totals were in excess of one inch over the Central Coast, the Central Valley, and much of the Sierras. Sections along the North Coast received over three inches. Elsewhere in the State, most stations reported less than one half inch during the week ending November 24. Some desert and South Coast areas were missed entirely. During the week ending November 24, temperatures dropped over the entire State. Most stations averaged three to seven degrees colder than the previous week. Some mountain areas reported readings as much as eleven degrees colder. This brought averages three to six degrees below normal along the coast and over much of the interior, and as much as nine degrees below normal in the Sierras. During the period, below freezing temperatures were reported from Northern and Central Valleys and the colder areas of the Central Valley. Most mountain stations dropped below twenty degrees. Some winds occurred in the Central and North Coast districts but no damage reports were received.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Much needed rains have fallen over much of the State during the last half of November. In the extreme northern portion of the State, rainfall to date now is above normal. In the southern California section these rains were the first of any consequence in the past eight months and have brought relief to the drought stricken sections of the State. Extremely dry weather to mid-November, along with more than the normal amount of drying winds, have eliminated most sources of nectar and pollen. Most bees are going into winter with sufficient supplies. However, in southern California some colonies continue to be in poor condition due to the shortage of pollen and honey stores. Bees are short of honey in some yards and some feeding may be necessary if an early honey flow does not develop. Bees have clustered for the winter and most hives have a good, large cluster of bees. Little or no brood is being reared now because of the lack of current pollen or honey flows and cool weather. Some broodrearing is still going on where bees can find nectar and pollen, mostly in the desert areas. In southern California, some apiaries on strictly wild plant locations have starved out, while others near tamarisk and alfalfa will winter in fair shape. Some colonies are being moved to winter locations and some are moving into Southern California areas from out of State points. Also some colonies are being moved to almond locations for the spring bloom. Very few blooms are available for bees to work. In central and southern California, eucalyptus is about the only source for bees to work. Some central California trees have a lot of blooms open. No major flows are available, however, and generally yields have been light. Occasional reports indicate manzanita and eucalyptus trees look very poor due to the lack of moisture. At foothill locations, the lack of soaking rains since last spring has resulted in some bud drop of

manzanita. Shallow rooted plants are in better condition than deep rooted plants but neither kind look very promising at this time.

Southern California - California and Arizona beekeeper stocks were limited to occasional lots of various sizes, generally being held firmly by beekeepers. Plentiful supplies of Nebraska clover were available. Bulk purchases of honey were light, reflecting ample buyer inventories. Packaged honey moved very well to the retail trade while bulk sales to other commercial users remained normal. Export trading was very slow, with very little interest from foreign buyers who report lower offering prices from Mexico and South America.

Northern and Central California - Movement of honey through both retail and commercial channels was fairly good but was lighter than for the same period last year. Bottler and packer inventories continue fairly heavy, consequently purchases from beekeepers were light. Export trading was nil. Some producers were still holding honey for higher prices.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 8-22)

Washington - Bees were generally inactive in the Yakima Valley during most of the period due to bad weather conditions. Some snow fell early in the period and temperatures ranged from about 15-35 degrees. It was estimated that 18-20 inches of snow fell in the Wenatchee area. Rain and heavy fog hindered bee activity during the last week of the period. Temperatures ranged 2-5 degrees below normal in the area west of the Cascade mountains during the first week. Rain occurred in the lower valley and snow fell at the higher elevations. At the close of the period temperatures averaged a little higher than normal. It was reported that bees were still in good shape with heavy supplies of stores on hand. Demand for extracted honey proved fairly good in this area during most of November.

Oregon - A considerable amount of rain and snow fell over many areas of the State during the past period. Temperatures averaged a little below normal. Light snow fell in the southern section of the Willamette Valley but none was reported in the northern area except in the foothills. The poor weather conditions kept bees inactive most of the time. Extracting had been completed in most areas and only very light supplies were available locally. The market for extracted honey in 5 pound containers showed a weaker tendency.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Nov. 8-22)

Colorado - Cold, stormy weather prevailed in southwestern Colorado during most of the period. A considerable amount of snow fell. Above normal amounts of precipitation fell in the northwestern

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section of the State further improving soil moisture conditions and prospects for next season. Condition of colonies continued favorable. The honey market was still rather full but prospects appeared to be a little better for movement of supplies in the next month.

Utah - Bees had been winter packed in the Honeyville area of northern Utah. Cold weather kept bees generally inactive. Honey moved good at retail level.

Montana - Clear, cold weather hovered over southwestern Montana during the last ten days of the period. Nighttime temperatures fell to near zero and climbed to about the freezing mark during the day. A 2-4 inch snow cover was reported.

Idaho - The bulk market for extracted honey proved very quiet and it appeared that most producers were not planning to move any more stock until after the first of the year. Prices held firm at wholesale and retail levels in the eastern part of the State.

Wyoming - Below normal temperatures with occasional light snow ruled the weather picture in the northeastern part of the State. Large lots of producer honey sold very slowly but local retail sales were considered good.

ARIZONA: (Period last half November)

Light rains fell in the desert area but more moisture was needed in order to put honey plants into good condition for the spring. Bees were generally inactive throughout the State and some colonies were considered to be low on stores and will require feeding before springtime.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - A good rain fell in the western part of this area late in the period, greatly aiding soil moisture conditions. Temperatures averaged a little on the cool side but no frost was reported. Bees showed little activity since all floral sources had ceased blooming. Colonies were mostly in good shape and made cleansing flights most every day. Retail honey sales improved and were expected to move even better after cold weather arrives. Fairly good moisture conditions also prevailed in the eastern portion of this area. Beekeepers had about finished checking colonies for the winter and most appeared to be in pretty good shape with ample stores on hand. Most bees had already clustered for the winter and the size of clusters appeared rather large. Many colonies had already been moved to spring locations.

Southeast Texas - Adverse weather conditions ended the light fall honey flow in Matagora County. Good rains and continued foggy weather had put soil moisture conditions into good shape for next season's honey crop. Some colonies had gathered enough supplies during the summer and fall to carry them through until spring. However, many colonies that

survived hurricane Carla were weakened so badly that it has not been possible for them to completely replace losses. Practically all honey had cleared producers hands in this area.

South Texas - Continued dry weather kept most fall honey plants from yielding in the Kingsville area. However, most colonies still had sufficient stores on hand and were fairly strong going into the winter months. Honey sales improved with the arrival of cooler weather.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Some rain fell during the period, aiding moisture conditions. Bees were still able to gather some pollen from various sources. Some colonies appeared to be light on stores and it was anticipated that they would require feeding before spring.

Arkansas - Bees were considered to be in pretty good shape in the northeastern Delta region. Some colonies had ample stores on hand which was gathered from honey plants during the summer months. The fall honey flow proved extremely light in this part of the State.

Oklahoma - Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture in the north central part of the State, particularly around Stillwater. Condition of colonies in this area was considered fair to good. Bees were also in fair condition in the southern portion of the State and most beekeepers felt that colonies had ample winter supplies on hand. Rain-fall was generally ample for honey plants during the past few weeks and most were in good shape. A good demand prevailed for comb honey in this area. Unfavorable weather conditions restricted bee activity during much of the period in the western part of the State. Several inches of rain fell and this aided clover and alfalfa plants. Most colonies were said to be ready for the winter. Honey sold at a fair pace.

New Mexico - The fall honey flow proved rather spotty in the northern Rio Grande Valley area. Bees in this part of the State had been prepared for wintering and were considered to be in good condition.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Iowa - A considerable amount of precipitation occurred during the period in southwestern Iowa. Temperatures averaged a little below normal and about 4 inches of snow fell at some points. Most beekeepers had completed winter preparation of colonies. Bulk honey sold slowly while supplies moved good at consumer level. Extracting had been completed in the central part of the State. Colonies had also been packed for the winter and beekeepers were busy packing honey or repairing equipment. The honey market held about steady in this part of the State. In northern Iowa, nearly all colonies had been winter packed and were considered in excellent shape. Practically all extracting had been completed and bulk lots of honey continued to move rather slowly. However, honey sold good at

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retail level since the arrival of colder weather. Beeswax moved fairly good at steady prices. Honey plants appeared to be in very good shape for the winter with ample soil moisture and a little snow cover at some points. Generally cold rainy weather prevailed in the northeastern part of the State during the past two weeks.

Nebraska - About 5 inches of snow fell in the eastern part of the State near the middle of the period. This provided additional soil moisture and protection for clovers. Colonies were mostly in good condition for the winter but some yard work remained to be done such as reducing entrance of hives. Extracting had been completed and honey sold well at retail stores but slow on a wholesale basis.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 11-25)

Illinois - Temperatures and precipitation averaged about normal in the northern part of the State. Colonies continued in reasonably good shape and honey sales were considered about average.

Ohio - The first snow of the season occurred on November 19 in central Ohio. A good rain also fell on November 23 and this additional precipitation greatly aided soil moisture conditions. No extreme cold weather occurred during the period and reports indicated that colonies were going into the winter with adequate stores. Honey moved at a fair pace. In west central Ohio, a little snow fell but additional moisture was still needed in some areas. It was thought that most bees were going into the winter in good shape with plenty of good stores on hand. The fall aster honey flow proved very light in this part of the State. It was reported that good quality white honey was selling good at local super markets and at wholesale levels and that movement of amber honey to bakeries was also good. Lots of rain fell in the northeastern part of the State and honey plants were in good shape. Colonies were also progressing favorably. Most of the fall honey crop had been sold in this part of the State.

Michigan - Honey sold fairly slow in most parts of southern Michigan. Colonies and honey plants were in about normal condition in most areas. Some snow occurred during the past period throughout most areas of the State.

Wisconsin - Demand for honey proved about normal in the southeastern part of the State and the market held generally steady. Colonies seem to be in good condition for wintering but feeding proved necessary in a few instances. The weather proved mostly cloudy with slightly below normal temperatures in the southwestern part of the State. A considerable amount of precipitation, mostly rain and several inches of wet snow, occurred. There was very little run-off and the ground was well saturated. Colonies had been prepared for the winter but none had been placed in cellars to date.

Local sales of honey improved some during the past two weeks. Winter packing operations had been completed at most points in northwestern Wisconsin. A good many colonies required fall feeding in the Washburn County area. Yields from the recent honey crop averaged about 100 pounds per colony in this part of the State. Honey moved well locally in the east central portion of the State. A 3 inch snow cover was reported late in the period. Bees appeared to be mostly in good condition for wintering.

Minnesota - Scattered snow storms and several rains provided ample soil moisture in most southern areas of the State during the past period. It was reported that legumes were going into the winter season in the best shape in years. Winter packing of bees had been completed at most points and some colonies had already been placed in cellars. Some colonies experienced a good cleansing flight on November 15 and it was expected to help insure good wintering of colonies in cellars. It was expected that some colonies would require early spring feeding since they gathered very little fall honey. Local honey sales in retail stores continued about normal but large lots of extracted bulk honey found a very dull market. The market for bulk honey was also extremely dull in the northwestern part of the State. Relatively mild weather prevailed in this section during the past two weeks and bees are considered to be in excellent winter condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 11-25)

New York - Fairly mild temperatures prevailed in western New York. Moisture conditions were considered sufficient at some points but more rain was needed in others. Most colonies had gone into the winter in average or better condition. Honey moved rather slow but supplies were expected to clean up in good shape since yields were below average in this part of the State. Packing and feeding of colonies had been completed at most central New York points. It was feared that some bees may have used more than normal amounts of honey stores during the recent weeks since temperatures proved warmer than average. A good rain fell in the Clayville area on the 24th aiding moisture conditions. Honey continued to sell good at retail stores and also at wholesale levels. Packing operations were finished in northern Jefferson County and bees were considered to be in good condition. Honey plants were also in fairly good shape. At one point colonies experienced a good cleansing flight on November 3. A satisfactory fall honey flow put bees into good shape in the southeastern part of the State. Consequently, it was anticipated that little or no feeding would be necessary.

Vermont - A 5 inch snow was reported in the State during the past period. Bees were in winter clusters and considered to be in fairly good shape. Wholesale movement of honey proved slow while mail order shipments were considered good.

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New Jersey - Extracting of an excellent crop of good quality honey had been completed by most beekeepers in central New Jersey. Most colonies had been winterized. The honey market held about steady.

Pennsylvania - Colonies in the northern part of the State were going into the winter in good shape with ample stores and plenty of bees on hand. Yields from the past honey crop averaged about 102 pounds in this part of the State. Cool weather restricted bee activity in the eastern portion of the State. Temperatures fell below the freezing mark on several mornings but daytime temperatures proved much warmer. Local retail honey sales were considered fair while supplies moved good at roadside stands.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 12-27)

Maryland - Bees were able to make flights at the beginning and at the end of the period when temperatures proved mild. The middle part of the period was rather cold and some rain and the first snow of the season fell. Colonies still had not settled down to tight clusters in the Silver Spring area but were expected to do so as soon as lower temperatures prevail. There was still some honey to be removed from hives but this process was expected to be easier now that bees have moved down into the brood chambers.

Virginia - Some rain occurred in the northern portion of the State during the past two weeks, replenishing soil moisture conditions. The first snowfall of the season totaled about 3 inches at some points. Most bees, particularly those that were fed, were in good condition for the winter.

North Carolina - Colonies in the central and eastern portion of the States gathered very little fall honey due to the continued dry weather. It was anticipated that some bees would have to be fed before the arrival of spring.

South Carolina - Most colonies were considered light weight throughout the State. It was feared that much feeding will be necessary to carry them through the winter. Recent rains aided the vetch and clover crop and these legumes are expected to winter favorably unless severe winter develops shortly. In the Coastal Plain area some colonies had plenty of stores and young bees while others were extremely weak. It was anticipated that the weak colonies would require feeding before the maple bloom which normally develops in February.

West Virginia - Temperatures proved warm enough on many days in the eastern Panhandle area to permit bees flight time. Beekeepers inspected colonies on warmer days and prepared hives for wintering. It was found that some strong colonies were maintaining brood and some young queens were still laying eggs.

Kentucky - Light snow and some badly needed rain fell in north central Kentucky during the period and vegetation perked up considerably. Temperatures averaged about normal for this time of the year and bees were generally quiet. Honey sales at roadside stands had dropped off considerably with the arrival of colder weather but sales at retail stores were still good. A good bit of dark bulk honey remained unsold in this part of the State.

Tennessee - Very little honey remained to be sold in the western portion of the State. Honey plants had ample soil moisture available and should go through the winter in good shape. Most bees were in fair condition but it was anticipated that some would require feeding this winter or else during the spring. About normal winter weather prevailed in the southeastern part of the State. Bees made very few flights and most broodrearing had ceased. It was reported that late planted vetch had not been damaged by frost to date.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 12-27)

Georgia - Bees were still working gallberry and palmetto at some points in south Georgia which is a month later than normal. Unusually dry weather continued over most of the southern part of the State with only a very light amount of rain, occurring during the past period. Many rivers and ponds were at a very low level. Most bees were in generally good shape and were not expected to require feeding during the winter months. Very little surplus honey remained to be sold in south Georgia and the market held about steady. Demand for extracted honey in drums improved as buyers sought supplies for export.

Florida - Bees in the Tampa Bay area continued to gather a light amount of supplies from minor sources. They were able to gather enough to maintain weight. Honey plants were in normal condition with adequate moisture at present. Honey moved at a fairly good pace in this part of the State. The best fall honey flow in years was still in progress in the north central portion of the State. Fall flowers were still yielding some nectar. Continued warm weather permitted honey plants to remain in good condition. Colonies in the Gainesville area were reported to have plenty of winter stores on hand. Bees in the northwestern part of the State were still gathering pollen since no severe frost had occurred to date. Colonies were very strong and some swarming even occurred. Most bees had plenty of winter stores on hand. A good demand prevailed for honey but supplies were inadequate to fill needs.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22

Mississippi - Recent rains had broken the fall drought and ample moisture was available for most plants. Temperatures were fairly mild but a couple of heavy frosts occurred on two different occasions. Most colonies were well supplied with stores and should winter with little or no difficulty. Some beekeepers were preparing to shift supplies from strong colonies to weaker ones.

Louisiana - About normal weather conditions prevailed in the Baton Rouge area and bees were able to fly at midday most of the time. However, colonies lost weight partially due to poor conditions which stopped broodrearing earlier than usual. Some colonies were in pretty good shape while others were weak and short of supplies. A few weeds were in bloom and provided bees a small amount of pollen. A couple of light frosts occurred in the area but freezing temperatures had not reached the area. Demand for honey was slow. In the west central portion of the State, bees continued to work various fall plants which provided ample winter stores. Only one light frost had been reported in that area. Colonies in the Bunkie area also gathered pollen on favorable days but broodrearing was about over.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of November. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 25,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good.

Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 300,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand for bulk fair, market steady for White Clover, slightly weaker for Light Amber. Demand for bottles good, market steady. Comb demand slow, market steady. Midwest White Clover & Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case	6.50-7.00

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 37,426 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. New Crop- Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market about steady.

Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

DENVER: (Cont'd)

EXTRACTED:

12, 12-oz. plastic	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 44,536 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	2.95-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White-Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Prices paid producer, delivered Minneapolis basis by truck White Sweetclover Minn. 350, N.Dak. 200, Light Amber Wis. 75, Minn. 150. Demand for small size containers good, large fair. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
24, 1-lb. jars	5.80
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals -cases Germany 10, Italy 15, France 40 and Argentina 100 pkgs. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market about steady to weaker on domestic bottled goods.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins	14½
drums	13½-13 3/4

ARG. drums 14

MIDWEST White Clover drums & tins 17

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15-15½

Steel pails 16

White Orange drums & tins 17½

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BRESWAX: Arrivals -bags Brazil 200, Dom. Rep. 206, Turkey 64, Spain 20, Eritrea 94 blks., and West Africa 144 blks. Demand good. Market about steady.

Africa 53

few 49-50

Central America 53-55

South America 56

some 52

Mexico 53-56

some 51

West Indies 49-50

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 154,376 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand fair to good. Market steady. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 48,297 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market about steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Demand slightly improving account chain store specials. Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch and Fireweed and Mixed Flowers Extra Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
few low as	12.50
6, 5-lb. cans and jars	6.50-7.00
few	7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.65-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.25-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.50-4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars or cups 7.50-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better 16½-17½

Darker grades low as 12

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moderate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETSST. LOUIS: (Cont'd)EXTRACTED

12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Central California
780 cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better

Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-

6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88

12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75

12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06

poorer 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17

12, 12-oz. jars 3.49

12, 8-oz. jars 2.39

24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles

12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-5.60

12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81

few 4.65

12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95

12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35

24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70

12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40

few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better

Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according to quality and quantity purchased, delivered industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover, Alfalfa; Light Amber or better unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. cans per lb. Light Amber or better 16-17

Darker 14-14½

Customers furnish containers 13½

12, 5-lb. cans or jars 13.00-13.70

some 12.15

Darker 11.50

12, 4-lb. cans 10.20

12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75

12, 1-lb. jars 5.45

12, 24-oz. jars 6.30

6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.90

24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90

24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

24, 10-oz. jars 5.85

24, 8-oz. jars 4.45-4.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95

FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars 5.75

12, 2-lb. jars 7.50

24, 1-lb. jars 7.75

APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60

12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 4.00

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 12-oz. cups 5.75

24, 10-oz. cups 5.35-5.50

12, 20-oz. cups 4.40

24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 22

SUMMARY OF 1961 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
By Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Sugar Division
Wage, Price, and Commodity Programs Branch
As of October 31, 1961

State	No.	<u>Loans Made</u>		<u>Loans Outstanding</u>		<u>Purchase Agreements</u>	
		Pounds	\$ Amount	Pounds	\$ Amount	No.	Pounds
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951	15,125	1,951	-	-
Arizona	4	135,630	13,929	88,000	9,037	-	-
California	2	22,000	2,387	16,500	1,790	-	-
Florida	26	698,610	87,743	619,960	77,864	-	-
Georgia	4	61,490	7,702	61,490	7,702	-	-
Idaho	2	231,000	27,720	231,000	27,720	-	-
Minnesota	2	81,950	10,571	81,950	10,571	-	-
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,029	9,900	1,029	-	-
Nebraska	1	38,500	4,966	38,500	4,966	-	-
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	18,755	2,132	-	-
South Dakota	4	434,885	56,100	434,885	56,100	-	-
Texas	8	259,600	29,425	258,390	29,288	1	100,000
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	226,105	24,091	-	-
Wyoming	1	49,500	5,940	49,500	5,940	-	-
TOTAL	60	2,283,050	275,686	2,150,060	260,181	1	100,000
Comparative Totals:							
1960	28	863,280	80,540	812,900	76,165	-	-
1959	33	877,085	72,781	824,110	68,682	-	-
1958	98	3,417,911	336,722	3,299,880	325,045	2	40,400

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through Bureau of Census)

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING SEPT. 1961BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Argentina	133,806
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	181,931
Dominican Republic	5,353
Greece	4,077
Guatemala	19,040
Italy	488
Norway	925
Spain	33,510
United Kingdom	285
West Germany	6,717
TOTAL	386,132
TOTAL DOLLARS	44,457

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR SEPT. 1961 - BYCOUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Angola	21,855
Brazil	44,092
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	2,400
Chile	54,826
Colombia	1,830
Dominican Republic	49,683
Guatemala	18,112
Haiti	20,174
Mexico	54,589
Morocco	11,358
Peru	2,205

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FOR SEPT. 1961 (CONT'D)BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Portugal	11,006
Turkey	11,025
Ethiopia	22,026
TOTAL	325,181
TOTAL DOLLARS	155,038

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING SEPTEMBER1961 - BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Australia	4,046
Bahrein	720
Belgium	122,500
Bermuda	4,222
Canada (including Newfoundland & Labrador)	236,566
Hong Kong	1,680
Kuwait	10,800
Mexico	1,100
Philippine Republic	3,300
Singapore	4,368
Sweden	8,406
Switzerland	95,400
United Kingdom	28,112
West Germany	556,957
Bahamas	1,440
TOTAL	1,079,617
TOTAL DOLLARS	153,764

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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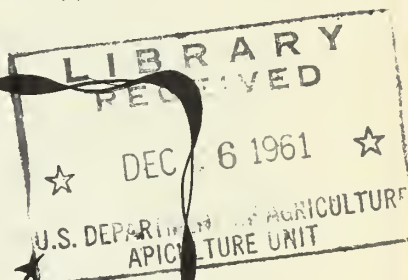
Honey Market News

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
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SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

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No. 23

Tuesday, December 19, 1961



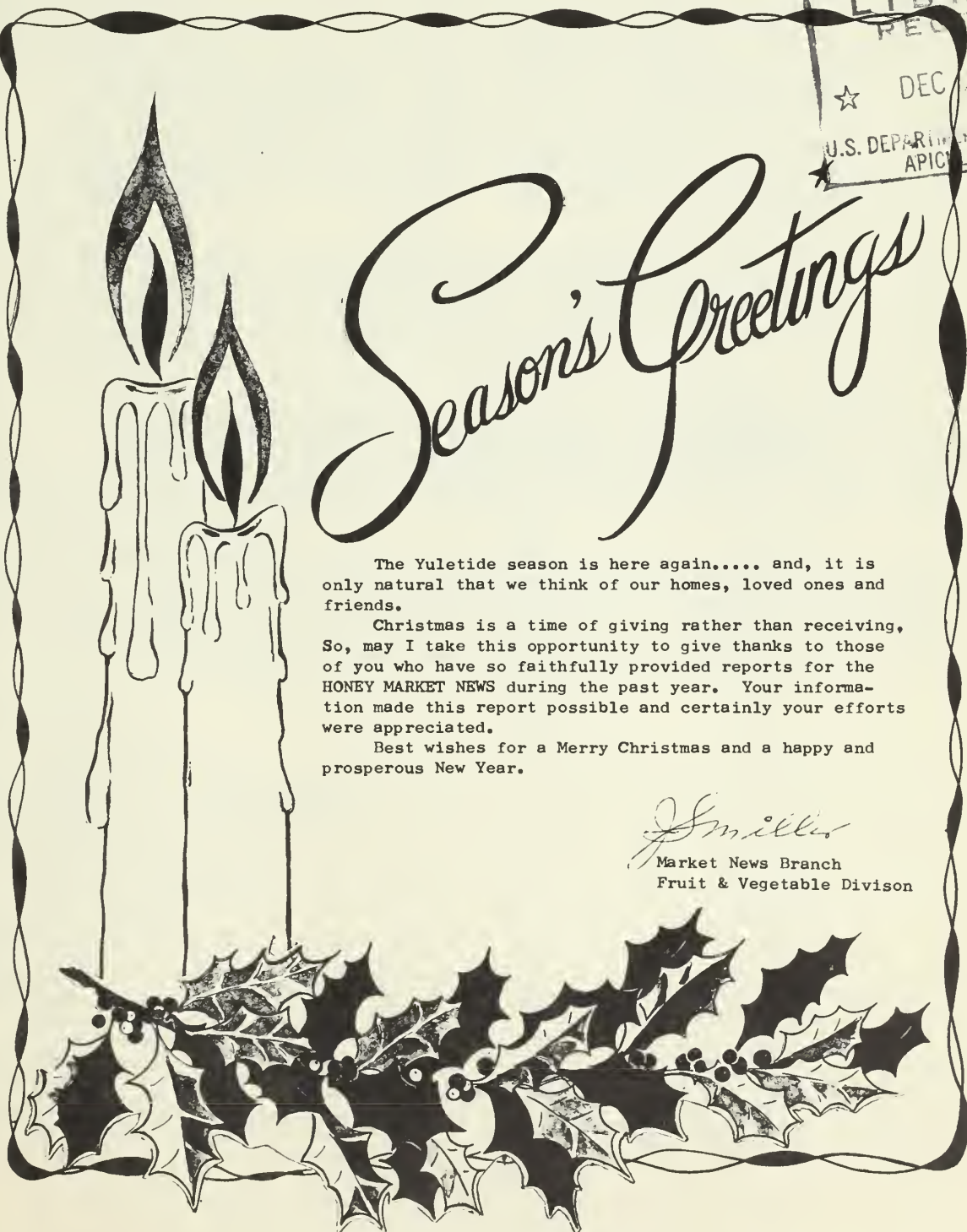
Season's Greetings

The Yuletide season is here again..... and, it is only natural that we think of our homes, loved ones and friends.

Christmas is a time of giving rather than receiving. So, may I take this opportunity to give thanks to those of you who have so faithfully provided reports for the HONEY MARKET NEWS during the past year. Your information made this report possible and certainly your efforts were appreciated.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Smiller
Market News Branch
Fruit & Vegetable Division



MOST BEES IN GOOD SHAPE

Colonies continued to winter well in practically all areas of the country. The mild weather during the early part of the period permitted many colonies to make good cleansing flights. Consequently, they were expected to remain in good shape during the balance of the winter. For the most part, winter wrapping of hives had been completed. However, it was reported that some remained to be wrapped in western Minnesota. Colonies were thought to be light weight in a few areas and it was anticipated that early feeding would be necessary. One instance of nosema was reported in the Plains States.

Unseasonably mild and dry weather hovered over most of the Nation during the first portion of the period. Temperatures for the week averaged above normal at nearly all points except in Florida and the lower Atlantic coastal areas where they were slightly below normal. This was the second consecutive mild week in the mid-portion of the country. Most precipitation fell in the form of snow in the mountainous and northern areas. In much of the southeast, soil moisture remained deficient and some sections that previously received rain were becoming dry again. The mild weather continued into the second week of the period but it turned very cold in many areas before the week ended. Temperatures for the week averaged below normal from the western Plains States to the Pacific coast and above normal in most of Texas and from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Precipitation in the form of snow fell in many of the areas where the sub-freezing minima prevailed.

Honey plants had little or no snow cover in most of the more northern areas. Some new snow fell in a few areas late in the period and provided some protection from the severe temperatures. Additional precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, fell in many areas further improving soil moisture conditions and the outlook for the next season. Very little ground frost was reported in any area. In parts of the southeast, particularly Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, rain was needed to revive honey plants.

The market proved generally dull on large lots of bulk honey. It appeared that a holiday lull had developed with little or no activity expected until after the first of the year. Buyers still were not making many offers in the heavy producing Plains States area and producers refused lower offering prices at other points. In the Midwest, large lots of white or better, clover-alfalfa extracted sold in a range of 12½-14¢, mostly 13-13½¢ per pound. California alfalfa realized 10-11½¢ a pound.

Domestic beeswax moved at a fair pace at some points but slow at others. Generally there was little change in the overall market as prices held about steady. Most domestic wax was again quoted at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. In New York City, imported wax from Africa brought mostly 51-52¢ a pound, Central American stock drew 52-55¢, South American took 55-56¢, Mexican offerings realized 53-54¢ and goods from West Indies sold for 52-53¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :			: PRICES & BASES :		
STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE :	COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			WIS.	White-Clover (some cans exchanged)	
Light Amber-Alfalfa	10-10½¢ del.				12½-13½¢ f.o.b.
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN				Clover-Alfalfa (cans exchanged)	13¢ del.
Light Amber-Alfalfa	11½¢ del.			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ del.
IDAHO Extra White-Clover	12½¢ f.o.b.		MINN.	White-Clover	12½-14¢ del.
ARIZ. Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton	10½-11¢ f.o.b.			White-Extra White-Clover (drums)	14¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa Cotton				Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	10½¢ del.
	11½-11 2/3¢ f.o.b.		OHIO	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	11½¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Water White-Clover (drums)	13¢ f.o.b.			White-Clover	14¢ f.o.b.
Water White-Clover	13-13¼¢ f.o.b.		PA.	Clover	11½¢ del.
IOWA Amber-Mixed Flowers	11¢ del.		GA.	Mixed Flowers	13¢ del.
White-Clover	12½-14¢ del.		FLA.	Mixed Flowers (drums exchanged)	10½¢ del.
NEBR. Extra Light Amber-Clover	14¢ del.			Extra Light Amber-Clover (drums exchanged)	
White-Clover	13 3/4¢ f.o.b.				12¢ del.
KANS. White-Clover - Alfalfa (drums)	13¼¢ del.			Sunflower (drums)	10½¢ del.
White-Clover - Alfalfa	13½¢ del.		LA.	Palmetto - Cotton	10½¢ f.o.b.
WIS. Amber-Mixed Flowers (cans or drums)				White-Clover - Vetch	12½¢ f.o.b.
	11-12¢ f.o.b.				
Buckwheat	11¢ f.o.b.				

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, AND FLORAL SOURCE <u>1/</u>	Sales to		
		WHOLESALE	RETAIL	CONSUMERS
		(Generally Delivered)	(Generally Delivered)	(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

COLO.	Alfalfa	12¢	-	-
ARK.	Light Amber-White-Soybean	12½¢	14¢	-
KANS.	White-Clover - Alfalfa	-	-	17½¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
	Alfalfa	13¢	-	-
	White-Clover	-	-	18¢
N.Y.	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
PA.	Clover	12½¢	-	-
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	18¢
GA.	Mixed Flowers	15¢	-	-
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	16¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

IDAHO	White-Clover	-	25¢	28¢
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	23¢	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	20¢	-
	Light Amber-White-Soybean	-	25¢	30¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
NEBR.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	19 3/4¢	24¢
KANS.	White-Alfalfa	-	24¢	28¢
MICH.	Clover	-	-	25¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	19¢	-	-
	White-Clover	-	20¢	25¢
	Clover - Alfalfa	18 1/2¢	20¢	24¢
MINN.	White-Clover	-	-	20¢
	Alfalfa	19¢	-	-
IND.	White-Clover	-	-	25¢
OHIO	White-Clover	21¢	-	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

STATE	: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, : AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/	Sales to		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered)	:(Generally Delivered)	:(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)

N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	27¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	-
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	23¢	30¢
	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	22¢	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	30-35¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers	-	27¢	-
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	25¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	7.00	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	55¢
NEBR.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	6.25	65¢
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	6.00	-	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.00	5.40	55¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.25-6.60	69¢
	Alfalfa	5.30	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	65¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	6.35	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	6.75	7.00	79¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	90¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.50-6.75	-	-
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	75¢
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	6.10	6.70	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS

		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	7.30	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00	-
	Light Amber-White-Soybean	-	6.48	39¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	27½¢
NEBR.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	6.72	35¢
MICH.	Clover	-	6.72	-
WIS.	Light Amber-Clover	6.20	-	-
	Clover - Alfalfa	5.35	5.65	33¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60-6.70	37-39¢
	Alfalfa	5.80	-	-
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	-	40¢
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	-
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	7.25	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	6.75	-
MD.	Light Amber-Clover	7.00	7.50	42¢
TENN.	Clover - Vetch	-	-	33 1/3¢
KY.	Mixed Flowers	8.00	10.80	45¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	6.75-7.00	-	-
LA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	7.50	40¢
	White-Clover - Vetch	6.40	6.95	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
TEXAS	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover	-	4.15	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	17 2/3¢
NEBR.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	25¢
MICH.	Clover	-	4.00	-
WIS.	Clover - Alfalfa	3.25	3.60	20¢
MINN.	Alfalfa	3.60	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
	Amber-Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
	Clover - Thistle	-	4.70	-
KY.	Mixed Flowers	4.20	6.00	25¢
ALA.	Mixed Flowers	3.80-4.00	-	-
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch	3.85	4.00	-
<u>CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz. cups	5.85	6.45	-
ARK.	Soybean	-	-	45¢
NEBR.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	-	35¢
MINN.	Alfalfa 24-10-oz.	5.20	-	-
N.Y.	Clover 24-12-oz.	-	6.96	-
<u>SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS</u>				
NEBR.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 13-15-oz.	-	6.00	39¢
KANS.	Alfalfa 13-15-oz.	-	10.80	45¢
WIS.	Clover 12-15-oz.	-	8.92	42¢
	Clover - Buckwheat 12-13-oz.	-	8.00	-
	Clover - Alfalfa 12-oz.	-	8.40	47¢
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.00-9.35	49-55¢
	Alfalfa 13-15-oz.	8.00	-	-
OHIO	Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 11-oz.	-	-	35¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
	Clover 11-oz.	8.00	9.50	50¢
VA.	Mixed Flowers 12-13-oz.	7.50	-	-
TENN.	Cotton 12-15-oz.	-	8.00	-
<u>WRAPPED, CUT COMB</u>				
IOWA	White-Clover 24-12-oz.	-	7.44	39¢
PA.	Clover 24-11-oz.	8.50	9.75	55¢
<u>BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK</u>				
TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
	Light Amber-Vetch - Clover 12-2-lb. jars	-	8.00	-
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	9.20	-
ARK.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 12-2-lb. jars	-	7.20	-
	60-lb. cans	-	8.00	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20-10.50	1.05-1.25
PA.	Clover 24-1-lb. jars	7.56	8.40	49¢
TENN.	Cotton 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50
	Dark Amber-Mixed Flowers 1-lb. jars	-	-	50¢
	2-lb. jars	-	-	90¢
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.25
MISS.	Amber-Mixed Flowers 10-lb. cans	-	-	2.50
	3-lb. jars	-	-	1.00
LA.	White-Clover - Vetch 12-2½-lb. jars	8.10	9.00	-

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of December)

Weather for all California Districts - During the first half of December rains continued over much of the State. Additional moisture in excess of 1 inch was received early in the period in the lower Sacramento Valley, in parts of the central and southern coastal area, and in the San Joaquin Valley. Most other areas of the State received less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of additional rainfall, and a few areas received none at all. Fog and low cloudiness was reported along the central coast and over the inland valleys during much of the period. There were scattered showers along the coast late in the period. During the week ending November 8 temperatures dropped from the previous week in nearly all points north of the Tehachapis to near seasonal normals. During the week ending December 14 temperatures dropped to below normal with frost reported throughout the central valley areas and to below zero in the mountain areas. Snow on the ground at Norden on December 9 measured 41 inches compared with 36 inches a year ago.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Substantial late fall rains which have brought precipitation in most areas up to the seasonal normal make the spring honey prospects much more encouraging. Wild grasses and shrubs are already showing benefits but more rain will be necessary in most areas to produce a major honey flow. Some colonies are short of stores but most are in good condition. Brooding was reported only in occasional coastal areas where bees are working eucalyptus and some wild plants. Some spring divisions are short of bees for good wintering and will require special attention to avoid loss. Some colonies are being moved to almonds and others to southern citrus producing areas and warmer coastal areas. Movement of colonies to winter locations is nearly completed. Bees in most areas of the State are dormant. In other areas, bees are working eucalyptus, wild flowers, mustard, and some off season citrus. In most areas of the State, it is too early for recent rains to have an affect on plant conditions. Most honey plants are dormant except for a few off season blooms on citrus, manzanita, and eucalyptus. More rain and snow is needed to wet the soil to maximum rooting depth to insure a good nectar flow in the higher elevations. Some growth has started on sage and buckwheat in the southern part of the State but more rain will be necessary for a successful bloom and nectar flow. Grass is starting to grow in most sections but cold, foggy weather has delayed growth in the central valley areas.

Southern California - Dealers report inventories ample and buying from beekeepers limited to orders on hand. Plentiful supplies of clover remain available from Intermountain States with offerings increasing and at lower price levels. Beekeepers in Arizona and California have various sized lots of alfalfa, some of which is still held firmly. Movement through retail channels was very good. Other commercial users continued to use a normal

volume. Export trading was nil in view of the lower offering prices from other countries.

Northern and Central California - Retail and commercial trading was good to very good during the period. Purchases by bottlers and handlers were very light due to heavy inventories. No export trading was reported. Some beekeepers continued to hold limited stocks at firm prices.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Washington - About normal weather conditions occurred during the first part of the period but temperatures proved below normal during the latter portion. This kept bees generally inactive in the area west of the Cascade mountain range. Colonies were still considered in good shape and were expected to winter without difficulty. Demand for honey was still rather slow and most buyers were apparently planning to wait until after the first of the year before replenishing their stock. In the Yakima Valley area, the temperature ranged mostly from 12-24 degrees late in the period. This combined with much rain, fog and some snow kept bees inactive.

Oregon - Heavy rains and some snow fell in the portion of the State east of the Cascade mountains. It was also rather rainy west of the Cascades and temperatures averaged below freezing on many days. Consequently, bees were quiet. It was reported that only light supplies of honey remained to be sold at some country points.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Colorado - Typical winter weather conditions prevailed in the northwestern portion of the State. The honey market was very dull and showed no immediate signs of improvement.

Utah - Various forms of precipitation occurred in northern Utah and this helped to further improve soil moisture conditions. Honey plants were expected to benefit greatly from the additional moisture. Bees were still in pretty good shape at most points but some were beginning to lose weight. Very little inquiry for large lots of honey was reported. Many beekeepers were reported to be discouraged at the prices which packers offered.

ARIZONA: (First half December)

Light to moderate rains fell in the desert areas and improved soil moisture. Heavy snowfall was reported in the mountain areas and this additional moisture improved the outlook for next season. A few large lots of extracted cotton and alfalfa honey were sold during the period.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 23-Dec. 9)

Northeast Texas - Rain fell in the western portion of this area during much of the past two weeks. Temperatures generally ranged from 40-50 degrees. Most yard work had been completed and some beekeepers were busy repairing equipment while producer-packers were bottling honey. Sales at retail levels proved fairly good and were expected to continue at this pace for the next two or three months. Bees in the eastern portion still were considered strong and had plenty of stores on hand for wintering. Ample moisture had fallen and soil moisture conditions were considered favorable. Only a fair demand prevailed for honey.

Southeast Texas - Bees were able to gather a very small amount of pollen from ornamentals and a few wild flowers in the extreme southern portion of this area. However, the main fall bloom ended about three weeks ago. Most colonies were in pretty good shape for wintering.

Arkansas - Honey plants in the Delta area were in normal condition with ample soil moisture available. Bees were considered to be in good shape with plenty of stores on hand.

Oklahoma - It was warm enough on several days in the area around Grimes for bees to make cleansing flights. Young alfalfa and clover plants even showed a little growth. Colonies were in generally good shape in most areas of western Oklahoma. Honey continued to move at a slow pace in that area.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Nov. 23-Dec. 9)

Iowa - Very little precipitation occurred in southwestern Iowa and temperatures averaged near or above normal. The honey market held steady but supplies moved slowly at wholesale level. Sales at retail level continued good. No severe winter weather was reported in the western part of the State. Bees and honey plants were mostly in good shape. Large lots of extracted honey sold slowly and honey buyers were reported to be very scarce or inactive. Retail sales were very active at generally unchanged prices. Bulk beeswax moved good on a steady market. Generally mild weather prevailed in north central Iowa, permitting bees an occasional short cleansing flight. Very little precipitation fell but honey plants still had ample soil moisture. Inquiry for bulk honey was very slow but showed indications of improving.

Kansas - Mild weather permitted bees to make cleansing flights in the northeastern part of the State. However, colder weather developed near the end of the period and some snow fell. Moisture conditions were reported to be above normal for this season of the year. Colonies were in excellent condition in southeastern Kansas. Honey sales were considered about normal for this time of the year. It was expected that more sweetclover would be available for bees next season in this area.

Nebraska - All snow cover disappeared in the eastern part of the State as moderate temperatures prevailed during much of the period. Bees experienced a good flight on December 2. Demand for honey at retail level was real good but very slow on large lots. Buyers appeared to be holding off until after the first of the year. Good soil moisture was available for honey plants in south-central Nebraska. Bees made good cleansing flights in this part of the State on warmer days. Local honey sales proved good.

South Dakota - Moisture conditions were reported to be below normal over much of the State. Colonies experienced occasional flights and should be in fairly good shape for the winter.

North Dakota - Bees in the southeastern part of the State had been packed for wintering and were in good to excellent shape. Some nosema was reported but it did not appear to be severe.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 11)

Indiana - Generally mild weather prevailed in the northeastern portion of the State during most of the period. Bees were able to make good flights on a couple of days and appeared to be in excellent condition. Most colonies were well supplied with stores. Only a light demand was reported for extracted honey and local retail sales held about steady.

Ohio - Bees made good cleansing flights on December 2 and 3 in west central Ohio as temperatures climbed into the 60's. About one inch of rain fell on December 4 improving soil moisture conditions. Little or no snow had been reported to date. Honey moved good in most wholesale and retail channels and a few out-of-state buyers were making inquiries in this area. A 3 inch snowcover was reported in the northeastern part of the State and lower temperatures prevailed. Bees had made several good cleansing flights early in the period and were expected to winter with little difficulty. Most colonies had ample stores in hives.

Illinois - The weather averaged milder than normal until the last five days of the period. At that time, the temperature dropped to near zero and there was two inches of snow on the ground. The ground was slightly frozen. Bees were apparently wintering well but had not been able to make a cleansing flight during the period.

Michigan - Moderate weather conditions hovered over the southern portion of the State and bees made occasional cleansing flights. Many colonies were reported to have stored a considerable amount of honey from various plants this fall. Large lots of extracted honey moved extremely slow while retail sales moved at a moderate pace and at steady prices. Perfect wintering weather occurred in the eastern part of the State. Colonies experienced frequent flights on warmer days and ample

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soil moisture was available for honey plants. Local honey sales were good since many consumers were using honey in their holiday baking. Cellar bees were quiet on the Upper Peninsula. There was no snow cover in this part of the State. Honey sales were considered only fair.

Wisconsin - Bees made cleansing flights on a couple of days in the southern part of the State as moderate temperatures prevailed early in the period. Consequently, most colonies appeared to be in good to excellent condition. Colder weather developed late in the period but there was still no snow cover. However, plenty of soil moisture was available. The honey market held steady and demand was only moderate. Variable temperatures were reported in south western Wisconsin but generally they were about the same as in the southern part of the State. A snow storm was in progress on December 9. Cellar bees had been moved inside during the last week of November. Sales of honey in local stores were considered good. Fairly mild temperatures aided the wintering of bees in the western part of the State. They had made a good cleansing flight near the middle of the period and most had ample stores on hand. Most beekeepers had completed winter packing colonies. Near zero temperatures developed at the end of the period. In the central part of the State, up to 10 inches of snow had fallen but it melted rapidly as temperatures proved moderate much of the time. Colder weather arrived again on the last two days of the period. There was no ground frost in this area and plenty of soil moisture was available for honey plants. Bees were wintering in good shape and honey moved at a fairly good pace at local stores. Normal or above temperatures occurred throughout the period in the east central part of the State. Several inches of snow fell at the end of the period but several sunny days prevailed during the early part of the period. Bees were mostly inactive and only a few beekeepers were still doing yard work. There had been a little movement of producer lots of honey into packers hands. However, offerings of bulk honey were generally light as most producers were not anxious to move their crop. Honey sold good in retail stores and it was reported that supplies were moving better in 2 pound containers than in the usual one pounder.

Minnesota - Colonies had all been winter packed in the Upper Red River Valley. Fairly mild weather had prevailed and only small amounts of moisture had fallen. Consequently, sub-soil moisture was still very low at some points. A 6 inch snow cover protected legumes in the southeastern part of the State late in the period. Bees had all been packed for the winter in this particular area. However, it was reported that several hundred colonies remained to be packed in western Minnesota. Honey moved very slowly in large lots in the northwestern part of the State. Packers reportedly were reluctant to make any offers. Inquiries for large lots of honey proved very slow in the southern part of the State also. It was anticipated that a large amount of the new crop honey would be placed under loan. Bees appeared to be wintering satisfactorily in this area.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 11)

New York - Very little snowfall occurred in the western part of the State and additional precipitation was needed. Bees appeared to be in normal condition but it was anticipated that some may need feeding in the spring. Honey sales were considered below normal. However, it was expected that there would be little difficulty in selling the entire crop since yields were lighter this year. Above average temperatures hovered over the area during the past two weeks. It was also mild in northern Jefferson County but bees were not able to make any flights. Very little snow had fallen in this particular region. Some rain fell in central New York and a light snow cover was reported at the end of the period at some points. Bees were quiet and most yard work had been completed. Some colonies made good cleansing flights early in the period. Supplies of honey sold at a normal pace. Almost perfect wintering weather prevailed in the southeastern part of the State and colonies were in good shape with heavy stores on hand.

Vermont - Weather conditions were considered moderate for this time of the year throughout the State. It was reported that some buyers were attempting to purchase bulk honey at lower prices. However, beekeepers had not yielded to the lower offers.

New Jersey - Retail honey sales were still good in central New Jersey. Colonies remained in excellent shape for wintering. Producers had completed extracting and most of the new crop was amber colored and of good quality. Practically all extracting had been completed in northern New Jersey. Honey was said to be selling at top prices at the retail level. Mild winter weather aided bee conditions.

Pennsylvania - Bees were wintering in good shape in the eastern part of the State. Rains had put soil moisture conditions into good shape and fairly mild temperatures aided most honey plants. Retail honey sales had slowed down somewhat since the past period. Colonies were said to be short of supplies for wintering in central Pennsylvania. Broodrearing had ended earlier than usual last fall because of the light honey flow in that area. Brisk retail sales were reported in southwestern Pennsylvania. However, supplies of comb honey appeared to be rather short. Beekeepers had completed yard work in this section of the State. Bees enjoyed a good cleansing flight on December 2 and 3 when the temperature climbed to 70 degrees.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 12)

Maryland - In the Cumberland mountain area, a good bit of honey had been put back into hives since many colonies were light on winter stores. Colonies made fairly good cleansing flights on December 3 in the Blue Ridge Mountain section.

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Most colonies had adequate winter stores on hand. It was reported that skunks were causing trouble in some apiaries. Honey moved slowly in this part of the State. Honey sales were also rather slow in the Silver Spring area. About normal temperatures prevailed and around 1 inch of precipitation occurred in this area. Colonies were inactive but appeared to be in pretty good shape.

Virginia - Colonies and honey plants were in about normal condition in the Blue Ridge Mountain section of northern Virginia. However, soil moisture was still somewhat below normal.

South Carolina - Most colonies were still considered rather weak throughout the State. Recent rains greatly aided soil moisture conditions and legumes reacted accordingly. Temperatures were on the warm side and this combined with the additional moisture was expected to further improve clovers and vetch plants.

Kentucky - The fall honey flow was reported to have been very poor in the west central portion of the State. Consequently, many colonies were short of stores and need feeding at the earliest possible date. Seasonal temperatures were reported in northern Henry County. Moisture conditions were about normal and honey plants appeared to be faring satisfactorily. Bees experienced a good cleansing flight about the middle of the period and should be in good shape. Retail honey sales were good but supplies moved only fair at roadside stands.

Tennessee - Colonies were in fair condition in Decatur County but they were confined to hives most of the time. However, it was warm enough on a few days for some colonies to make good cleansing flights. Honey plants enjoyed ample soil moisture. Lots of rain fell in the southeastern part of the State during the past period. Colonies were still in good shape in this area.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 12)

Georgia - Colonies throughout the State were in better than average condition for this time of the year. South Georgia still had not experienced a killing frost but most honey plants had wilted or died due to lack of soil moisture. Colonies in this part of the State were reported to be quite heavy in weight. They were said to have gathered a good bit of non-floral source nectar and there was some question of its suitability for winter use. Since warm weather continued in south Georgia, colonies apparently were using stores at a faster than normal rate. One beekeeper had already ordered sugar for use in spring feeding.

Florida - Very dry weather conditions continued in the Everglades. However, colonies were able to gather pollen and some nectar during the past period. Most were in good shape as temperatures averaged in the high 70's or low 80's. Colonies in the central portion of the State were reported to be in the best shape in years. Honey sold good at retail wholesale level in this particular area.

Alabama - Frost had stopped all nectar flow throughout the State. Some rain had fallen but more was needed in order to bring soil moisture conditions up to normal. Bees were mostly in fair condition but some feeding had been necessary.

Mississippi - Colonies conditions were thought to be about normal in the region along the Gulf Coast. However, it was feared that some bees had consumed more than normal amounts of stores due to the unusually warm weather of the past two weeks. Honey sales were reported to be a little better than normal. Several days proved warm enough for colonies to make cleansing flights in the central part of the State. However, the temperatures fell below the freezing mark on several occasions. Abundant soil moisture was available for plant growth at most points. The honey market held about steady with supplies moving at a normal rate. Small producers had about sold out of their supplies while larger producers still had some on hand. It was warm enough on a few days for bees to make flights in the Delta area. Some rain fell improving soil conditions. One producer still had a large portion of the 1961 crop on hand. Buyers made only a few purchases but activity was expected to improve after the holidays.

Louisiana - Most colonies were generally inactive during the past two weeks in the Baton Rouge area. Due to reduced broodrearing in the fall and a warm early winter, the colony population had dwindled considerably. Some colonies required feeding. Honey plants were considered to be in good condition. Demand for honey was only fair but was expected to improve as the weather gets colder. In the Pineville area, bees appeared to be holding their weight since there was no brood-rearing activity. Excessive rain had put plenty of moisture into the ground. Honey sales at retail level slowed down somewhat but this was said to be only normal for December. Most producers had only small amounts of honey on hand. It was anticipated that some colonies would require feeding either in January or early February.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first half of December. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 36,720 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good. Market steady. Domestic White Clover-

EXTRACTED:	
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 273,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand for bottles good, market steady. Bulk demand fair, market about steady. Comb demand slow, market slightly weaker. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:	
60-lb. cans per lb. White Clover	14½
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 12,621 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:	
60-lb. cans White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful. Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:	
60-lb. tins Light Amber	13
White-Clover	16
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.75
SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50

DENVER: (Cont'd)

CREAMED HONEY:	
12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 110,160 lbs. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:	
6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	2.95-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-	
6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-	
12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-	
12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50
CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-	
12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10
SECTION COMB: White Clover-	
12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 325, Wis. 190; Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 175, Wis. 110. Demand for small size containers fair, large slow. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. Grade A Fancy. Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers	5.80
60-lb. tins price per pound-	
White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals- cases Belgium 15, Germany 184, Australia 45, Holland 50, Sweden 80 and Mexico 60 drums. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market about steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 14½
drums 13½-13 3/4

ARG. drums for future N.Y. delivery Feb. and Mar. 13¼-13½

MIDWEST White Clover drums & tins 17
some 15

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15¼-15½
steel pails 16

White Orange drums & tins 17½
OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-
24, 8-oz. jars 4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars 7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars 6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins 7.50-7.75

Extra Light Amber-
24, 5-oz. jars 2.95
24, 8-oz. jars 4.05
24, 1-lb. jars 6.75
24, 1-lb. tins 6.65
4, 5-lb. tins 5.55
12, 2-lb. jars 6.50
6, 5-lb. jars 6.85

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00
24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BEESEWAX: Arrivals- bags Chile 119, Dom. Rep. 102, East Africa 232, Mexico 116, Turkey 56, Haiti 70, Peru 20, Brazil 180 bags and 230 pkgs; blks. Eritrea 179 and West Africa 254. Demand slow. Market about steady except slightly stronger on West Indies.

Africa	51-52
some	49½
Central America	53-55
some	51½
South America	55-56
some	53

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)BEESEWAX:

Chile	56½
Guatemala	54
Mexico	53-54
West Indies	52-53

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by truck and rail domestic 161,842 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand good. Market steady with firm undertone. U.S. No. 1

blended mixtures-EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern

28,800 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Market steady. Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch Fireweed and blends Extra Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
few low as	12.50
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.50-7.00
few	7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.65-7.85
12, 24-oz. jars	6.25-6.40
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.50-4.60
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. jars or cups	7.50-7.75
Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better	16½-17½
Darker grades low as	12

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

- 12 -

Tuesday, December 19, 1961

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 23

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO: Arrivals by truck Central California
250 cans. Packers' wholesale list prices, de-
livered California and nearby State. Market
steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better
Orange, Sage, Clover - according to quality-
6, 5-lb. cans few 7.35-7.88
12, 2-lb. jars 6.10-7.75
12, 24-oz. jars 5.81-6.06
poorer 4.95
12, 1-lb. jars 4.13-4.17
12, 12-oz. jars 3.49
12, 8-oz. jars 2.39
24, 8-oz. jars 4.65-4.70

Plastic squeeze bottles
12, 12-oz. bottles 4.25-4.48

Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-
6, 5-lb. cans 5.18-5.60
12, 2-lb. jars 5.60-5.81
few 4.65
12, 24-oz. jars few 4.95
12, 1-lb. jars 2.65-3.35
24, 8-oz. jars 3.50-3.70
12, 12-oz. jars few 2.25

CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according
to quality-

12, 8-oz. cups 2.33-2.37

White Orange, Clover and Sage - according to
quality-

12, 12-oz. cups 3.30-3.40
few 2.65

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: White or better
Orange, Sage and Clover-

12, 12-oz. jars few 5.85

VARIOUS BLENDS: Amber and Light Amber; according
to quality and quantity purchases, delivered
industrial users 60-lb. cans 13-14

ST. LOUIS: Brokers' sales delivered. Demand moder-
ate. Market steady. Midwest Mixed Flowers-

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins White Clover 17
Light Amber 15
6, 5-lb. jars 6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars 4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars 5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars 5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars 5.05
24, 8-oz. jars 3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars 3.75
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars 3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars 5.80

SEATTLE: Brokers' sales to retailers. Supply and
demand moderate. Market steady. White Clover or
Alfalfa, Light Amber or better unless otherwise
stated-

EXTRACTED:

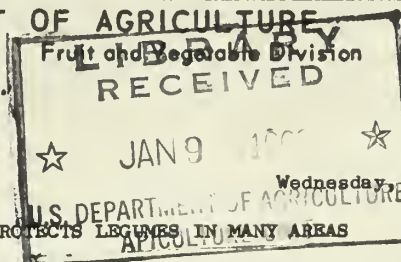
Light Amber or better 16-17
Darker 14-14½
Customers furnish containers 13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars 13.00-13.70
some 12.00-15.00
darker 11.50
12, 4-lb. cans 10.20
12, 2-lb. jars 7.30-7.75
12, 1-lb. jars 5.45
12, 24-oz. jars 6.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars 6.90
24, 1-lb. jars 7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
24, 10-oz. jars 5.85
24, 8-oz. jars 4.45-4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 3.95
FIREWEED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars 5.75
12, 2-lb. jars 7.50
24, 1-lb. jars 7.75
APPLE BLOSSOM: 24, 12-oz. jars 6.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles 4.00
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups or jars 7.25-7.75
24, 12-oz. cups 5.75
24, 10-oz. cups 5.35-5.50
24, 6½-oz. cups 3.55
12, 20-oz. cups or jars 4.40

Honey Market News

SEMI-
MONTHLY
REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
2503 S. Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Tel. DUDley 8-2176



Vol. XLV
No. 24

Wednesday, January 3, 1962

GOOD SNOW COVER PROTECTS LEGUMES IN MANY AREAS

Heavy snow fell in many areas of the Nation during the past period. This provided good protection for honey plants as temperatures fell below the zero mark at numerous points particularly during the first week of the period. Good rains, light snow or a combination of both brought additional soil moisture to most all regions of the country. Colonies were able to gather a small amount of pollen along the Gulf Coast on some of the more favorable days.

Unusually cold weather hovered over the Plains and Intermountain States during the first week of the period. This was the second consecutive week of severe cold weather in those areas. Temperatures averaged as much as 24 degrees below normal at some points. One of the lowest temperatures reported during the week was a minus 41 at Alamosa, Colorado. The sub-zero weather extended southward to the Texas Panhandle and freezing temperatures dipped into the southern irrigated valleys of Arizona and to the Laredo-Corpus Christi line in Texas. Heavy rains caused severe flooding in Mississippi and Alabama. New snow substantially increased the snow pack in the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges. Snow cover of up to one foot extended as far south as Kansas, northern Missouri and northern Illinois. During the last week of the period, chinook winds melted much of the snow cover in the western portion of the Plains States as far north as western South Dakota. Generally the latter portion of the period was warmer than the first week. However, colder air moved into southern Florida near the close. The first heavy snowstorm of the season hit the northeast. Likewise, a very severe snowstorm crippled the eastern part of the Plains States just before Christmas day.

Colonies appeared to be wintering satisfactorily in most areas of the Nation. However, there were some exceptions of course. One beekeeper in Louisiana reported that all of his colonies were requiring feed. In New York State, it was feared that some colonies had consumed more than normal amounts of stores as the weather proved rather mild. Strong blizzard winds probably caused damage to hives in some areas where the storms were most severe. Skunks were said to be causing damage to bees in the Delta area of Arkansas.

The market for large lots of bulk honey continued rather dull and showed some signs of a slight weakness, particularly in the Midwest. Some producers reported difficulty in finding buyers. It was generally felt that most buyers had developed a wait-and-see attitude. In the Midwest, bulk lots of white or better, clover-alfalfa extracted honey continued to sell in a range of 12½-14¢ per pound, mostly around 13¢. Arizona light amber alfalfa-cotton brought 11¢.

Domestic beeswax sold good at some points across the country but rather slow at others. Generally the market held about steady at most points. Domestic wax was again quoted mostly at 40-42¢ per pound on a cash basis and at 42-44¢ on a trading or delivered basis. Naturally there were some exceptions. A high of 52¢ per pound was reported in North Dakota but size of lot sold was unknown. In New York City, imported wax from Africa sold at 51-52¢ a pound, Central American at 52-55¢, South American at 55-56¢, Mexican at 53-54¢ and West Indies offerings at 52-53¢.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24

HONEY PRICES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: These prices represent sales and quotations as reported by correspondent beekeepers and honey handlers. Because of the many thousands of beekeepers and handlers in the country these should be considered as representative prices and not as full, complete coverage of all transactions for any State or area. Prices cover period since last report.

PRODUCERS' SALES LARGE LOTS EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLEERS IN 60-LB. CANS (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) PER LB.

: PRICES & BASES :		: PRICES & BASES :	
STATE : COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :	STATE : COLOR & FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	OF SALE :
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN		NEBR.	White-Clover 13 1/4-13 1/2¢ f.o.b.
Extra Light Amber-Clover	12 3/4¢ del.		Light Amber-Alfalfa - Smartweed
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN			11 3/4¢ f.o.b.
Light Amber-Extra Light Amber-Alfalfa	10 1/2¢ f.o.b.	WIS.	Light Amber Dandelion 13 1/2¢ del.
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL			White-Clover - Alfalfa
Extra Light Amber-Orange	16¢ del.		(cans exchanged) 13¢ f.o.b.
OREG. White-Alfalfa	15¢ del.		Extra Light Amber-Clover
COLO. Dark-Amber-Mixed Flowers	10¢ f.o.b.		(cans returned) 12 1/2¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO White-Clover	12 1/2¢ del.		Light Amber-Clover 12¢ f.o.b.
ARIZ. Light Amber-Cotton - Alfalfa	11¢ f.o.b.		White-Clover 12 1/2-13 1/4¢ del.
Amber-Light Amber-Alfalfa - Cotton			White-Clover 13¢ f.o.b.
	10¢ f.o.b.	MINN.	White-Clover 12 1/2-13 1/2¢ del.
N.DAK. White-Clover (drums)	14¢ f.o.b.		Amber-Mixed Flowers 11 1/2¢ f.o.b.
S.DAK. Water White-Alfalfa - Clover			Light Amber-Mixed Flowers 11¢ del.
(drums)	13¢ f.o.b.		Alfalfa - Basswood 13 3/4¢ f.o.b.
Water White-Clover - Alfalfa	13 1/2¢ f.o.b.	OHIO	White-Clover 14¢ f.o.b.
IOWA Amber-Mixed Flowers	10-11¢ del.	VA.	Amber-Clover - Poplar 13¢ del.
White-Clover	12 1/2-13 1/2¢ del.	LA.	White-Clover (cans or drums) 11¢ f.o.b.
			Amber-Mixed Flowers
			(cans or drums) 10-11¢ f.o.b.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. White-Alfalfa	-	-	20¢
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	-	17¢
COLO. White-Clover	-	-	16 2/3¢
White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	17.1¢	18 1/3¢
TEXAS Cotton - Mesquite	13¢	-	18¢
ARK. Soybean	14¢	-	-
S.DAK. Water White-Alfalfa - Clover	14-15¢	-	16 1/2¢
NEBR. Clover	-	-	18 1/3¢
WIS. Clover - Goldenrod	12¢	12 1/2¢	-
White-Clover - Alfalfa	15¢	-	-
MINN. Clover - Basswood	-	-	20¢
N.Y. White-Clover - Basswood	14¢	-	-
Mixed Flowers	-	-	16¢
PA. Buckwheat	21¢	-	-
VA. Amber-Clover - Poplar	-	-	25¢
TENN. Locust - Cotton	-	18¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB.

OREG. White-Alfalfa	-	20¢	25¢
WASH. Alfalfa - Clover	-	20¢	25¢
COLO. White-Clover	-	-	27¢
White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	21 1/2¢	27¢
TEXAS Mixed Flowers	19¢	22¢	-
Cotton - Mesquite	-	21 2/3¢	27¢
OKLA. Light Amber-Clover	-	18¢	-
IOWA White-Clover	-	21¢	27¢
NEBR. Clover	-	-	27¢
MICH. Mixed Flowers	-	-	20¢
WIS. White-Clover - Basswood	-	-	15¢
White-Clover	20¢	21-25¢	25¢

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

: TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :		Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALE :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:	:	(Generally Delivered) :	(Generally Delivered) :	(Local Sales) :
EXTRACTED HONEY 5 - LB. CANS, PER LB. (Cont'd)				
WIS.	Clover - Goldenrod	15¢	18¢	-
	White-Clover - Alfalfa	19¢	20¢	24¢
MINN.	White-Clover	20¢	-	-
OHIO	Light Amber-Clover	-	-	25¢
	White-Clover	21¢	-	26¢
N.Y.	White-Clover - Basswood	-	23¢	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	27¢	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	25¢	27¢
	Clover	-	-	32¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	34¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	29¢	37¢
VA.	Clover	-	25¢	31¢
TENN.	Locust - Cotton	-	-	25¢
KY.	Light Amber-Clover	33 1/3¢	45¢	45¢

EXTRACTED HONEY 12, 2 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Alfalfa	-	6.60	-
WASH.	Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.00	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.40	69¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.35	8.00	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.80	-
	Cotton - Mesquite	-	6.50	-
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	5.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	69¢
WIS.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	5.00	5.50	59¢
	White-Clover	5.00	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.60	69¢
OHIO	White-Clover	5.86	-	67¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.20	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	6.72	65¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	7.80	85¢
KY.	Light Amber-Clover	8.00	10.80	-

EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. JARS		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	6.70	37¢
TEXAS	Clover	7.60	8.20	-
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	6.50	-
	Cotton - Mesquite	-	7.00	-
ARK.	Soybean	-	6.75	35¢
OKLA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	6.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	6.50	37¢
WIS.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	5.50	5.80	33¢
	White-Clover	5.50	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood	-	6.70	37-39¢
OHIO	White-Clover	6.10	-	37¢
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	7.68	-
	Mixed Flowers	-	7.20	40¢
	White-Clover - Basswood	-	7.20	-
PA.	Buckwheat	7.75	9.60	-
	Light Amber-Clover	-	8.00	45¢
MD.	White-Clover	7.75	9.60	-
VA.	Amber-Clover - Poplar	-	7.90	39-40¢
	Clover	-	7.20	-
W.VA.	Amber-Mixed Flowers	7.75	9.60	-
TENN.	Locust - Cotton	-	8.00	-
KY.	Light Amber-Clover	8.00	10.80	-

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS				
:	TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINERS, COLOR, :	Sales to		
STATE :	AND FLORAL SOURCE 1/ :	WHOLESALERS :	RETAILERS :	CONSUMERS :
:		:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Generally Delivered) :	:(Local Sales) :
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY 24, 8 - OZ. JARS</u>		Per Case	Per Case	Per Jar
OREG.	White-Alfalfa	-	5.02	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	4.00	22¢
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	-	4.00	-
	Cotton - Mesquite	-	4.00	-
IOWA	White-Clover	-	4.25	25¢
WIS.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	3.25	3.60	20¢
	White-Clover	3.40	-	-
N.Y.	Mixed Flowers	-	4.40	-
	Extra Light Amber-Clover	-	4.56	-
PA.	Light Amber-Clover	-	4.80	27¢
KY.	Light Amber-Clover	4.20	6.00	-

CREAMED HONEY 24, 1 - LB. CUPS OR JARS

COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover	-	7.20	-
TEXAS	Clover 24-10-oz.	5.85	6.45	-
WIS.	White-Clover	6.20	-	-
N.Y.	Extra Light Amber-Clover 24-12-oz. jars	-	6.96	-

SECTION COMB 24 SECTIONS

OREG.	White-Alfalfa 12-oz.	9.60	10.50	-
COLO.	White-Alfalfa - Clover 12-oz.	-	9.60	-
WIS.	White-Alfalfa - Clover 12-oz.	-	8.40	47-49¢
	White-Clover 12-14-oz.	9.00	-	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 12-14-oz.	-	9.35	49-55¢
OHIO	White-Clover 12-oz.	9.60	-	50¢
PA.	Light Amber-Clover 12-oz.	-	9.80	55¢
TENN.	Clover 14-oz.	-	8.00	-

WRAPPED, CUT COMB

IOWA	White-Clover 12-oz.	-	-	39¢
VA.	Clover 11-oz.	-	4.00	42¢

BULK COMB, CHUNK PACK

TEXAS	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	4.75	5.10	-
MINN.	Clover - Basswood 24-1-lb. jars	-	9.35	49-55¢
	12-2½-lb. jars	-	10.20	1.05
OHIO	White-Clover 24-1-lb. jars	8.50	-	50¢
VA.	Amber-Clover - Poplar 1-lb. jars	-	-	40-45¢
	2½-lb. jars	-	-	.95-1.00
	Clover 12-1-lb. jars	-	4.00	42¢
TENN.	Clover 5-lb. jars	-	-	1.50

1/ State of origin indicates State where packed not necessarily where produced. The term "Clover" includes most legumes such as White Dutch Clover, Hubam Clover, Yellow, White, Sweetclover and occasionally such legumes as Alfalfa and Vetch mixed with other Clover.

NOTE: F.o.b. as used in the foregoing means f.o.b. shipping point. Del. means delivered to buyers packing plant or receiving point for bulk sales and wholesalers or retailers to stores for small size containers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of December)

Weather for all California Districts - During the last half of November rainfall was light over much of the State. However, precipitation in amounts of 1 inch to over 2 inches occurred in the North Coast area and over 3 inches in the Blue Canyon area of the Sierras. Fog and low cloudiness covered much of the central valley area throughout the period. During the week ending December 22 temperatures over the State warmed up noticeably, averaging 8 degrees above the previous week. Foggy conditions in the central valleys resulted in daytime temperatures in these areas remaining below normal. Nighttime temperatures were generally somewhat above normal with little or no frost reported in most areas. Temperatures were above normal in the foothill areas with warm, sunny days during most of the period.

Bee and Plant Conditions for all California Districts - Cold, foggy weather has kept bees in during most of the period in most sections of the State. However, along the southern coastal area the weather has been good and bees were busy putting in pollen and honey. Most bees are in good condition with sufficient stores, although light colonies have already started to show up. Some feeding will be needed soon. Bees have been moved in from out-of-state to locations in San Bernardino and Orange Counties. Movement within the State has been very light though some colonies are being moved into almond and orange locations. Bees are working eucalyptus; some off-bloom citrus; mustard; and some wild flowers in the southern part of the State. In the central and northern parts of the State most honey plants are dormant and bees are unable to fly due to the cold, foggy weather. Rains in November and late December have started honey plants growing in the southern part of the State, but more rain is needed. Honey plants are growing in the coastal areas but it is too early to note any plant growth in the central valleys or mountainous areas. It is generally thought that the recent rains should give all plants a nice start. Plants in most areas have gone through three dry years. Some sage started budding out after the rains but many bunches of sage show no signs of being alive.

Southern California - Practically no bulk honey trading was reported during the holidays. A plentiful clover supply continues available from the Intermountain States with beekeeper offerings increasing. A more than ample supply of alfalfa is also obtainable from the Imperial Valley and Central California. Most bulk dealers and packagers report sufficient inventories on hand and are not interested in making offers at this time. Sales to retailers and other commercial users were seasonally light. Export demand was nil. No bulk purchases were reported.

Northern and Central California - Trading continued very good through both retail and commercial channels. Bottlers' and handlers' inventories were heavy and no purchases from growers were reported during the period. Export trading was at a stand-

still as prices were not competitive with other countries. Offerings from Intermountain States are being made at prices as much as 3¢ lower than several months ago.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 8-22)

Washington - Marketing of honey continued slow in the western portion of the State and prices held about steady at most points. Most colonies maintained conditions, but cold, windy and wet weather kept them from making any cleansing flights during the past period. Low temperatures accompanied by some rain and snow also kept bees inactive most of the time in the Yakima Valley region. Some colonies shifted clusters late in the period as temperatures averaged a little higher. Most were considered to be in relatively good shape but will be checked individually in about a month. It is anticipated that some will possibly require feeding at that time.

Oregon - Temperatures averaged slightly above normal over much of the State during most of the period. However, it was cold with the temperature dropping below the freezing mark on a few days. Some light snow fell in the valleys but heavy snowfall occurred in the mountains. Rain was also reported in some areas and precipitation to date exceeded that of last year which was below normal. Bees seemed to be wintering satisfactorily but most were unable to making flights due to lack of sunshine and cold weather. Honey sales were reported to be good in the south central portion of the State.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Dec. 8-22)

Colorado - Extreme cold weather kept bees confined in most areas of the State. Temperatures fell much below zero at some points and a low of 43 degrees below was reported in the San Luis Valley. Colonies in the southeastern area of the State have been unable to make a flight in about six weeks. Plants and soil moisture were considered to be good in this area. The retail honey market held about steady with normal movement but inquiries for large lots of bulk honey was practically nil. A better demand prevailed for dark grades of honey than for the white. A fairly good snow cover protected honey plants for the severe cold in the southwestern part of the State. Some snow fell in this area and in northwestern Colorado during the past two weeks. Prospects for the coming year appeared promising throughout the State as moisture conditions were considered much improved.

Utah - Very cold weather prevailed in northern Utah. Fairly heavy amounts of precipitation mostly in form of snow was reported. Soil moisture conditions were said to be much better than last season and most producers seemed to be optimistic about the outlook for next season.

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The low temperatures were accompanied by strong winds and it was feared that some colonies in unsheltered areas would be affected. However, most bees appeared to be making it satisfactorily elsewhere. There was practically no demand for bulk honey and sales at retail level had slowed down somewhat. Some producers were reported to be placing supplies under loan.

Idaho - Moisture conditions looked better in eastern Idaho and colonies were said to be wintering normally. Honey prices held about steady at all levels. However, there was hardly any demand for bulk supplies. On the other hand, sales to local consumers and to retailers proved good to excellent.

ARIZONA: (Last half of December)

Moisture conditions in the desert areas were greatly improved by a gentle soaking rain that lasted nearly two days and measured from one-half to one and a half inches. Snow cover at the higher elevations was considered good for this time of the year.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 9-23)

Northeast Texas - Honey moved fairly well at retail levels in the Dallas area. However, it appeared that commercial bottlers were not buying at this particular time. Somewhat colder weather prevailed during the past period but afternoon temperatures proved warm enough on several afternoons for bees to make some good cleansing flights. Apparently most bees were wintering in good shape and few if any dead bees were noticeable in front of the hives. Colonies were said to be heavy with stores and it was anticipated that spring feeding would be rather limited. Beekeepers were currently busy working over equipment for next season or in some cases, bottling their own honey crop. Prospects for the coming season appeared good at this time as there has been more than enough rainfall during the past two months.

Southeast Texas - Colonies were dormant along the Gulf Coast. Queens in normal colonies had ceased laying eggs. Most bees were considered to be in good condition at the present time but some will require feeding later in the season.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Honey plants and bees showed about normal condition for this season of the year. Most colonies had ample stores on hand and plenty of bees. It was reported that some had recently suffered spray poison damage as citrus trees were sprayed for brown scale. However, the extent of such injury was not known. A large volume of bees had been moved in this area from the north for wintering. It was expected that more would be moved in shortly.

Arkansas - Market conditions were generally unchanged in the northeastern Delta area of the State. Colonies appeared to be wintering satis-

factorily but skunks were said to be eating bees in some apiaries. Excessive rainfall was also reported in this area.

Oklahoma - Colonies experienced cleansing flights on about three afternoons in the western portion of the State. Very low temperatures prevailed on some days but it was sunny and brisk late in the period. Honey found a rather slow demand.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Dec. 9-23)

Iowa - Snow fell in most areas of the State on numerous occasions during the past period. A rather severe snowstorm hit most areas near the end of the period, dumping up to a foot of new snow at some points. The snow provided good protection for legumes, particularly so since temperatures fell below zero in some areas. A low of 26 below zero was reported in the northeastern sector near the middle of the period. It was thought that most bees were wintering satisfactorily in western Iowa since there had not been excessive wind during the extreme cold weather. Bulk honey moved very slow in this part of the State and buyers were reported to be few and far between. Retail movement was good and the market for beeswax held steady. Comb honey moved slower in the north central part of the State than it did during the same period last year. Colonies in this area were also wintering in good shape.

Nebraska - Extreme cold weather hovered over the State during most of the period. Temperatures fell below zero frequently and heavy amounts of snow fell. The good snow cover was expected to keep legumes from being damaged by the cold weather. Retail honey sales were considered good and inquiries for large lots of bulk honey also picked up a little.

South Dakota - Very cold weather prevailed throughout the State during the period and heavy snow hit some areas. The snow cover should protect honey plants from the severe low temperatures. Occasional lots of bulk honey were sold.

North Dakota - Typical winter weather ruled over the entire State and honey plants and bees appeared to be wintering satisfactorily. Bulk purchasers obtained a few lots of extracted honey during the period.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 11-26)

Illinois - Slightly below normal temperatures ruled over the northern part of Illinois. Snow fell and there was about a four inch snow cover at the end of the period. The cold weather kept bees inactive but most were thought to be wintering satisfactorily. A few bees had attempted to make flights and could be seen dotting the snow. Honey sales were about normal.

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Ohio - Fairly moderate temperatures prevailed over the State until the last few days. Some snow occurred in the northwest portion about the middle of the period. On December 23 and 24, snow fell in practically all areas of the State with up to six inches reported in the Columbus area. The snow provided winter protection for honey plants at a time when most needed. Good rains had fallen in several areas of the State earlier in the period. Consequently, it was felt that ample soil moisture was available in most all areas at this time. Bees were thought to be wintering well in the west central area of the State and were not in need of a cleansing flight. Honey moved good at all levels. Beeswax also sold good. In northeastern Ohio, honey moved good in retail stores.

Michigan - Generally ideal wintering weather ruled over the southern portion of the State. Very little snow had fallen and there was practically no snow cover at the end of the period. Local honey sales were considered very good.

Wisconsin - A good snow cover protected legumes from low temperatures in most areas of the State. About eight inches of snow cover was reported in the Madison area. Bees in this area were in excellent condition but had not flown since December 2nd. Below normal temperatures hovered over southwestern Wisconsin, keeping bees inactive. Clovers were protected by about 18 inches of snow in this area. Sale of honey in local stores were considered good. Honey also moved good in retail stores in the western area of the State. Bees in this area and in the northwestern portion continued to winter satisfactorily. Honey moved fairly good in central Wisconsin. About 12 inches of snow cover was reported in this area with very little frost in the ground. Colonies appeared to be doing very well in this region and in the more eastern areas also.

Minnesota - Typical winter weather prevailed in the southeastern portion of the State and the ground was covered with about 16 inches of snow which had not been disturbed by high winds. The honey market held generally steady with demand for two and four pound containers reported as very good. Buyers of large lots of honey seemed to have adopted a "wait and see what the foreign crops will be" attitude. Consequently, they bought only from day to day as the need arose. Bees appeared to be wintering well at this time with little or no activity due to the steady cold weather. The large producers were engaged in sorting and scraping of brood combs, repairing and nailing equipment. Colonies in the Upper Red River Valley seemed to be wintering well with ample stores on hand. Cellar bees were also doing fine. Fairly large amounts of bulk honey was still being held by some producers in this part of the State.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 11-Dec. 26)

New York - A little precipitation in the form of light snow and rain occurred in the western part of New York. However, overall temperatures averaged

a little above normal. Consequently, colonies appeared to be wintering satisfactorily and in some instances had consumed more than normal amounts of stores. Therefore, it was feared that some early spring feeding would be necessary. Honey sold fairly good and supplies were expected to be depleted before next seasons crop arrives. Relatively mild temperatures also prevailed in northern Jefferson County. However, it was too cold for bees to make cleansing flights. Only light snow was reported in this area. Generally typical winter weather ruled over the central part of the State. Temperatures dipped down near the zero mark at one point on a couple of occasions. Most bees appeared to be quiet and it was expected that most colonies would winter with little or no difficulty. Honey sales were considered fair in central New York. Sales in southeastern New York were said to have been excellent during the approaching holiday season.

Vermont - The market for extracted honey held about steady and some small producers had about sold out. However, some of the larger commercial producers still had good supplies on hand. Demand was considered about normal for the mid-winter season. Temperatures also proved about normal and a good snow cover protected honey plants over most of the State.

New Jersey - Bees experienced a good cleansing flight in central New Jersey near the beginning of the period. Snow fell in this area during the latter week and it was reported that the soil was full of moisture. Honey sales were about normal for the holiday season.

Pennsylvania - Fairly cold weather kept bees generally inactive in the eastern sector of the State. Some snow cover was reported in the area. Honey sold at a fair pace but it was reported that western produced honey provided competition in local retail stores.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 12-27)

Maryland - Colonies experienced occasional cleansing flights in the Cumberland mountains area and most were in good shape with adequate stores on hand. Sales of honey generally were good but supplies were said to be somewhat limited. Night temperatures fell below freezing most of the time in the Silver Springs area. It was also too cool during the daytime for bees to make flights except on the last day of the period. At that time the temperature reached 48 degrees, allowing colonies to make a cleansing flight and to shift clusters. No spotting was noted and bees appeared to be in pretty good shape. Fair amounts of rain and snow fell during the period, providing adequate soil moisture for honey plants. Bad weather conditions and the holiday season was said to have slowed honey sales at roadside stands that were still open.

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Virginia - Two light snows and one ice storm brought needed moisture to the Warren County area of northern Virginia. However, no severe winter weather had hit this area and bees apparently were wintering satisfactorily. Colonies and soil moisture conditions were considered good in the southwestern portion of the State.

West Virginia - Sub-freezing temperatures prevailed over the eastern Panhandle section during most of the period, keeping colonies inactive. The temperature fell to 10 below zero on some nights. Strong winds accompanied the low temperatures on several days. However, it was felt that most colonies were faring reasonably good, particularly since they had ample stores on hand. Liberal amounts of precipitation occurred in the form of rain and snow and this greatly improved soil moisture conditions and outlook for the coming honey season.

Kentucky - Mild winter conditions permitted bees to make frequent flights in western Kentucky and colonies were wintering satisfactorily. Bees were also doing good in the north central portion of the State. Most experienced a good cleansing flight late in the period. Liberal amounts of precipitation occurred and soil moisture conditions were in good shape. Honey sold at a fair pace at retail stores and at roadside stands.

Tennessee - It was cold and wet most of the period in western Tennessee. This kept colonies generally inactive except on a few of the warmer afternoons when the bees stirred about a little.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 12-27)

Georgia - Cold, rainy weather ruled over the State during much of the past two weeks. Therefore, bees were mostly dormant but in fairly good shape. Most colonies had ample stores on hand but very little broodrearing was in progress. Little or no feeding was being done in the State.

Florida - Very dry weather continued in the southern portion of the State. Much cooler temperatures prevailed late in the period. Colony conditions remained about normal with one scale colony gaining five pounds during the month of December. Cold and rainy weather hit the extreme northwestern portion of Florida towards the end of the period, confining bees most of the time. Most bees were thought to be in good shape. A fairly good demand prevailed for honey in this area but supplies were about exhausted.

Mississippi - Bees appeared to be in about average condition along the Gulf Coast region and some pollen was being gathered on favorable days. The first heavy freeze of the season hit the coastal line early in the past period.

Louisiana - Temperatures varied considerably during the past period in the Baton Rouge area. Several light freezes occurred and most colonies were kept inactive despite the clear weather. Clover showed up in good stands at some points but it was feared the cold weather might damage it to some extent. One beekeeper reported that all of his colonies were requiring feed. Bottled honey was selling at a normal rate in this part of the State.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preveiding two weeks. Unless otherwise shown prices represent sales or current quotations by brokers, local bottlers, or other receivers to wholesalers and large retailers for small containers, and to bakers, confectioners, or other large users for 60-lb. or large containers. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last half of December. All quotations are extracted unless otherwise shown. 60-lb. cans are on pound basis and smaller units of extracted and other types of honey are on per case basis unless otherwise shown. Beeswax prices are per pound. Honey prices at some markets are "list" prices and are subject to various discounts.)

BOSTON: Arrivals 37,000 lbs. Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and retailers. Demand good.

Market steady. Domestic White Clover-
EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans or jars	7.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.35-7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.65
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
6, 3-lb. jars	4.80
12, 12-oz. plastic bottles	3.65-4.20
CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups	3.35
12, 12-oz. jars	3.25

CHICAGO: Arrivals 306,000 lbs. Sales by wholesalers and other large users. Demand moderate for Bulk, slow for Comb, good for Bottled. Market about steady. Midwest White Clover and Light Amber unless otherwise stated-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	14½
Light Amber	13½-14
12, 5-lb. tins White Clover	11.80
24, 8-oz. jars	3.95
24, 1-lb. jars	6.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
12, 12-oz. jars honey spread	2.95
COMB HONEY: White Clover 24 section cases	
per case	6.00-6.50

CINCINNATI: Arrivals 14,452 lbs. Processors' sales to manufacturers and jobbers and brokers' sales to wholesalers and chains. Demand fair. Market steady.

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 5-lb. jars	6.50-6.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.40-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.50-7.00
24, 8-oz. jars	3.80-4.10
CUT COMB: 12, 10-oz. jars	4.10
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05

DENVER: Prices to retailers. Supply plentiful.

Demand good. Market steady. Colorado White Clover-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	16
Light Amber	13
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 1-lb. jars	3.25
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	3.75

DENVER: (Cont'd)

SECTION COMB: 12, 12-oz. jars	5.50
CREAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.05
12, 10-oz. jars	2.80

DETROIT: Arrivals 73,384 lbs., domestic. Brokers' and packers' sales to retailers and wholesalers. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Mixed Flowers mostly White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. jars few	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.60-4.80
some	5.65
6, 3½-lb. jars	4.20-4.30
12, 2-lb. jars	5.20-5.50
few	5.85
24, 1-lb. jars	5.30-5.65
24, 8-oz. jars	3.30-3.45
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.20-3.25

LOS ANGELES: Packers' wholesale list prices, delivered California and to nearby States. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Straight flavors White or better Orange, Sage, Clover - according to condition and quality-

6, 5-lb. cans	6.38-7.50
12, 2-lb. jars	7.75
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75-6.30
12, 1-lb. jars	4.40
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80-3.50
12, 8-oz. jars	2.50
24, 8-oz. jars	3.90

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	4.25-4.45
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Blended flavors-Extra Light Amber-

6, 5-lb. cans	5.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.90
12, 24-oz. jars	4.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.55
12, 12-oz. jars	2.80
12, 8-oz. jars	1.95

Plastic squeeze bottles-

12, 12-oz. bottles	3.65
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CREAMED HONEY: White Orange, Clover - according to condition and quality-

12, 12-oz. cups	2.85-3.50
12, 8-oz. cups	2.50

CHUNK PACK (BULK COMB) HONEY: Clover, Sage-

12, 8-oz. jars	3.25-3.65
12, 1-lb. jars	6.10

SECTION COMB: White Clover-

12, 12-oz. sections Fancy	5.25
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck 60-lb. tins White Sweetclover Minn. 275, Wis. 150, Idaho 125, Light Amber Mixed Flowers Minn. 175. Demand for small size containers good, large fair. Prices to jobbers and chains Minn. or U.S. grade A Fancy.

Mixed Flower sources-

EXTRACTED:

24, 8-oz. jars	3.80
12, 13-oz. plastic cups	2.90
12, 2-lb. jars	5.50
6, 4-lb. jars	4.80
6, 5-lb. jars	5.90
24, 7½-oz. decorated tumblers	4.10
12, 11-oz. glass mugs liquid	3.50
12, 1-lb. glass mugs strained	3.75
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35
12, 12-oz. squeeze bottles	3.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 11-oz. glass tumblers 5.80

60-lb. tins price per pound-

White Sweetclover	20
Light Amber	18

NEW YORK: Arrivals- cases France 16, Greece 287, Germany 275 and Mexico 700 ctns. Sales and nominal quotations. Demand good. Market steady.

MEXICO Ex Dock tins 14½
drums 13½-13 3/4

ARG. drums for future N.Y. delivery Feb.-Mar.- 13½-13½

MIDWEST White Clover drums & tins 17
some 15

FLA. Bakers honey Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15½-15½

Steel pails 16

White Orange drums & tins 17½

OHIO Light Amber 60-lb. tins 16½

EXTRACTED: Domestic White Clover-

24, 8-oz. jars	4.30-4.45
24, 1-lb. jars	7.50-7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	6.90-7.50
6, 5-lb. tins	7.50-7.75

Extra Light Amber-

24, 5-oz. jars	2.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.05
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 1-lb. tins	6.65
4, 5-lb. tins	5.55
12, 2-lb. jars	6.50
6, 5-lb. jars	6.85

IMPORTED HONEY: 24, 8-oz. jars 4.00

24, 1-lb. jars 6.50

BEESEWAX: Arrivals-bags Chile 220, Brazil 477,

Dom. Rep. 25, Guatemala 20, Peru 42, Turkey

126, Madagascar 8, East Africa 80; packages-

Colombia 25, Fr. Somaliland 191, Ethiopia

188 and West Africa 52 blks. Demand slow.

Market about steady.

Africa 51-52

some 49½

Central America 53-55

some 51½

South America 55-56

some 53

NEW YORK: (Cont'd)

BEESEWAX:

Chile	56½
Guatemala	54
Mexico	53-54
West Indies	52-53

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail and truck domestic 80,472 lbs., Puerto Rico 9,750 lbs. Sales by wholesalers. Demand good. Market steady with firm undertone for good quality White Clover. U.S. No. 1 blended mixtures-

EXTRACTED:

6, 5-lb. cans	7.65
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.70
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45
12, 1-lb. jars	3.90
12, 12-oz. plastic	4.20
12, 12-oz. spread	3.25
24, 1-lb. spread	7.65
12, 2½-lb. jars comb	9.10
24, 1-lb. jars comb	8.35

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by truck mostly Midwestern 46,617 lbs. Sales to wholesalers and large retail outlets. Demand good. Market steady. White Clover and Light Amber-

EXTRACTED:

White Clover	17½
Light Amber	16½
6, 3-lb. jars	4.45
6, 4-lb. jars	4.95
6, 5-lb. jars	6.95
12, 12-oz. cups	2.95
12, 2-lb. jars	6.75
12, 1-lb. jars	3.50
12, 1-lb. servers	5.05
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze	3.75
24, 1-lb. jars	6.95
24, 8-oz. jars	4.10
<u>CREAMED HONEY:</u> 24, 1-lb. jars	6.95

PORTLAND: Brokers' sales to wholesalers, chains and other large buyers. Market steady. Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Fireweed and blends Extra Light Amber and better-

EXTRACTED:

12, 5-lb. cans	13.50-14.00
few low as	12.00
12, 4-lb. cans	10.25
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.50-7.00
few	7.25
12, 2½-lb. jars	7.65-7.85
12, 2-lb. jars	6.25
12, 24-oz. jars	6.25-6.40
24, 1-lb. jars	6.75
24, 12-oz. jars	6.50-6.75
24, 8-oz. jars	4.50-4.60

CREAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups or jars 7.50-7.75

Bulk 5 gallon cans Light Amber or better 16½-17½

Darker grades low as 12

REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

EXTRACTED:

60-lb. tins White Clover	17
Light Amber	15
6, 5-lb. jars	6.35-6.90
6, 3-lb. jars	4.35-4.45
12, 2-lb. jars	5.95-6.75
24, 1-lb. jars	5.85-6.95
12, 20-oz. jars	5.05
24, 8-oz. jars	3.85-4.10
12, 10-oz. jars	3.75
REAMED HONEY: 12, 12-oz. jars	3.20-3.75
24, 12-oz. jars	5.80

EXTRACTED:

Light Amber or better	16-17
Darker	14-14½
Customers furnish containers	13½
12, 5-lb. cans or jars	13.00-13.70
some	12.00-15.00
darker	11.50
12, 4-lb. cans	10.20
12, 2-lb. jars	7.30-7.75
12, 1-lb. jars	5.45
12, 24-oz. jars	6.30
6, 5-lb. cans or jars	6.90
24, 1-lb. jars	7.60-7.90
24, 12-oz. jars	6.60
24, 10-oz. jars	5.85
24, 8-oz. jars	4.45-4.60
12, 12-oz. plastic squeeze bottles	3.95
IREWRED: 6, 4-lb. cans or jars	5.75
12, 2-lb. jars	7.50
24, 1-lb. jars	7.75
REAMED HONEY: 24, 1-lb. cups or jars	7.25-7.75
24, 12-oz. cups	5.75
24, 10-oz. cups	5.35-5.50
12, 20-oz. cups or jars	4.40

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington 25, D. C.

- 12 -

Wednesday, January 3, 1962

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XLV - NO. 24

SUMMARY OF 1961 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
 By Wage, Price and Commodity Programs Branch, Sugar Division
 As of November 30, 1961

State	No.	Loans Made		Loans Outstanding		Purchase Agreements	
		Pounds	\$Amount	Pounds	\$Amount	No.	Pounds
Alabama	1	15,125	1,951	15,125	1,951	-	-
Arizona	4	135,630	13,929	88,000	9,185	-	-
California	2	22,000	2,387	16,500	1,865	-	-
Colorado	1	18,425	2,211	18,425	2,211	-	-
Florida	26	698,610	87,743	595,760	75,051	-	-
Georgia	6	82,060	10,042	76,615	9,357	-	-
Idaho	5	356,620	42,760	356,620	42,760	-	-
Iowa	1	8,525	1,087	8,525	1,087	-	-
Louisiana	1	2,420	312	2,420	312	-	-
Minnesota	6	428,340	55,254	428,340	55,254	-	-
Mississippi	1	9,900	1,030	9,900	1,030	-	-
Nebraska	3	154,165	19,887	154,165	19,887	-	-
South Carolina	2	18,755	2,132	7,865	936	-	-
South Dakota	5	528,935	68,233	528,935	68,233	-	-
Texas	9	276,540	31,611	272,305	31,064	1	100,000
Washington	2	226,105	24,091	226,105	24,091	-	-
Wyoming	1	49,500	5,940	49,500	5,940	-	-
TOTAL	76	3,031,655	370,600	2,855,105	350,214	1	100,000
<u>Comparative totals:</u>							
1960	31	998,800	93,955	938,740	88,621	-	-
1959	38	1,085,095	91,592	968,705	82,410	-	-
1958	119	4,272,123	415,984	4,080,866	396,499	5	215,620

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